CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1875-76.

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1875-76.

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THE

CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1875-76.

CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1875.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.	College.
Bar.	Bareilly.
J. Nar.	Joy Narain.
Gov.	Government.
Hol.	Holiday.
L. P.	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	Presidency.
La Mart.	La Martiniere.

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1875-76.

MAY.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Last day of applications for B.C.E. and L.C.E. Examination.
23	S	
24	M	Holiday.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

JUNE.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	B.C.E. and L.C.E. Examination begins.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

JULY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	Holiday.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S.	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	Holiday.
30	T	

OCTOBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Durga Puja Holidays begin.
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Holiday.
29	F	Last day of applications for Entrance and F.A. Examinations.
30	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
31	S	

NOVEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	Holiday.
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	Last day of applications for B.A. and B.L. Examinations.
27	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
28	S	
29	M	Entrance and F.A. Examinations begin.
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Holiday.
26	S	
27	M	B.A. and B.L. Examinations begin.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	Meeting of Syndicate.

JANUARY.

1	S	Last day of applications for Honors and M.A. Examination.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	Meeting of B.A. Examiners.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
30	S	
31	M	Honor Examination begins.

FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	Medical Examinations begin.

MARCH.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

APRIL.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable
Charles John Viscount Canning,
Governor-General of India;

The Honorable John Russell Colvin,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honorable Frederick James Halliday,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honorable Sir James William Colvile, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;

The Honorable George Anson, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;

The Honorable Joseph Alexander Dorin,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

The Honorable John Low, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

The Honorable John Peter Grant,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

The Honorable Barnes Peacock,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;

Charles Allen, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;

Henry Ricketts, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India;

Charles Binny Trevor, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;

Prince Gholam Muhammud;

William Ritchie, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal;

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of
Surgeons;

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha;

ISWAR CHANDRA BIDDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta;

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one

Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said

University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such

Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

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* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the

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* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for

more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present

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* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, and Debrooghur.

himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.
Latin.
Arabic.
Persian.
Hebrew.
Sanskrit.
Bengali.
Oorya.
Hindi.
Urdu.
Burmese.
Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of General Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vuglar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters 1 to 8 and 10 to 15 inclusive, and Chapters 44 to 47 inclusive.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer

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* The following places have already been appointed :—

Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, and Jubbulpore.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—
  (*a*) Psychology.
  (*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.
Latin.
Sanskrit.
Hebrew.
Arabic.
Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

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* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B.A. Degree.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one place; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

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* Including experimental illustrations.

† The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B.A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B.A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English and one of the following languages :—

Greek.
Latin.
Sanskrit.
Hebrew.
Arabic.
Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion ; the motion of a falling body, in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure ; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies ; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them ; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy, as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, down to 1835.

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ... } as laid down in the Course for Honors.
2. Plane Trigonometry ... } as laid down in the Course for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.
II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.
III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(*d*) Acoustics ... } as in Ganot.
Thermotics ...
Optics ...
Magnetism ...
Electricity ...

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B.A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall

have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.

c. History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix B.*)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology.

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany.

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy.

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral, and Technology.]

e. Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—

a. History of Philosophy.

b. Elements of Jurisprudence.

c. Evidences of Revealed Religion as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., and on payment of a fee of 50 rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M.A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M.A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

*BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B.A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects† :—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

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* Persons who entered upon the study of Law in an affiliated College before the 1st January 1871, will be allowed to present themselves for examination of the Degree of B.L. after completing their attendance on lectures in the manner prescribed in para. 2 of the old Regulations.

† List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner:—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal, the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription.

iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be

examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b*) Hindu Law.
(*c*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

As administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination:—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the *First Examination in Arts.*†

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* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate

Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lecture at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form

entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. Do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical exminations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examinations, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M.B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :— .

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures*

Botany.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

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* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three winter terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions,

the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of thirty-two rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M.B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University:—

Two Courses, each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M.B. Examination, dissected the Surgical regions; and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz* :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures, in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be

admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of Lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(*c*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

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* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B.A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinión that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be subject to good behaviour.

DOCTOR* IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.†

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M.B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*
Two years' hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

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* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar, 1862-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B.A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B.A. Regulations.

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B.A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined;*† *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence‡ in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognised by the Syndicate, for three academical years after psssing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form

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* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B.A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B.A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate any order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11, to Prop. 21, with Deductions. Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.

Mechanical powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.

Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple Pendulums.

Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.

Specific gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementry laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. Construction.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cuttings and embankments, tunnels, gradients, Curves.

The Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joints, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

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* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of Design.

V. Geodesy.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B.C.E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next: that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

The , 187 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c,)
Where educated.
Present position *(i.e., at school, or present occupation.)*
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

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* Private Student :—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the   language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Age.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Date of Entrance.
Where to be examined.
Alternative subject of examination.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Optional subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in ——.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that   has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that   has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the M.D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that . has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

The 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,

or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in and was placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1875.

Greek.

Xenophon ...	... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ...	... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero ...	... De Senectute.
Tibullus ...	... Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Selections by Raja Sivaprasad. (Medical Hall Press, Benares.)

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Uriya.

Rámáyan, Soondrakand, Cal. Sch. Bk. Society's Edition.
Hitopadesha, Books I and II, ditto ditto.
Raghuvansa, ditto ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pāda.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1876.

Greek.

Xenophon ...	... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ...	... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cæsar ...	... DeBello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid ...	... Tristia, Selections* I—XII.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	(Aranya, Kishkinda, Sundra and Lanka Kandas.) Ramjasan's Edition.
Rájniti	The whole. Hall's Edition.

Uriya.

Srinipath	By Raghunath Prasad Bhuyan (Calcutta Baptist Mission Press.)
Jeebun Charita	Translated from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's, by Phukeer Mohun Senaputty.
Máhábharat	Calcutta School-Book Society's Edition, 1868.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1877.

Greek.

Xenophon	Anabasis, Books I & II.
Homer	Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos	First ten Lives (Browning's Edition, Clarendon Press series.)
Ovid	Selections* from Fasti.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ...	... Balkanda—Ramjasan's Edition.
Premsagar ...	... Second-half of the book.

Uriya.

Universal History or Sarvatric purivtor Sar, by Nobin Chandra Sarangee (Calcutta School Book Society).

Hitopadesha ...	... Books I. & II.
Rámáyana ...	... Sundrakanda (Calcutta School Book Society.)

Armenian.

History of Armenia	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1875.

English.

Scott*	Lady of the Lake.
Cowper*	Task, Books IV and V.
Prescott*	Essays on The Asylum for the Blind, and Sir Walter Scott.
Prescott*	Siege of Malta, Chapters III—V. Book IV, Vol. II of Phillip II.
Napier*	Battle of Albuera, pp. 540—566. Vol. III of the Peninsular War.
White*	Extracts from the Natural History of Selborne.
Addison*	Selections from the Spectator.

Greek.

Euripides	Medea.
Herodotus	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy	Book II.
Ovid	Metamorphoses, Selections* XI—XXII.

Sanskrit.

Kumara Sambhava, Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Selections.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1876.

English.

Cowper*	The Task, Books I, II, III.
Crabbe*	The Village.
Goldsmith*	The Traveller.
Southey*	Extracts, as in Richardson's Selections.
Johnson*	Lives of Addison and Gay.
Scott	Woodstock.
Washington Irving*	Rip-Van-Winkle. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

Greek.

Euripides	Alcestis.
Herodotus	Clio.

Latin.

Propertius	Selections* I—IV.
Ovid	Miscellanea, Selections* I—VI.
Cicero	Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava	Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Persian.**

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	First 25 pages.
Rúqaat-i-Mirza Bedil	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1877.

English.

Thomson*	Winter.
Cowper*	Table Talk.
Scott*	Lay of the Last Minstrel. Select pieces from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, &c., as in 1874.
Scott	Talisman.
Helps*	Friends in Council, Chapters II and V, Vol. I, and Chap. X, Vol. II, new Series.
Prescott*	Ferdinand and Isabella, Chapters V and VII, Part I, and Chap. VIII, Part II. Vol., II, and Chap. IX, Vol. III.
Washington Irving*	Rural Life in England. The Country Church. The Widow and her son.

Greek.

Euripides	Medea.
Herodotus	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy	Book I.
Ovid	Metamorphoses, Selections* I—X.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava	Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

As in 1876.

*Persian.**

Sih nasr-i-Zohuri	First 25 pages.
Ruquat-i-Mirza Bedil	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1876.

English.

Shakspeare	Henry V, and The Tempest.
Milton*	Samson Agonistes.
Byron*	Ode to Napoleon.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury*	Extracts from Books III and IV.
Bacon	Advancement of Learning, Bk. I.
Bolingbroke*	Reflections on Exile.
Channing*	Essay on Napoleon.
Arnold*	On the Social Progress of States.
Burke*	On Economical Reform.
Macaulay	Essay on Milton.

Greek.

Sophocles	Ajax.
Thucydides	Book I.

Latin.

Catullus	Selections* from
Propertius	Selections* from
Cicero	De Signis (Verrine Orations).

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	(Devanagari Recension.)

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini	As contained in Selections* by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	
Mutanahbi	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

As in published Selections, 1875.*

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1877.

English.

Shakspeare	Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth.
Dryden	As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems.
Pope	
Johnson	
Gray	
Collins	
Cowper	
Coleridge	
Scott	
Wordsworth	
Byron	
Shelley	

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Milton	Areopagitica (Arber's Reprints).
Trench	On the Study of Words.
Foster*	Essay on Decision of Character.
Bancroft*	History of the United States, Chaps. XIII and XIV.
Napier*	Peninsular War, Book XVI, Chap. V; Book XVIII, Chap. III.

Greek.

Sophocles	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides	Book II.

Latin.

Martial	Selections* I—XII.
Persius	„ I—III.
Juvenal	„ I—III.
Tacitus	Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	(Devanagari Recension.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamini	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	
Mutánahbi	

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	Ditto.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1878.

English.

Shakspeare	Julius Cæsar. Merchant of Venice.
Milton*	Comus and Sonnets. Select pieces from Dryden, Rogers, Collins, &c.
Trench	On the Study of Words.
Bacon	Essays.
Burke*	Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
Prescott*	Conquest of Peru, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, Book I, Vol. I.

Greek.

Sophocles	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	De Corona.

Latin.

Horace	Odes, Books III & IV.
Tacitus	Histories, Book II.
Sallust	Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	(Devanagari Recension).

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini ... Hamasah, first 31 pages Mutánahbi	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.

Hebrew.

As in 1877.

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1876 AND 1877.

Poetry.

Chaucer	Selections, Edited by Morris. Prologue and Nonnes Prieste's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
Spenser	Faerie Queene, Book I (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton	Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Pope	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison).
Sir John Davies ...	Nosce Te-ipsum.
Tennyson	Enoch Arden and Aylmer's Field.

Drama.

Shakspeare ...	King Lear. Othello. As you like it.

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* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Marlowe ...	Edward II.
Coleridge ...	Wallenstein.

Prose.

Sir Thomas Moore	Utopia (Arber's Reprints).
Swift ...	Gulliver's Travels, Parts I, II, III.
Helps ...	Realmah.
Ruskin ...	Selections from the writings of.
Trench ...	English, Past and Present.
Todhunter ...	Conflict of Studies.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1878 AND 1879.

ENGLISH.

Poetry.

Chaucer ...	Selections edited by Skeat (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton ...	Paradise Lost, Books I—III, inclusive.
Pope ...	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison) (Clarendon Press Series).
Byron ...	Childe Harold.

Drama.

Shakspeare ...	Winter's Tale. Henry VIII. Richard III.
Sheridan ...	The Rivals.
Villiers ...	The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Milton ...	Areopagitica.
Lamb ...	Essays of Elia.
Scott ...	Quentin Durward.
Trench ...	English, Past and Present.
Burke ...	Selections from (Clarendon Press Series).

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	Republic.
Aristotle	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8), Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia.
Terence	Andria.
Livy	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasoah ...	The whole.
Mutanahbi ...	
Makamát-í-Hariri ...	
Saba-i-Moallakah ...	

HONOR EXAMINATION.

PERSIAN.

Poetry.

Firdausi	Shahnamah, Vol. I.
Khákáni	Tuhfatu'l Irakayn.
Badar Cháchi	Kasáid.
Hakim Sanái	Hadíkah.
Anwari	Diwán.
Habil Kááni	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásáu V	Dasátir.
Fuzlu 'llah Shirázi ...	Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III.
Abu 'l Fazl	Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra	Ruksát.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi	Durrai Nádiri.

Rhetoric.

Shamsú-ddín Fakir ...	Hadáiku 'l Balághat.

Prosody.

Sayfi	Urúz.
Jámi	Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1875 AND 1876.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása	Sakuntalá. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti	Viracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandí	Dasakúmáracharita.
Srí Harsha	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Bháravi	Kirátárjuniya, XI—XIV.
Vyása and Sankara	Vedánta Sútras, with Sánkara Bháshya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá	1 Ashṭaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanatha Tarkapanchanana	Bhasha Parichheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	Karaka and Samasa as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1876.

History.

As a period :—

The History of England from 1603 to 1688.

(*a*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(*b*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(*c*). Political Economy.

(*d*). Taylor's Historical Evidence in "Transmission of Ancient Books, &c."

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1877 AND 1878.

History.

As a period :—

1. The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and books be consulted :—

For the History of England.
    Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.
For France.
    Michelet, Crowe.
For Spain.
    Robertson's Charles V.
    Prescott's Philip II.
For Italy.
    Roscoe's Leo X.
    Sismondi's Italian Republics.
For Holland.
    Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
    Motley's United Netherlands.
For Germany.
    Runke's History of the Reformation.
    Runke's Ferdinand I and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
3. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

Mr. Lethbridge's History of England.

Mr. Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England (Student's Hume).

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography, as in

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*).—*Physics*
Acoustics
Thermotics
Optics
Magnetism
Electricity
as in Ganot.

(*e*). —*Zoology*
General Physiology,
Animal Physiology,
Zoology,

as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(f).—Botany { General Physiology,
Vegetable Physiology,
Botany,

as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV, and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only :—

Distinctive Characters of the Natural Orders.

Malvaceæ,
Leguminosæ,
Cucurbitaceæ,
Rubiaceæ,
Compositæ,
Asclepiadaceæ,
Solanaceæ,
Euphorbiaceæ,
Palmaceæ,
Arradeæ,
Orchidaceæ,
Graminaceæ,
Cyperaceæ,
Pinaceæ,
Cycadaceæ,
Equisetaceæ,
Filices,
Bryaceæ,

and the general characters of the three tribes of Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

N.B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(g).—Geology { Geology,
Mineralogy,
Palæontology,

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology : and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter I ; and the following Minerals :—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.* : — Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.* :—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.* :—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.* :—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.* :—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.* :—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N.B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Cap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces : or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N.B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII and Cap. XII.

N.B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N.B.—In Cap. VIII only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Cap. VI on refraction and reflexion at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

Cap.	II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
,,	III.	,,	10.
,,	V.	,,	11, 12.
,,	VI. (1)	,,	4—8.
,,	VI. (2)	,,	9—12.
,,	VI. (3)	,,	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
,,	VII.	,,	7—15, 18.
,,	VIII.	,,	9—11, 16—21.
,,	X.	,,	6—8, 34—36.
,,	XI.	,,	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.
Ditto, 1872.
Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.
Act XXI of 1870 [The Hindu Wills Act, 1870], and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI, and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—

Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37.
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168.
Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), Sections 2—20.
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23.
Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act (VIII of 1871).
Limitation Act (IX of 1871).

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law—

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, & 12.

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts—

Macpherson on Contracts.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence—

The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.

The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these Sections.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.

The amendments of the Penal Code so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces,
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab,
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.,
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.,
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.,
Ex-Officio.

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Pandit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., C.S.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
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The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.

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Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Rajah Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C.S.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
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The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M.D.
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Baboo Kanai Lall Dey, Rai Bahadoor.
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PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868	Asutosh Mookerjee	Pres. Coll.
1869	Anundmohan Bose	Ditto.
1870	Gaurisankar De	Ditto.
1871	Sarada Charan Mitra	Ditto.
1872	Kartik Chandra Mitra	Ditto.
1873	Girija Bhusan Mookerjee	Ditto.
1874	Behari Lal Banerjee...	Ditto.

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The Vice-Chancellor.

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Registrar.

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1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I.

1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M. S.I.

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1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LLD.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
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EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1875.

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Sanskrit and Bengali ...	Babu Nilmani Mukerji. „ Somnath Mukerji. „ Nrisinha Ch. Mukerji. „ Nobin Chandra Chatterji.

History & Geography...	Rev. C. Baumann. G. Bellett, Esq. J. K. Rogers, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq.
Mathematics	Rev. J. Ashton. W. Griffiths, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq. Geo. Thompson, Esq.
Hindi and Urya ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

First Arts and B.A. Examinations, 1875-76.

English	Rev. M. A. Sherring. K. Deighton, Esq.
Sanskrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.
History	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. E. Lethbridge, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ...	W. Boutflower, Esq. J. A. Aldis, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science	Rev. S. Dyson. Rev. R. Jardine.
Physical Science ...	W. G. Willson, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts, and B.A. Examinatians.

Greek and Latin ...	Rev. J. Henry. W. T. Webb, Esq.
Arabic, Persian, and Urdu	H. Blochmann, Esq. Moulvi Kabir-ud-din.

Honor and M.A. Examinations, 1876.

English	K. Deighton, Esq. Rev. M. A. Sherring.
Sanskrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.
Arabic	H. Blochmann, Esq. Moulvi Kabir-ud-din.

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Mental and Moral Science	Rev. R. Jardine. Rev. S. Dyson.
Natural and Physical Science	W. G. Willson, Esq.

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L.M.S. and B.M. First and Second Examinations, 1875.

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Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence ...	W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
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Botany...	G. King, Esq., M.B.
Medicine and Midwifery	N. Chevers, Esq., M.D.
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Mr. Downing	Mr. W. G. Willson.

Mr. H. H. Locke.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B.M.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.C.E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation:—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.

4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences:—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M.A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will :—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B.A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M.A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Kartic Chandra Mittra	Presy. Col.
1870.	Sarada Charan Mittra	Ditto.
1871.	Isan Chandra Basu	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray	Ditto.
1873.	Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhay ...	Ditto.
1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri	Ditto.
1875.	Nilkanta Sarkar	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C.S.I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the

"Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall, either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is, that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of

Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:

(*a.*) That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law, the subject or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor; the said subject or subjects to be approved by the Senate.

(*b.*) That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c.*) That the Professor be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper, in each case after considering the recommendation of the Syndicate, and that he be always eligible for re-appointment.

PROFESSORS.

1870.	Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873.	Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874.	Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875.	A. Phillips, Esq.

UNIVERSITY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July

1869, for the purpose of forming a library. The amount has been invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000 in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a gold medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the degree of B.A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLIST.

1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri,	Presidency College.
1875.	Devendra Nath Das,	Ditto.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta (In Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering).
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College (In Arts and Law).
8. Benares College (In Arts and Law).
9. Saugor High School.
10. Sanskrit College.
11. Ajmere College.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School (In Arts and Law).
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack High School (In Arts and Law).
20. Chittagong High School (In Arts and Law).
21. Muir Central College (In Arts and Law).
22. Midnapore High School.
23. Baulia High School.

(Unconnected with Government.)

24. Canning College, Lucknow (In Arts and Law).
25. Bishop's College.
26. Doveton College, Calcutta.
27. St. Paul's School.
28. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
29. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.

30. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
31. Serampore College.
32. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
33. St. John's College, Agra.
34. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
35. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
36. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
37. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
38. Lahore Mission School.
39. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
40. Victoria College, Agra.
41. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
42. Bishop's School, Simla.
43. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
44. Sehore School.
45. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
46. Mussoorie School.
47. Allahabad High School.
48. St. Peter's College, Agra.
49. London Mission School, Benares.
50. Ditto Ditto Mirzapore.
51. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
52. Jaipur Maharajah's College.
53. Kandy Collegiate School.
54. Patialah Maharaja's School.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a*). A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*). A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*). Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

5. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B.A., *viz.* :—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value	50	Rs.	a month.
,, Dwarkanath Tagore	...	,,	50	Rs.	,,
,, Bird Scholarship	...	,,	40	Rs.	,,
,, Ryan ,,	...	,,	40	Rs.	,,
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships .		,,	30	Rs.	,,

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs. 5. There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month, and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B.C.E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., Professor of English Literature.

Mr. Parry, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. A. Pedler, Professor of Chemistry.

Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. M. Nash, B.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjea, Professor of Sanskrit.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Law Department.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Senior Professor.

Mr. H. Millett, Junior Professor.

C.E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C.E., M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. Grant, Professor of Drawing.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows :—

To* students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships, at Rs. 12 a month ...	168	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	40	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto ...	64	0	0
Total per mensem	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

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* For students of these two years, University scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve scholarship likewise.

Any Scholarships falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, ditto. With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, ditto. With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards, 3 months. Surgical, do. do. Eye Infirmary, ditto. Out-door Dispensary. do. With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subject with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and is as follows :—

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.

Hospital Attendance.

		Months.		Months.
	Medical Wards	4	Medical Ward ...	6
	Surgical Wards	4	Surgical Ward ...	6
	Out-door Dispensary ...	4		

3. If duly qualified, the student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native doctor.

4. The students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as soldier from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal	N. Chevers, M.D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum	J. Ewart, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology	J. Wood-Mason.
Offg. Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery	K. McLeod, M.A., M.D.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy	Asst. Surgeon Nilmadub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto	Asst. Surgeon Gobind Chunder Chatterjee.
Asst. Demonstrators of Anatomy	Asst. Surgeon Surjee Coomar Chuckerbutty. Asst. Surgeon Raj Mohan Banerjee.

Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica...	R. C. Chunder, F.R.C.S.
Offg. Professor of Chemistry	W.J. Palmer, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Professor of Medicine ...	Norman Chevers, M.D.
Professor of Surgery ...	S. B. Partridge, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery ...	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ...	C. T. O. Woodford, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Pathology ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
Lecturer on Dentistry ...	D. G. Clark.
Professor of Hygiene ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy ...	Asst. Surgeon Chunder Mohun Ghose, M.B.
Teacher of Materia Medica ...	Asst. Surgeon Jugobundo Bose, M.D.
Teacher of Medicine ...	Asst. Surgeon Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Teacher of Surgery ...	Asst. Surgeon Ram Narain Doss, Rai Bahadoor.
Teacher of Midwifery ...	Asst. Surgeon Meer Ushruftally.
Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence ...	Asst. Surgeon Kanhai Lal De, Rai Bahadoor.
Asst. Demonstrators of Anatomy ...	Asst. Surgeon Denonath Mitter. Asst. Surgeon Krishna Lal Dutta.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1835.	M. J. Bramley.
1856.	J. McRae, M.D.
1856.	T. W. Wilson, M.D.
1857.	W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.
1860.	S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.).
1861.	N. Chevers, M.D.
1865.	C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.).
1866.	J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.).

Secretaries.

1837.	David Hare.
1841.	F. J. Mouat, M.D.
1854.	E. Goodeve, M.B.
1855.	F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25 respectively, and there are fourteen Senior

Scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to 20 per month. There are also eight Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of Standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal..................Babu Prasannakumár Sarvadhikárí.

English.

Lecturer ...	Babu Syámá Charan Gángúli, B.A.
Head Master ...	,, Beni Madhav Dé, M.A.
Second do. ...	,, Siva Chandra Gui, M.A.
Third do. ...	,, Umesa Chandra Batavyal, M.A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric ...	Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyáyáratna.
Professor of Literature and Grammar ...	,, Giris Chandra Vidyaratna.
Professor of Law ...	,, Madhusudan Smritiratna.
Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	,, Rámnáráyán Tarkaratna.

And eight other Pandits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Moshim a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpended income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department the fees is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindaree Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Instructive Staff.

College.

R. Thwaytes, M.A.	Principal.
G. Watt, M.D.	Professor.
F. J. Rowe, B.A.	Professor.
Rev. Lal Behari Dei	Asst. Professor.
Babu Trailokya Nath Mitra, M.A. and B.L.	Law Lecturer.
Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta ...	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Moulvie Abul Khair	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Jadu Nath Banerjee ...	Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

Affiliated 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

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* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chunder Bahadoor.
Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore.
,, Callynath Moonshee.
,, Pran Chunder Roy.
,, Sree Narayan Chowdhry.
,, Ram Narain Mookerjee.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A. W. Garrett, B.A.	Offg. Principal.
J. Willson, B.A.	Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Opendronath Mitter, M.A. & B.L. ...	Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College building was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied by the building was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	E. Lethbridge, M.A.
Asst. Professor	Umes Chandra Datta.
Lecturer in Law	Prasanna Kumár Bose, M.A. & B.L.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit	Nakuleswar Bandopádhyáy.

Principals.

1845.	Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846.	Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855.	Edmund Lodge, B.A.
1857.	James Graves, M.A. (offg.).
1857.	Leonidas Clint, B.A.
1858.	Alfred Smith, M.A.
1870.	S. Lobb, M.A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It has two Departments, the monthly fee in *each* of which is Rs. 5.

It is open to all classes of the community, and any University under-graduate is admissible.

The building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863, was occupied in 1869.

One moiety of its cost was paid by the community.

Instructive Staff.

Principal	Robert Hand.
Assistant Professor ...	Harí Dás Ghosh.
Head Master	Nilmoney Mookerjea.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.	Rámgati Nyáyáratna.

Patna College.

Affiliated 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, M.A. ...	Principal.
J. K. Rogers	Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B.A. ...	Professor.
J. Behrendt	Head Master.
A. Philips	Master.
Soshibusan Chatterjee, M.A.	3rd Master.
E. Tiery, B.A.	4th Master.
Choto Ram Tiwari ...	Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit.
Nasir Khan	Head Moulvie.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B.A. and B.L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

Affiliated 1857.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1857. It was originally endowed by the late Gangadhar Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, eight Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and six Moulvies and Pandits.

Principal	K. Deighton, B.A.
Professor of Literature ...	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Umesh C. Sanyal, M.A.
Head Master ...	J. Statham.

Benares College (late Queen's).

Affiliated 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanskrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

Instructive Staff.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal.

E. E. Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Lakshmi Sankar Misra, M.A., Offg. Professor of Mathematics.

J. Dearden, B.A., Professor of English Literature.
Mathuraprasad Misra, Head master.
Balkrisna Acharya, M.A., Supernumerary Teacher.
Umachurn Mukerjia, M.A., Assistant Master.
Sixteen Teachers and a Librarian.

Sanskrit Department.

A. E. Gough, B.A.	...	Anglo-Sanskrit Professor.
Gayadutta	...	Assistant ditto ditto.
Bapu Deva Sastri	...	Professor of Mathematics.
Rajaram Sastri	...	ditto of Law.
Bacharam Tewari	...	ditto of Sankhya.
Kaliprasad Siromoni	...	ditto of Logic.
Ramchandra Sastri	...	ditto of Sahitya.
Sitalprasad	...	ditto of Poetry.

Nine Teachers and a Librarian.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a School in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five rupees according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. H. Wright, B.A., Principal.
G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature.
Phill Robinson, Head Master.
Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Moulvie Mahamed Ahsun, Head Moulvie.
Deadut Tewari, Pandit.
Fifteen Junior Masters and Teachers.

Principals.

1853. V. Tregear.	1855. C. Buch, Ph.D.
1859. M. Kempson, M.A.	1862. H. Templeton.

Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(Founded 1836.)

Affiliated 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee in the entrance class and eight annas in the preparatory.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

Instructive Staff.

George Thompson, B.A.	...	President.
Joseph Elliott	...	1st Asst. Master.
J. H. Firth	...	2nd ditto.
K. C. Datta, M.A.	...	Professor of Sanskrit.
Khodadád Beg	...	ditto Persian.

Ajmere College.

Affiliated 1861.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-

Western Provinces. It was opened as a School, which, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-vernacular School, and on 1st April 1868 it was raised to the *status* of a College, when the instructive staff was augmented and improved to suit the growing wants of the Institution. A new and commodious building was sanctioned by Government in June 1867 and was occupied in February 1870.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parent's income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarships" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into 12 Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the College is a boarding-house for district students, under the management of Lalla Jumna Dass, one of the junior teachers.

A well-supported library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. E. Goulding	...	Principal.
C. H. DeMello	...	Officiating ditto.
T. Harris, B.A.	...	Head Master.
S. Smith	...	Teacher of Mathematics.

And two Masters.

Moulvie Mohammad Hussen, 1st Arabic and Persian Teacher.

Pandit Sheo Narain, 1st Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher.

Sixteen Assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED 1820.)

AFFILIATED 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton primarily as an aid to evangelistic work, which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students not intended for clerical or educational works.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of Scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

Trustees.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Members.

R. M. Stewart, M.A.	...	Principal.
Vacant	...	Vice-Principal.
J. W. Coe	...	Tutor.

Principals.

1821.	William Hodge Mill, D.D.
1841.	George Undy Withers, D.D.
1849.	William Kay, D.D.
1867.	T. Skelton, M.A.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED 1855.)

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education. In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton.

Scholarships and Prizes.

Two Scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the first division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each Scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Roberts ...	Principal and Profr., Eng. Lit.
E. Holness ...	Profr. of Math., Nat. Phil. & Chem.
W. Riach ...	Profr. of Latin.

List of Principals.

1850.	Rev. A. Morgan.
1855.	George Smith, LL.D.
1858.	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.
1866.	J. Sime, B.A.
1869.	R. Dick, M.A.
1870.	H. Roberts.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships, and Prizes.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these Scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual

Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B.A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847.	Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849.	Rev. S. Slater.
1852.	Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855.	Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859.	Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862.	Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864.	Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-President.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M.A.
Rev. W. Spencer, M.A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
Assistant Master ...	Rev. W. Sadler.
" " ...	Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August 1830 for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 or 6 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarships," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 or 50 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal.
" Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A.
" James Robertson, M.A.
" John Hector, M.A.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M.A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M.A.
" Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
" Brojonath Sarma.

And twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government and the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March 1836. It is divided into two departments—College and School. The educational staff consists of a Head Master and five Assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing, and Music Masters, and a Pandit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversery of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Acting Governors.

V. H. Schalch, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
The Rev. J. M. Thomson.
„ „ W. C. Bromehead.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Principals.

1844.	A. M. W. Christopher, B.A.
1848.	H. Woodrow, M.A.
1854.	W. S. Atkinson, M.A.
1860.	L. Ewbank, M.A.
1862.	C. W. Hatten, B.A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M.A.

Assistant Masters.

W. T. Webb, F. J. Bennett, J. H. Ellis, J. Hodges; Drawing Master, C. Augier; Surveying Master, T. A. Jones; Music Master, C. F. Frye; Pandit, Ramkumar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for under-graduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A., Principal.
„ W. Johnson, B.A.
„ J. Naylor, B.A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M.A.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Babu Devendra Nath Roy, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. E. Lafont, S.J., Rector, Prefect of Studies, Lecturer in Physical Science.

Rev. J. Devos, S.J., Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. A. DeKinder, S.J., Professor of Philosophy and Latin.

Rev. J. Henry, S.J., Professor of English Literature.

Rev. B. Larcher, S.J., Professor of History.

Rev. E. Francotte, S.J., and Rev. J. Fierens, S.J., Professors of Mathematics.

Rev. E. Delplace, S.J., Professor of Chemistry.

School Department.

Rev. C. Hogger, S.J.	Rev. A. DeBie, S.J.
Rev. DeBoeck, S.J.	Rev. T. Lobert, S.J.

&c. &c.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred.*

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are :—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A.M., Principal; Rev. T. Martin and Rev. J. W. Thomas Tutors.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1861.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,	...	Rev. C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
Head Master,	...	A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master,	...	Mr. Williams.
„	...	Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
„	...	„ Muttra Das.
„	...	Mr. Wilson.
„	...	Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Moulvie,	...	Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.
Pandit,	...	Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, increased by Government to Rs. 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should " appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History, and Religion."

In 1853 the spacious school-room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College and named after the founder.

Scholarships.

	Rs.
Thomason	102
Vankatacharya's	260
Munshi Situl Sing's	200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's	60
And a gold medal, value Rupees ...	100

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M.A. ...	Principal.
Rev. R. A. T. Hoernle	Sanskrit Lecturer.
H. Pink	Asst. Master.
Timothy Luther	Head Master.

Eleven English Teachers and twenty-three Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by Bishop Chapman, A.D. 1851.

AFFILIATED TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, A.D. 1864.

Visitor	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden	The Rev. James Bacon, B.D.
Sub-Warden ...	The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, B.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
Tutors	C. F. Maffett (Trinity College, Dublin). The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick, (Univ., Oxon).
Organist	Harry Drew (New College, Oxon.)

Collegiate School.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Upper School.

Harry Drew.
A.D'A. Seneviratue.

Lower School.

F. H. Pereira
H. M. Casie Chitty.
Ab. Seneviratue.
W. R. Conderlag.
E. D. De Zylva.
F. B. Nicholas.

The College Course includes Lectures in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each term are those required by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Prizes:

The Edinburgh Scholarship,

The Gregory Scholarship,

each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21.

Six Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and the

Cameron Prizes,

given half-yearly, of the value of Rs. 100 respectively, open to all pupils of the School and College.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School, who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830 under the auspices of the Church of Scotland, being one of the oldest Institutions of the kind in India. It was temporarily closed in 1844 in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church, but was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College and the School. The College Department is attended by about 100 students, divided into four classes.

In these the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, Sanskrit and Bengali, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, and Philosophy, and, in addition, the evidences and doctrines of the Christian religion.

Prizes and Scholarships.

1. The Macfarlane gold medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship of at least Rs. 5 per mensem will be awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the quarterly College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., Sc. D., Principal and Professor of Philosophy.

J. Wilson, Esq., Professor of English Literature.
Babu Gauri Sankàr Dé, M.A. Professor of Mathematics.
Babu Rajendra Nath Ghose, M.A., Professor of History.
Babu Rada Kissen Bhattacharjee, B.A., Professor of History.
Pandit Birashur Vidyàratna.
Pandit Harish Chandra Tarkalankar.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second, and Third Departments. The Senior consists of officers of the army, the first of Civilians (English and Native), both of these departments pursuing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior Department students pay Rs. 10 a month. Instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are six scholarships of Rs. 50 a month open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the First Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The Second Department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian Class (English and native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department.

Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six scholarships of Rs. 30 monthly in the English Civil class, and six of Rs. 10 monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above Departments is entirely in English.

The Third Department is for natives only (the instruction being in the vernacular), who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this Department there are ten Scholarships of 10 rupees, and forty of 5 rupees monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher Departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments:—

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building Materials, their nature, uses, and strength. Principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry, and carpentry. Special Constructions, such as roads, bridges, building, irrigation works, and railways; applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out works.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, *viz.*, Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level, and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass, Theodolite and Plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring. Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering, Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and more restricted.

The preceptive staff of the College is as follows:—

Major A. M. Lang, R.E.	Principal.
Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R.E.	Assistant ditto.
Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.	Ditto.
Murray Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.E.	Profr., Experimental Science.
J. Elliott, B.A.	Profr. of Mathematics.
W. Scotland	Drawing Master.
P. Keay	Head Master.

Lahore Mission School.

Affiliated 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr., M.D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master; and fourteen other teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the University might be educated up to the B.A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidence of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. S. Dyson, Principal.
„ C. Baumann, Ph.D. (Berl.)
R. J. Bell.
Gopal Chandra Roy, M.A.
Roma Prosanno Ghose, M.A.
Jogender Nath Banerjea, M.A., Head Pandit.
Kamikhya Chandra Chatterjea, asst.

Delhi College.

Affiliated 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English; and in 1841, Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time, under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-Western Provinces. In 1857, the very valuable oriental library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which in 1858 a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	J. Sime, M.A.
Professor	R. Dick, M.A.
Offg. Arabic Professor ...	Moulvie Ziyauddin.
Head Master	I. C. Beddy.
2nd ditto	Saugor Chand, B.A.

&c. &c.

The College has, connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D.	Principal.
T. W. Lindsay, B.A. ...	Professor of Mathematics.
Moulvie Mahomed Hossein	Asst. Professor of Arabic.
C. S. Kirkpatrick ...	Head Master of the School.
C. S. Rebsch	Second ditto ditto.

And 13 other Masters in the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This College, founded by the talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May 1864. The Institution comprises four departments, the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talookdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical languages, and the Vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talookdars.

Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

M. A. White, M.A. ...	... Principal.
J. Gall, M.A., LL.B....	... Professor.

Theodore Thomas	Professor of Law.
Rajcoomar Surbhadicarry, B.A....	Professor of Sanskrit.
Syud Hossain, B.A.	Professor of Arabic.
Chandra Kumar Roy, B.A. ...	Assistant Professor.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B.A. ...	Offg. Asstt. Professor.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This College was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunseedhur and other respectable natives. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhia, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is 1 rupee. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

E. R. Watts, M.A., Ph.D	Principal.
R. H. Moor, M.A., Ph.D.	Head Master.
J. M. Plunkett	Asst. Master.
J. M. Gordon	Ditto.
Pandit Pindee Shunker	Math. Master.
,, Chundra Mun	Sanskrit Master.
Moulvie Mahab Ally	Arabic Master.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. S. B. Burrell, B.A.
Offg. ditto	Rev. J. Reuther.
Head Master	H. Powell.
Asst. ditto	T. A. Cockey.

There is a staff of native masters consisting chiefly of former pupils.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834 a Zillah School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ...	Lakshmi Naryain Das, M.A., B.L.
2nd ,, ...	Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd ,, ...	Dina Nath Sen, B.A.

Head Pandit, Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Law Lecturer, Babu Tarrah Chandra Banerjee, M.A., B.L.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This School was founded in October 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the chiefs of the district.

In February 1857 an English Department was added to the School. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 5,000 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby-Obsorne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government Schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 2,000.

There are two Scholarships in each Department of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

Instructive Staff.

A. Mears	Head Master.
Deo Pershad	2nd English Master.
Ramvullubh	3rd ditto.
Gunesh Shastre	Head Pandit.
Abdool Haziz Khan	,, Moulvie.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Moulvies.

Calcutta Mudrussah.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This Institution is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was originally founded by Mr. Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling the Mahomedans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and science as would qualify them for the public service, chiefly in the Judicial Department, and was endowed with a zemindaree yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000, which was in July 1819 commuted to a fixed yearly charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1829 an English Department was organized. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Mudrussah foundation, but was shortly after thrown open to Mahomedans of all classes.

In 1849 an Anglo-Arabic class was added to the Arabic Department, for the purpose of instructing in the English language such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction.

In 1854 the Anglo-Arabic and the English Departments were closed, and in their stead the Anglo-Persian Department was formed on such a scale as to enable the students to compete for the junior English Scholarship Examination (the present University Entrance standard); and the system of education in the Arabic Department was altered, *viz.*, the teaching of the Arabic sciences was discontinued, the subjects chiefly taught being the Arabic language and literature and Mahomedan Law.

Since 1863, a College class has been added to the Arabic Department, to enable students of the Anglo-Persian Department passing the Entrance Examination, and electing to join the Arabic Department to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (80), boarders (80), and day scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. W. H. Stobart, B.A.	Principal.
J. G. Sykes, B.A.	Head Master.
J. Gannon, B.A.	Asst. ditto.

Cuttack High School.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah School in 1841, and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	S. Ager.
2nd ditto and Law Lecturer	Rajkristo Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.
3rd Master ...	Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B.A.
4th ditto ...	Huribullab Maitri, B.A.
Head Pandit ...	Ram Prasunna Mookerjee.

And six Assistant English Teachers and two Pandits.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January 1869 it was converted to a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Isvar Chandra Basu, Head Master.
Baikuntha Náth Ráy, B.A., 2nd Master.
Girindra Mohan Chakravarti, M.A., B.L., Law Lecturer.
Pyárimohan Bhattáchárya, Senior Pandit.
William Dutt, Head Master, School Department.
And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The course of study ranges from the subjects for Entrance in the University of Calcutta down to the first elements of education. The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* the Secretary. The fees are Rs. 30 per month for boarders, and Rs. 5 for day-scholars.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	J. Wells, M.A.
First Assistant	J. Browne.
Second ditto	A. E. Scott.

And two junior Masters and a Moonshee.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.... ...	Head Master.
,, T. A. Rambart	Second ditto.
,, L. F. Phillips, M.A. ...	Assistant ditto.
Mr. H. Allan	Ditto ditto.
,, F. C. Schurr	Ditto ditto.
,, W. C. Horst, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.

London Mission High School, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1871.

This School was established in the year 1869 by the union of two Schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of pupils.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the School with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the School awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. (London), Principal.
,, John Hewlett, B.A. (London).
,, Kashi Nath Dutt.
Babu Chatkan Lal.

Nine Teachers of English. Three Pandits. Two Moulvies. Three Moonshees. Three Hindi Teachers.

Graduates.

HONORS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihari	1871	Ditto.

B.L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh	1869	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali	1869	Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad	1874	Presidency College.
,, Durganath	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Harischandra	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	1867	Presidency College.
,, Avinaschandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	1866	Ditto.
,, Bhairavchandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Ditto.
,, Binadvihari	1873	Ditto.
,, Gangadhar	1874	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 2)	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Gopinath	1864	Presidency College.
,, Gurudas	1866	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	1866	Ditto.
,, Indranath	1871	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1874	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1870	Patna College.
,, Kalicharan	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Karunamay	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1869	Ditto.
,, Maheschandra	1873	Patna College.
,, Navinchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	1868	Presidency College.
,, Nilratna	1874	Hooghly College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Paresnath	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Pramadacharan	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal	1869	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan	1874	Ditto.
,,	Revatichandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhusan	1869	Ditto.
,,	Satyadayal	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sivchandra	1869	Patna College.
,,	Sivnath	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan	1873	Patna College.
,,	Tarapada	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Taraprasanna	1870	Presidency College.
Banerjea,	P. N.	1869	Ditto.
Bardan,	Mohinimohan	1866	Ditto.
Basak,	Govindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Jagatdurlabh	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Rohinikumar	1870	Dacca College.
Basu,	Akshaykumar	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Amarnath	1865	Ditto.
,,	Amvikacharan	1863	Ditto.
,,	Atulchandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Basantakumar	1872	Ditto.
,,	Biharilal	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bijaykrishna	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bipinkrishna	1872	Ditto.
,,	Birajaprasad	1868	Ditto.
,,	Chandranath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Dakshinaprasad	1864	Ditto.
,,	Devendralal	1864	Ditto.
,,	Devendranarayan	1860	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Durgaram	1873	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Harivallabh	1870	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Isanchandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath (No. 1)	1869	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1869	Ditto.

Basu, Kalikumar	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Karunadas	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kesavkumar	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kshetramohan	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kunjavihari	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranath	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahitchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	1868	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Nepalchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Nimaichandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	1862	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	1874	Ditto.
,, Pratapchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Rajaninath	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajendrakumar	1867	Ditto.
,, Rameschandra	1864	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1866	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Sasibhushan	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamkisor	1869	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	1870	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
,, Udaychandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidas	1870	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Dwarikanath	1868	Ditto.
,, Dwarikanath	1871	Patna College.
,, Haranath	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Presidency College.
,, Krishnakamal	1872	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
,, Tarinikanta	1868	Ditto.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen Sing	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesavnath	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Rudrakanta	1866	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	1872	Patna College.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Girishchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamaldas	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Syamamohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Taranath	...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogneswar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Amarendranath	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Amritalal	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Atulchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bankimchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Bhagavanchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipradas	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bireswar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Girischandra (No. 2)		1868	Ditto.
,, Harakrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Jadunath	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kalidhan	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kirtichandra	...	1873	Patna College.
,, Kisarimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Pitamvar	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Sajanikanta	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Sivchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Srigopal	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,, Umakanta	...	1868	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay, Umeschandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Upendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	1873	Ditto.
,, Binadvihari	1869	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1869	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	1871	Ditto.
,, Rajanikanta	1872	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Sirischandra	1873	Presidency College.
Currie, F.	1873	Ditto.
Das, Baikanthanath	1871	Dacca College.
,, Bhairavchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bipinvihari	1874	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	1866	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1870	Ditto.
,, Gorachand	1871	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,, Hariprasad	1871	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemnat	1871	Ditto.
,, Ishwarchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1868	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Krisnachandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan	1872	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	1868	Ditto.
,, Parvaticharan	1867	Ditto.
,, Sarvananda	1871	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Apurnacharan	1874	Ditto.
,, Baidyanath	1873	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	1869	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhavanicharan	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhavanicharan	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinvihari	1869	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	1873	Ditto.

Datta. Jagatvandhu	1870	Presidency College.
,, Janakinath	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikadas	1861	Ditto.
,, Lalgopal	1865	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,, Narasinha	1872	Ditto.
,, Priyanath (No. 2.)	1871	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Sasibhushan	1870	Presidency College.
,, Surendrakrishna	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	1861	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	1871	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	1868	Ditto.
De, Amritalal	1870	Ditto.
,, Dulalchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Gaurcharan	1873	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar	1868	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadavchandra	1860	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Krishnadas	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalvihari	1874	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1862	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	1874	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sambhuchandra	1868	Presidency College.
,, Sivchandra	1868	Ditto.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	1874	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Kalinath	1870	Dacca College.
,, Nilmani	1874	Presidency College.
,, Syamchand	1868	Hooghly College.
Gangopadhyay, Jagavandhu	1868	Presidency College.
,, Navinchandra	1861	Ditto.
,, Ravichandra	1864	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Aghornath	1863	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	1873	Ditto.
,, Amvikacharan	1871	Ditto.

Ghosh, Anantaram	1864	Presidency College.
,, Atulvihari	1870	Ditto.
,, Bacharam	1874	Ditto.
,, Birajkrishna	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Devendrachandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Devendranath	1872	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna	1868	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Iswarchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,, Jadunath	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kshetrachandra	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahimachandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,, Priyanath	1874	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Rasvihari	1867	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	1867	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Umeschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Upendrachandra	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar	1874	Ditto.
Goswami, Heramvalal	1865	Ditto.
Guha, Asminikumar	1873	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	1865	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	1871	Dacca College.
Gui, Sivchandra	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagadiswar	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kunjavihari	1874	Presidency College.
,, Ramgati	1870	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	1870	Ditto.
,, Matilal	1870	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	1870	Ditto.

Hanuman Prasad	1874	Canning College, Lucknow.
Islam, Serajal	1873	Dacca College.
Jordar, Mahimachandra	1870	Berhampore College.
Kar, Girischandra	1874	Presidency College.
Khan, Ramdurllabh	1870	Ditto.
Kar, Ramgopal	1874	Kishnaghur College.
Kundu, Nandalal	1874	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Rameschandra	1869	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	1874	Ditto.
„ Wajed	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Harivallabh	1874	Cuttack High School.
„ Radhagovinda	1860	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Anandanath	1874	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurllabh	1866	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1863	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	1871	Ditto.
„ Atulcharan	1866	Ditto.
„ Balaram	1866	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitmadhav	1873	Presidency College.
„ Srikanta	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	1866	Ditto.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	1873	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	1873	Kishnaghur College.
Mendies, H.	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Avinaschandra	1869	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1873	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	1870	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Bisvambhar	1874	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	1874	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	1867	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	1874	Ditto.

Mitra, Hiralal	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kartikchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Madanmohan	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,, Narasinhachandra	1864	Ditto.
,, Nolininath	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhikacharan	1870	Ditto.
,, Rajaninath	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
,, Saradacharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Taravilas	1865	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
,, Avinaschandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Becharam	1869	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinvihari	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Bipradas	1869	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Girijabhushan	1874	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Gopallal	1871	Ditto.
,, Gopimohan	1870	Ditto.
,, Govindadev	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Haragovinda	1867	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasanna	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jadunath	1862	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Janakinath	1867	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogneswar	1864	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1864	Ditto.
,, Kalinath	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kalipada	1874	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1864	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	1867	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	1874	Ditto.
,, Kapaliprasanna	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnamohan	1863	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	1873	Ditto.
,, Kshetraprasad	1864	Ditto.
,, Navinkisan	1862	Ditto.
,, Navinkrishna	1868	Ditto.
,, Nilamvar	1866	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	1869	Ditto.
,, Nivaranchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Nrisinhachandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	1864	Ditto.
,, Pramadanath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Priyanath	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rajkrishna	1868	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	1865	Ditto.
,, Ramdhan	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	1874	Patna College.
,, Sasibhushan	1864	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
,, Sitanath	1869	Ditto.
,, Srikrishna	1871	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	1861	Ditto.
,, Umakali	1872	Ditto.
Nag, Jagatvandhu	1873	Dacca College.
,, Kunjavihari	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	1868	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramanchandra	1873	Ditto.
Narayan, Sivpratap	1873	Patna College.
Nath, Harihar	1873	Ditto.

Obeyd-al-Rahman	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain, Chandrakanta	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Nandadulal	1874	Presidency College.
Pal, Amritalal	1868	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath	1862	Ditto.
,, Kartikchandra	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Srinath	1869	Ditto.
Palit, Taraknath	1868	Presidency College.
Pathak, Ramratan	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	1873	Kishnaghur College.
Ray, Bamacharan	1873	Presidency College.
,, Baranasi	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	1867	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	1870	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Dhaneschandra	1868	Patna College.
,, Dineschandra	1867	Presidency College.
,, Durgasundar	1874	Dacca College.
,, Harinarayan	1865	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1868	Ditto.
,, Kesavchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisarimohan	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranath	1871	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nilmadhav	1870	Patna College.
,, Piyarilal	1870	Presidency College.
,, Prasannachandra	1866	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	1868	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Rajchandra	1869	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasanna	1874	Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamchand	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	1868	Ditto.
,, Matilal	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	1874	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
,, Raghuvansa	1870	Ditto.
Samanta, Nilmadhav	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Ditto.

Sanyal, Harischandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Ramlal	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Golapchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1872	Ditto.
,, Kisarilal	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	1868	Berhampore College.
,, Matilal	1865	Presidency College.
,, Pareschandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1862	Ditto.
Sarvadhikari, Amritakumar	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	1873	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Sen, Akhilchandra	1868	Presidency College.
,, Akshaykumar	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Baikunthanath	1864	Presidency College.
,, Baradagovinda	1869	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Bipinvihari	1874	Kishnaghur College.
,, Chandramohan	1868	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath	1873	Gowhatty H. School.
,, Dinavandhu	1869	Dacca College.
,, Durgacharan	1873	Presidency College.
,, Guruprasad	1865	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Jognesvar	1874	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta	1869	Ditto.
,, Kamalakanta (No. 2)	1869	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	1874	Ditto.
,, Kasikanta	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalgopal	1873	Kishnaghur College.
,, Prasannakumar	1870	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajkisan	1867	Ditto.
,, Ratnessar	1874	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	1870	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1866	Ditto.
,, Satyakinkar	1870	Ditto.
,, Taracharan	1874	Ditto.
Set, Rajendranath	1871	Ditto.

Sil, Brajendrakumar	1863	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Jadavchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	1863	Ditto.
Sing, Budhsen	1868	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	1868	Ditto.
,, Matilal	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna	1870	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	1861	Ditto.
Som, Baradaprasanna	1868	Ditto.
,, Brajavihari	1869	Ditto.
,, Devendralal	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygovinda	1871	Presidency College.
Talapatra, Ramjadav	1874	Berhampore College.
Twidale, G.	1867	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	1870	Ditto.
,, John	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Mahammad	1868	Patna College.

1875.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Taradas	Kishnaghur College.
Syed Muzhar Imam	Presidency College.
Bisvas, Prankrishna	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
Nag, Baradacharan	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramtaran	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kedarnath	Ditto.
Lal Sing	Ditto.
Mandal, Binadvihari	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Srikumar	Patna College.
Niogi, Basantakumar	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	Ditto.

Sen, Girischandra	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal	Ditto.
Basu, Lalitkumar	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
Naha, Anangamohan	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhusan	Canning College, Lucknow.
Niogi, Saradaprasad	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haravilas	Presidency College.
Ray, Harendranarayan	Dacca College.
Datta, Baishnavcharan	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Guha, Anathvandhu	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	Patna College.
Mitra, Jogendranath	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnuchandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gopikrishna	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Ramchandra	Presidency College.
Basu, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	Ditto.
Pain, Amritalal	Ditto.
Ray, Amritalal	Ditto.
Basak, Govindachandra	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	Presidency College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B.L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhav	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	1862	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Dwarikanath	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	1858	Ditto.

Forbes, Thomas	1858	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	1859	Ditto.
,, Prabhachandra	1858	Ditto.
,, Ratanlal	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	1860	Ditto.
,, G.	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	1861	Ditto.
,, Srinath	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra	1860	Ditto.
,, Harihar	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1862	Ditto.
,, Matilal	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sivchandra	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopalkrishna	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	1862	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	1872	Ditto.
,, Binadvihari	1872	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1867	Ditto
,, Gopalchandra	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Gopalchandra,(No. 1)	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadupati	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranarayan	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Navakrishna	1874	Kishnaghur College.

Bandyopadhyay, Navinchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„ Panchkari	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1869	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Navinchand	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhavchandra	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayadas	1866	Ditto.
„ Amarnath	1866	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Haramohan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
„ Radhamadhav	1872	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	1873	Dacca College.
„ Trigunaprasanna	1869	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jnanchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal	1866	Ditto.
Chakravati, Bidubhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Dwarikanath	1871	Dacca College.
„ Madhavchandra	1867	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajnarayan	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parvatikumar	1869	Dacca College.
„ Prasannakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1870	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Napharchandra	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	1870	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	1873	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Chandranath	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindralal	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	1872	Ditto.
,, Kasipati	1874	Ditto.
,, Kisarilal	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannanath	1873	Ditto.
,, Sirischandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Sivapada	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairavchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Binadvihari	1874	Ditto.
,, Harakumar	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	1872	Dacca College.
,, Parvaticharan	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	1863	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Harisankar	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Kshetranath	1874	Kishnaghur College.
,, Priyanath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna	1872	Patna College.
,, Sambhunath	1873	Dacca College.
De. Dhankrishna	1873	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Krishnakisar	1873	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmadhav	1873	Presidency College.
,, Pratapchandra	1865	Ditto.
Dev, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Binadvihari	1872	Presidency College
,, Binadvihari	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	1867	Presidency College.
,, Becharam	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Biharilal	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Chandrakanta	1869	Dacca College.

Ghosh, Chandrakumar	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Durgadas	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ganeschandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Grischandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Mahendralal	1873	Patna College.
,, Mahendranath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhav	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Raicharan	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Rakhalchandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1870	Presidency College.
,, Taraprasanna	1871	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kalisankar	1869	Ditto.
,, Tarakchandra	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindavanchandra	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Haricharan	1873	Presidency College.
,, Harivallabh	1873	Cuttack High Schl.
,, Ramdas	1874	Presidency College.
Majila, Sastidas	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahendrachandra	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Mahimachandra	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Ramdayal	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Sarveswar	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1872	Ditto.

Mallik, Nityagopal	1867	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	1872	Patna College.
„ Bhavanicharan	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanath	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kanailal	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kuladaprasad	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1867	Ditto.
„ Sricharan	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankavihari	1874	Hooghly College.
Patranavis, Baneswar	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath, Pandit	1873	Cang. Coll., Lucknow.
Rakshit, Govindachandra	1869	Presidency College.
„ Govindakisar	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	1873	Presidency College.
„ Dinavandhu	1868	Ditto.

Ray, Dineschandra	1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	1872	Presidency College.
,, Harakumar	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranarayan	1874	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jogindranath	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Pratapchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rasikchandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sivsankar	1870	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sanyal, Digamvar	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kesavlal	1874	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadavchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Jogindranath	1873	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Taraknath	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	1872	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	1870	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadunandan	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Kailaschandra	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalicharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	1872	Ditto.
,, Nalitchandra	1864	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	1870	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	1872	Kishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopallal	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Khirodnath	1873	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	1872	Kishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L.L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENSE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra	1863	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	1861	Ditto.
,, Maheschandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	1862	Ditto.
,, Manulal	1862	Ditto.
,, Sivchandra	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	1861	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sivchandra	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	1862	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	1861	Ditto.
,, Krishnadayal	1862	Ditto.
,, Mrityunjay	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	1862	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	1863	Ditto.
,, Tulsidas	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF RS. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanath	1864	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasvihari	1867	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B.C.E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bremner, A. G.	1872	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Satkari	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amvikacharan	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigovinda	1873	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Madhavchandra	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	1869	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjavihari	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikunthanath	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parvaticharan	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binadchand	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramkrishna	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	1861	Ditto.

L.C.E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1871	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	...	1869	Ditto.
Das, Kedarnath	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Ditto.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
Pal, Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1874.

L.C.E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Chakravarti, Bhutnath	...	Presidency College.
Das, Heramvanath	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilamvar	Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H.	

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal	Doveton College.
Sing, Chandranarayan	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygovinda	Cal. F. C. Instn.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulchandra	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra	Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rashvihari...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Basu, Chandranath	Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar.	Ditto.

Class III.

De, Benimadhav	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Class II.

Ghosh, Govinchandra	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	Ditto.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarikanath	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Gupta, Kalipada	Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani	Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan	Presidency College.

Class II.

Sarkar, Kisarilal	Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas	Ditto.

Class III.

Haldar, Ramchandra	Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna	Presidency College.

Class II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Síl, Jadavchandra	Presidency College.

Class III.

Sen, Kasikanta	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

De, Gaurisankar	Presidency College.

Class II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan	Dacca College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya	Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harikrishna	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
Amir Ali	Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramcharan	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhav	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas	Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra	Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnavihari	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogindranath	Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna	Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath	Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra	Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Ray, Chandrakumar	Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ...	Dacca College.
Das, Baikunthanath	Ditto.
Basak, Jagatdurlabh	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Jagatvandhu	Presidency College.

Class II.

Dev, Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra ...	Patna College.

Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

1870.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sivnath	Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan	Ditto.

Class III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan	Presidency College.
Datta, Bhavanicharan	Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sarkar, Sasibhusan	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal	Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna	Kishnaghur College.
Chakravarti, Gopalchandra	Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan	Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar	Queen's College, Benares.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra	Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan	Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra	Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E.	St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Sirischandra	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Binadvihari	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kanailal	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Datta, Janakinath	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra	Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Sinha, Khirodnath	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

Class II.

Ali Reza Khan	Agra College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Paramanik, Jasadanandan	Kishnaghur College.

Class II.

Masanta, Parvaticharan	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	Kishnaghur College.

Class III.

Datta, Priyanath	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Bamacharan	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Devendranath	Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Hukum Chand	Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath	Canning College, Lucknow.

Class II.

Basu, Ishanchandra	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Ramgopal	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sarkar, Surendranath	Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari	Ditto.

Class III.

Datta, Baishnavcharan	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Balaichand	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath	Cal. F. C. Instn.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Mitra, Haricharan	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan	Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Baidyanath	Kishnaghur College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class III.

Chaudhuri, Gyanchandra	Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	Hooghly College.
Madangopal	Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinvihari	Presidency College.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna	Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas	Ditto.
De, Lalvihari	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Ray, Saradaprasanna	Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath	Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batekrishna	Presidency College.
,, Amvikacharan	Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinvihari	Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddhesvar	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Das, Priya	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
Hukam Chand	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	Presidency College.
Bishen Lal	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haravilas	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batavyal, Umeschandra	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh	Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar	Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam	Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

CLASS III.

Sen, Gaurvallabh	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Niogi, Basantakumar	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Ganendralal	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	Ditto.
Mulraj	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	Presidency College.
Das, Navinchandra	Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurvakrishna	Cal. F. C. Instn.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Devsankar	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad	Presidency College.

M.A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair		1874	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay,	Avinaschandra	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Bidubhushan	1875	Hooghly College.
,,	Gangadhar	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Jogindranath	1872	Sanskrit College.
,,	P. N.	1868	Doveton College.
,,	Ramlal	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan	1871	Patna College.
,,	Tarinidas	1875	Presidency College.
Basak, Rasamay		1874	Teacher.

Basu, Basantakumar	1871	Presidency College.
„ Gopal Chandra	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogindrachandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	1863	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Jagatvandhu	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Mahendranath	1869	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Taranath	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra	1867	Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	1870	Presidency College.
Das, Kshetramohan	1875	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Datta, Bharatchandra	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Ishanchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	1871	Sanskrit College.
De, Nandalal	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Dev, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	1873	Ditto.
Guha, Kaminikumar	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Gui, Sivchandra	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	1873	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Laha, Jagavandhu	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Jogindranath	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Lorimer, George	1870	Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Mitra, Bireswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogneswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1872	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	1865	Ditto.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1863	Presidency College.
Pal, Bholanath	1867	Teacher.
Ray, Satyacharan	1874	Sanskrit College.
„ Chaudhuri Khirodchandra	1874	Presidency College.

Sanyal, Umeshchandra	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sen, Akilchandra	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasad	1864	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakumar	1872	Cal. F. C Instn.
Set, Girischandra	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	1874	Teacher.
Sriram	1872	Delhi College.
Twidale, G. A.	1867	Doveton College.

B.A.

Abdul Bari, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Abdul Khaliq	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Adya, Asutosh, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
Ahmed	1861	Presidency College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din	1868	Teacher.
Aich, Radhakanta	1873	Presidency College.
Amir Ali, B.L.	1867	Hooghly College.
Atmaram	1865	Agra College.
Atmaram Mahta	1872	Lahore College.
Babumal	1873	Delhi College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B.L.	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Durganath, B.L.	1865	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	1867	Teacher.
„ Hiralal	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogneswar	1873	Ditto.
Baijnath	1873	Delhi College.
Baldeoprasad	1871	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Avinasch (No. 1), B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Avinasch (No. 2), B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Bidhubhushan	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihari, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Chandranath	1870	Teacher.
„ Gaganchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gangadhar, B.L.	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Bandyopadhyay,	Gopalchandra ...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„	Gopalchandra (No. 2), B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„	Gupikrishna, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Gupinath, B.L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„	Gurudas, B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Haricharan, B.L. ...	1864	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Hemchandra, B.L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
„	Indranath, B.L. ...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Jadavchandra, B.L....	1868	Medical College.
„	Jadunath, B.L. ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Jagatchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„	Jogendranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„	Kailaschandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra, B.L.	1868	Patna College.
„	Kalicharan, B.L. ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Kantichandra, B.L....	1871	Teacher.
„	Karunamay, B.L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
„	Kedarnath, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
„	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Mahendranath, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
„	Maheschandra, B.L.	1872	Patna College.
„	Navinchandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
„	Nilmadhav, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Nilratna, B.L. ...	1870	Hooghly College.
„	Nistaran ...	1874	Presidency College.
„	Nivaranchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
„	Pareshnath, B.L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„	P. N., B.L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
„	Pramadacharan, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„	Pramathanath, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„	Priyanath, B.L. ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„	Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„	Rajendranath ...	1873	Presidency College.
„	Ramlal, B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„	Ramnarayan, B.L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Ramtaran, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Revatichandra, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Satyadayal, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Sivchandra, B.L.	1868	Patna College.
„ Sivnatb, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ S. N.	1868	Doveton College.
„ Syamacharan, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Taradas, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Tarapada, B.L.	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Tarinidas	1873	Ditto.
„ Tripuracharan	1874	Ditto.
Barat, Chaitanyaprasad	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B.L.	1865	Dacca College.
Barua, Anandaram	1869	Presidency College.
„ Jagannath	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Govindachandra, B.L.	1867	Dacca College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumar	1864	Dacca College.
„ Ramkumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Rasamay	1871	Ditto.
Basdev, Sahay	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.
„ Amarnath, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Anandamohan	1867	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Atulchandra, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Baidyanath	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Basantakumar, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Binadvihari	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinkrishna, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihari	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinvihari	1873	Agra College.
„ Birajaprasad, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Bishnupada	1874	Ditto.

Basu, Chandranath, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinaprasad, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Devendralal, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Devendranarayan	1860	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Durgakumar	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgaram, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Harivallabh, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra, B.L.	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Ishanchandra, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	1858	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogendrachandra, B.L.	1872	Teacher.
,, Jogendranath (No. 2), B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Jogeschandra	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar, B.L.	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Karunadas, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kesavkumar, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	1860	Civil Engr. College.
,, Kshetramohan, B L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kunjavihari, B.L	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Lalitkumar, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahitchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manmathakumar	1872	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Navinchandra, B.L.	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Nepalchandra, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Nimaichandra, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.	1861	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Pratapchandra, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath, B.L.	1869	Dacca College.
,, Rajendrakumar, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rakhalchandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramcschandra, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Rameswar	1866	Ditto.

Basu, Ramkamal	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Saradaprasad	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Saratchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan (No. 1), B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Sasibhushan	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Sitalnath	1867	Presidency College.
,, Syamkisar, B.L.	1868	Dacca College.
,, Trailokyanath, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Trailokyanath, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Udaychandra, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Upendranath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
Batavyal, Umeschandra	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
Bharanprasad	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1869	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Dwarikanath, B.L.	1869	Patna College.
,, Dwarikanath, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Gnanchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Haranath, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	1867	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jagavandhu	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Jivananda	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Jogendranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnakamal, B.L.	1860	Sanskrit College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1866	Presidency Collge.
,, Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,, Makundachandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Narayanchandra	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Radhakisan	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Rajkumar	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Sarvesvar	1874	Presidency College.
,, Sivnath	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Tarinikanta, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
Bindeswariprasad	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal	1873	Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesavnath, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Biswas, Asutosh	1873	Ditto.

Biswas, Piyarimohan	1866	Dacca College.
„ Prankrishna, B.L.	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Rudrakanta, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.	1865	Profr., Doveton Coll.
„ T.	1869	Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher	1864	Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	1871	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Harachandra	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	1869	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Isanchandra, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramgopal, B.L.	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Sagarchandra	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Syamacharan, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Syamaldas, B.L.	1871	Patna College.
„ Syamamohan, B.L.	1869	Teacher.
„ Taranath, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chand, Sagar	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranath, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Jogneswarchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath, B.L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Amarendranath, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Anukul	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Atulchandra, B.L.	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Avinaschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Baburam	1873	Ditto.
„ Bankimchandra, B.L.	1858	Ditto.
„ Bhagwanchandra, B.L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Bipinvihari	1874	Presidency College.
„ Bipradas, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bireswar, B.L.	1869	Sanskrit College.
„ Bishnuchandra, B.L.	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Gopalchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Harikrishna, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B.L.	1865	Teacher.
,,	Jadunath, B.L.	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Jitendranath	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogeschandra, B.L.	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Kalidhan, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kalinath	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Kedarnath	1871	Teacher.
,,	Kirtichandra, B.L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Kisarimohan, B.L.	1865	Doveton College.
,,	Krishnachandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Mahimchandra	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Mathuranath	1868	Ditto.
,,	Napharchandra	1867	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilkanta, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Nityagopal	1871	Ditto.
,,	Pitamvar, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Pramathanath	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,,	Pratapchandra, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,,	Priyanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath	1862	Teacher.
,,	Sajanikanta, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Saradaprasad	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Sasibhushan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Sivchandra, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal, B.L.	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Syamacharan	1866	Medical College.
,,	Taraprasad	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Umakanta, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Apurvakrishna, B.L.	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Binadvihari, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Gnanchandra	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Jogendranath, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Kalidas	1874	Joynarain's College.
,,	Kalikrishna	1868	Presidency College.

Chaudhuri, Kalimohan	1869	Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan	1874	Teacher.
,, Manmathanath	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Narendranath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Rajanikanta, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B.L.	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Sirischandra, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar, B.L.	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Umeschandra	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chhedilal	1870	Bareilly College.
Cones, G. A.	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B.L.	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H.	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A.	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W.	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Mohammad, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
Dan, Parmeswar	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Das, Baikunthanath, B.L.	1868	Dacca College.
,, Bhagvan	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairavchandra, B.L	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Brajendramohan	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Chandrakumar, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Damudar	1866	St. John's Coll., Agra.
,, Dinanath, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Girischandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Gorachand, B.L.	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Govindachandra, B.L.	1868	Dacca College.
,, Hariprasad, B.L.	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Harischandra Das, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Hemnath, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Iswarchandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Jagatchandra, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jagatmohan	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Krishnachandra Das, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Kshetramohan	1874	Presidency College.
,, Lakshminarayan, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan, B.L.	1869	Ditto. [nipore.
,, Madhusudan	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowa-
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1872	Genl. Assmy's Instn.

Das, Nandalal	1872	St. Xavier's College.
,, Navinchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Nilmani, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Parvaticharan, B.L.	1867	Teacher.
,, Rameswar	1871	Presidency College.
,, Sarvananda, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
,, Thakur	1868	Lahore Missn. School.
,, Umeschandra	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Amvikacharan	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Aparnacharan, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Baidyanath, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Baishnavcharan, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Balaichand, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Balaichand	1871	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Bharatchandra, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Bhavanicharan, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Bhavanicharan, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipinvihari	1870	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Devendranath	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Durgadas	1862	Presidency College.
,, Harisankar	1868	Ex-St., Hooghly Coll.
,, Isanchandra, B.L.	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jagatvandhu, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Janakinath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Kailaschandra, B.L.	1873	Dacca College.
,, Kalikadas, B.L.	1860	Presidency College.
,, Lalgopal, B.L.	1859	Ditto.
,, Lalvihari	1874	Muir Central College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Manmohan	1874	Ditto.
,, Narasinha, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Priyanath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Priyanath, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Ramgopal, B.L.	1868	Berhampore College.
,, Ramlal	1874	Presidency College,
,, Ramnarayan	1874	Ditto,

Datta, Sasibhusan, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhusan, B.L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Sasibhusan	1872	Presidency College.
,, Surendrakrishna, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Taraknath, B.L.	1860	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath, B.L.	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Umacharan, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1867	Teacher.
De, Amritalal, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Amvikacharan	1874	Muir Central College.
,, Benimadhav	1865	Presidency College.
,, Bhavanisankar	1871	Ditto. [now.
,, Brajendranath	1872	Canning Coll., Luck-
,, Devsankar	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Dhankrishna	1870	Ditto.
,, Dulalchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Gaurcharan, B.L.	1872	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra, B.L.	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jadavchandra, B.L.	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Jugalkisor	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnadas, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Krishnakisar	1870	Presidency College.
,, Lalvihari, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Matilal	1864	Medical College.
,, Nandalal	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Navinchandra, B.L.	1861	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhav, B.L.	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Purnachandra, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan, B.L.	1867	Dacca College.
,, Sambhuchandra, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Sivchandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Dev, Bhutnath	1872	Patna College.
,, Gopendrakrishna, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Madhavchandra	1865	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Brindavanchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B.L.	1868	Teacher.
,, Gokulchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath, B.L.	1866	Dacca College.

Dhar, Nilmani, B.L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Syamchand, B.L.	1867	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran	1873	Patna College.
Durgaprasad	1874	Ditto.
Evans, R. W.	1861	Bishop's College.
Fazlalkudir	1869	Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	1874	Bareilly College.
Forbes, A. H.	1864	Doveton College.
Gaindunlal	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangasaran	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvakumar	1874	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Binadvihari	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kisarimohan	1869	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	1860	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	1874	Dacca College.
„ Ramchandra	1869	Teacher.
„ Ravichandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharn	1860	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B.L.	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Aghornath, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan, B.L.	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Anantaram, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Apurvakrishna	1874	Medical College.
„ Atalvihari, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna	1871	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra (No. 2)	1871	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Baradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
„ Becharam, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Birajkrishna, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumar	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	1865	Medical College.
„ Chandranath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Devendrachandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Devendranath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Ghosh, Durganarayan	1869	Cal. C. F. In.
,, Gopalchandra	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Govindachandra, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Harankrishna	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Harichaitanya	1866	Dacca College.
,, Haridas	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Iswarchandra, B.L.	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Jaygopal, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	1870	Teacher.
,, Kedarnath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kshetrachandra, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Nandalal, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Pratapchandra	1865	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Raicharan	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Rajanikanta	1871	Dacca College.
,, Rajendranath, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Ramaprasanna	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramrup	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Ramsakha	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasvihari, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Sasimohan	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Sirischandra	1859	Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan, B.L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Tarinikumar	1866	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B.L.	1868	Patna College.
,, Umeschandra, B.L.	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Tarapada	1872	Ditto.
,, Umanath	1874	Ditto.
Gomez, D.	1872	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Heramvalal, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Jadavchandra	1868	Ditto.

Guha, Anathvandhu, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Asminikumar, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Brajendrakumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Kaminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Piyarimohan, B.L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
Guin, Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Chandranarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Jagadiswar, B.L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
,, Kunjavihari, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mahananda	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Radharaman	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Rajnarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Ramgati, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalal, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Matilal, B.L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Ramchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B.L.	...	1872	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Hariharnath, B.L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
,, W. A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Horst, W. C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Islam, Sirajal, B.L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Jordar, Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Girischandra, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Umacharan	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Khan, Mahammed Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
,, Ramdurlabh, B.L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Ramgopal, B.L.	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Kriparam	...	1873	Lahore College.
Kundu, Nandalal, B.L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1873	Dacca College.

Laha, Jagatvandhu	1868	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jogendranath	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Prasannakumar	1874	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Rameschandra, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
Lalsing, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
Lethbridge, W.M.	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	1868	Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G.A.	1869	Teacher.
Madangopal	1872	Delhi College.
Mahamed Wajed, B.L.	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Atalvihari	1874	Presidency College.
,, Harivallabh, B.L.	1868	Teacher.
,, Kedaresvar	1873	Presidency College.
,, Radhagovinda, B.L.	1859	Ditto.
,, Sasicharan	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Syamacharan	1870	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Anandanath, B.L.	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Bimalacharan, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	1865	Teacher.
,, Kailaschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1862	Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra	1872	Teacher.
,, Pratapchandra, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Ramdurlabh	1872	Dacca College.
,, Ramratan	1861	Civil Engr. College.
,, Syamacharan, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Upendranarayan, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
Mal, Sanjhi	1868	Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Atulcharan,B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Balaram, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Kunjalal	1873	Presidency College.
,, Lalitmadhav, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Latulal	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Mahendranath	1873	Presidency College.
,, Premchand	1865	Ditto.
,, Srikanta, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.

Mandal, Binadvihari, B.L.	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Manna, Kailaschandra	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parvaticharan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B.L.	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B.L.	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B.L.	1866	Doveton College.
Misra, Biharilal	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Lakshmiśankar	1869	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Mitra, Akshaykumar, B.L.	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Avinaschandra, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Benimadhav	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhagavaticharan	1871	Patna College.
,, Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Biharilal	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Binadvihari, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Bireswar	1861	Ditto.
,, Bisvambhar, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Devendranath, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Dwarikanath, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girindranath	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Girischandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Gopallal	1870	Teacher.
,, Govindachandra	1873	Patna College.
,, Haricharan, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Hiralal, B.L.	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Jogeschandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar	1869	Teacher.
,, Kartikchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Madanmohan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendralal, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Manmohan	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Narasinhachandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Nolininath, B.L.	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Prasannavadan	1865	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Priyanath	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Mitra, Purnachandra	1866	Teacher.
,, Purnachandra	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Purnachandra, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Radhikacharan, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Ramcharan, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra, B.L.	1860	Ditto.
,, Saradacharan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Syamacharan	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Taravilas, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath (No. 1), B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath (No. 2), B.L.	1863	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B.L.	1870	Teacher.
,, Upendranath, B.L.	1861	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath, B.L.	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Amvikacharan	1874	Ditto.
,, Asutosh, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Avinaschandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Becharam, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Bhavanicharan	1870	Teacher.
,, Bholanath, B.L.	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn. [now.
,, Bidubhushan, B.L.	1873	Canning Coll., Luck-
,, Biharilal, B.L.	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Bipinvihari, B.L.	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Bipinvihari	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bipradas	1868	Kishnaghur College.
,, Chandrabhushan	1871	Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar (No. 2)	1872	Presidency College.
,, Dinanath	1863	Teacher.
,, Durgadas, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Gangaprasad	1861	Presidency College.
,, Girijabhushan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Girindranath	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Girishchandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 1), B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopallal, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Gopimohan, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Govindadev, B.L.	1871	Hooghly College.

Mukhopadhyay, Haragovinda, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Haravilas, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Harendranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Haridas, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Harilal	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Hariprasanna, B.L.	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Hemchandra	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	1861	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath, B.L.	1867	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jagneswar, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Janakinath, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal, B.L.	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jogindranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Kailaschandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath, B.L.	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kalipada, B.L.	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Kaliprasanna, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kanailal, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Kanailal, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Kantichandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Kapaliprasanna, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Karunasindhu	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnamohan	1862	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Kshetraprasad, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Kumadinikanta	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Manmathanath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Navinkisar, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Navinkrishna, B.L.	1860	Ditto.
,, Nilamvar, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Nilmani, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Nivaranchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Nrisinhachandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
,, Pramadanath, B.L.	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Priyanath, B.L	1871	Presidency College.
,, Rajkrishna, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra, B.L.	1873	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramdhan, B.L.	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2)	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Saratchandra (No. 1)	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra (No. 2)	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Sitanath, B.L.	1867	Teacher.
„ Srikrishna, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tejchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Thakurdas	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umacharan	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Umakali, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Munshilal	1874	Delhi College.
Nag, Bamacharan	1871	Presidency College.
„ Baradacharan, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjavihari, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sivchandra	1869	Teacher.
Naha, Anangamohan, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
Nandakisar	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisar	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L.	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B.L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
Niogi, Basantakumar, B.L.	1873	Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan	1874	Presidency College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B.L.	1868	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B.L.	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nandadulal, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanath, B.L.	1861	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Pal, Bholanath	1859	Presidency College.
,, Biharilal	1873	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Jadunath	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kartikchandra, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Nanigopal	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Srinath, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
Palit, Harinath	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Taraknath, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Pande, Sivadatta	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath	1871	Presidency College.
,, Prannath	1873	Ditto.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Panre, Janakinath	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Pathak, Ramratan, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	1872	Delhi College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B.L.	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Prayagnath	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	1873	Agra College.
Raksit, Brajamohan	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	1873	Lahore College.
Ratanchand	1868	Agra College.
Ray, Akshaykumar	1865	Presidency College.
,, Amritalal, B.L.	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Baikunthanath	1867	Dacca College.
,, Bamacharan, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Baranasi, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Bipinchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Brajanath	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Chandrakumar, B.L.	1867	Teacher.
,, Chandrakumar	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Devendranath	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowp.
,, Dhaneschandra	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Dineshchandra, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Durgasundar, B.L.	1872	Dacca College.
,, Ganganarayan	1873	Presidency College.
,, Girishchandra	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Gnanendralal	1873	Presidency College.

Ray, Gopalchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,, Haralal	1862	Ditto.
,, Harendranarayan, B.L.	1873	Dacca College.
,, Harinarayan, B.L.	1864	Teacher.
,, Jogeschandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Dacca College.
,, Kesavchandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kisarimohan, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Madhavchandra, B.L.	1862	Civil Engr. College.
,, Madhusudan	1864	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Patna College.
,, Nagendranath	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Navinchandra	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Nilmadhav, B.L.	1869	Patna College.
,, Parvaticharan	1862	Teacher.
,, Piyarilal, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Prasannacharan, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Prasannagopal	1873	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Purnachandra	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Purnachandra, B.L.	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Radhanath	1870	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath	1872	Ditto.
,, Rajchandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasanna, B.L.	1872	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Satischandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Satyacharan	1873	Ditto.
,, Sivnandanlal	1873	Patna College.
,, Sudhansubhusan, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Syamchand, B.L.	1870	Teacher.
,, Syamjas	1873	Delhi College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jadavkrishna	1871	Ditto.
,, Khiradchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Matilal, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudru, Bhagavatchandra	1873	Presidency College.

Saha, Gopalchandra, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sahay, Jadunath, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Raghuvansa, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
Sajivanlal	1873	Patna College.
Samanta, Nilmadhav, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sandel, M. L., B.L.	1864	Doveton College.
Sankarlal	1871	Agra College.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan. B.L.	1872	Teacher.
,, Chandrasekhar	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Harischandra, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath, B.L.	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Kedarnath	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnagopal	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal, B.L.	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Umeschandra	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Dinanath, B.L.	1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Golapchandra, B.L.	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Haradhan	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Jagatchandra	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Jogeschandra	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath, B.L.	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Kisarilal, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Matilal, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Pareschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhusan	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Siddheswar	1873	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,, Umeschandra	1859	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Umeschandra, B.L.	1861	Presidency College.
Sarvadhikari, Rajkumar, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
Sen, Adityachandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra, B.L.	1864	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar, B.L.	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Amvikacharan	1872	Presidency College.
,, Amvikacharan	1873	Medical College.

Sen, Anandagopal	1868	Teacher.
„ Asutosh	1873	Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanath, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Baradagovinda, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	1874	Dacca College.
„ Batakrishna, B L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1870	Dacca College.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L.	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	1866	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Dinavandhu	1868	Teacher.
„ Durgacharan, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Gaurvallabh	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Guruprasad, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagneswar, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jatramohan	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jaykrishna	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kamalakanta, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	1868	Teacher.
„ Kanailal, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kasikanta, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Krishnakumar	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnavihari	1868	Presidency College.
„ Lalgopal, B.L.	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Maheschandra	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Rajkisan, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Ratneswar, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1867	Dacca College.
„ Satyakinkar, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	1873	Ditto.
„ Taracharan, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Umeschandra	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Set, Girischandra	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Rajendranath, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.

Sherman, S. T.	1870	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Shionath	1870	Delhi College.
Sil, Brajendrakumar, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Govindachandra, B.L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadavchandra, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	1865	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	1874	Medical College.
,, Mahendralal, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
Simmons, W. J.	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Budhsen, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	1864	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Prayag	1874	Benares College.
,, Ramaprasanna, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Saligram	1874	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan, B.L.	1860	Ditto.
Sinha, Harimohan	1874	Ditto.
,, Khiradnath	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Matilal, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	1874	Ditto.
,, Nikunjavihari	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sivdayal	1873	Lahore College.
Sivpratav Narayan, B.L.	1872	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Brajavihari, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Devendralal, B.L.	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygovinda, B.L.	1860	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Murarilal	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Sriram	1869	Delhi College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Sur, Harimohan	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Hemchandra	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Syed Ali	1874	Patna College.
Talapatra, Ramjadav, B.L.	1868	Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	1869	Bishop's College.
,, J. F. (Junior)	1872	Hooghly College.
Tiery, E. R. T.	1868	Doveton College.
,, F. T. H.	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G.A., B.L.	1865	Ditto.
Vazir, Ahmed	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E., B.L.	1869	St. Xavier's College.

Younan, J., B.L.	... 1868	Presidency College.
Yusoof, Mahomed, B.L.	... 1867	Ditto.

1875.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	... Dacca College.
Das, Gnanendranath	... Presidency College.
Ray, Satischandra	... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	... Ditto.
Basu, Nanda Krishna	... Ditto.
Das, Raghunath	... Ditto.
Ray, Devendranath	... Patna College.
Kar, Harischandra	... Presidency College.
Das, Bipinvihari	... Teacher.
Lal, Syamsundar	... Agra College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	... Presidency College.
,, Ganapatinath	... Ditto.
Adhikari, Suryya Kumar	... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhusan	... Ditto.
Mitra, Abhaya Charan	... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Binadvihari	... Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kalikrishna	... Presidency College.
Bhattacharjya, Beniprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Mulraj	... Lahore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Chand Mohan	... Dacca College.
Govinda Charan	... Patna College.
Gupta, Mahendranath	... Presidency College.
Basu, Rakhal Chandra	... Hooghly College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed Hussun Khan	... Bareilly College.
Balesvar Prasad	... Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	... Presidency College.
Basu, Annada Charan	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Jadu Nath	... Presidency College.

Bhattacharyya, Kailash Chandra	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Biswas, Bhuvan Mohan	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Kedar Nath	Canning College, Lucknow.
Chaudhuri, Kaliram	Ex-Student, C. M. College.
Das, Mahendra Chandra	Dacca College.
Datta, Giris Chandra	Patna College.
„ Nitya Lal	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rajendranath	Presidency College.
David, I.	Benares College.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	Ditto.
Guha, Revatimohan	Dacca College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	Presidency College.
Krishnadas	Benares College.
Maitra, Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
Matilal, Surendranath	Ditto.
Mitra, Biharilal	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	Hooghly College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati	Presidency College.
Narayan Prasad	Patna College.
Pal, Apurvakrishna	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Ray, Avinashchandra	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	Ditto.
Sen, Apurvakrishna	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	Teacher.
Sivsaran Lal	Ditto.
Sriram	Canning College, Lucknow.
Suryyanarayan, Pandit	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Badriprasad	Dehli College.
Basu, Pulinvihari	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Chakravarti, Aditya Chandra	Dacca College.
„ Loknath	St. Xavier's College.
Chandra, Priyanath	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Adityakumar	Cathedral Mission College.

Chattopadhyay, Krishnalal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Dacca College.
Chel, Rashvihari	...	Presidency College.
Dan, Mahendranath	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Datta, Nandalal	...	Ditto.
De, Gajendranath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Nivaran Kumar	...	Teacher.
„ Radharaman	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Kisarilal	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Haricharan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rajnarayan	...	Presidency College.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Ditto.
Ray, Benimadhav	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Sen, Kalikumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Kalidas	...	Hooghly College.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravati, Girindramohun	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagatvandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1873.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Triguna Charan	Presidency College.
Gupta Bipinbihari	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Pares Nath	Presidency College.
Sen, Adharlal	Ditto.
Basu, Pramathanath	Kishnaghur College.
Ryan, Edward	St. Peter's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas	Presidency College.
Datta, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendrachandra	Ditto.
Parmanand	Agra College.
Joshi, Dharmanand	Bareilly College.
Sen, Kalimohan	Presidency College.
Basu, Annadaprasad	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Das, Surendranath	Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath	Ditto.
Pandit, Bisvambarnath	Delhi College.
Majumdar, Nilkanta	Presidency College.
Datta, Mohinimohan	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	Sanskrit College.
Basu, Narendranath	Hooghly College.
Das, Isvar	Lahore College.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ray, Haricharan	Canning College.
Basu, Durgadas	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	Hooghly College.
Misra, Ramasankar	Benares College.
Nizamuddin	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Durgacharan	Ditto.
Pandit, Kedarnath	Canning College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ganeschandra	Canning College.
Bhaumik, Jadavchandra	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Bakhtavarlal	Bareilly College.

Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	Presidency College.
De, Panchkari	Ditto.
Basu, Deolal	Canning College.
Rudra, Madhusudan	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jadunath	Ditto.
Syed Khyrat Ahmed	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhilesvar Prasad	Patna College.
Bagchi, Upendranath	Presidency College.
Baijnath	Bareilly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Bhagavaticharan	Dacca College.
„ Girijapada	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	Benares College.
„ Krisnachandra	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, No. 1	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Barlow, A.	Teacher.
Basu, Anantakumar	Presidency College.
„ Girishchandra	Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	Dacca College.
Bhagavan Singh	Delhi College.
Bhattacharyya Chandrasikhar	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	Sanskrit College.
Bholanath	Delhi College.
Biswas, Brajanath	Teacher.
Bowers, W. H.	St. Xavier's College.
Budhkarn	Ajmere College.
Chakravarti, Haribhushan	Medical College.
„ Navakumar	Dacca College.
„ Rajanikanta	Ex-student, Dacca Coll.
Chandra, Krishnadas	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan	Canning College.
„ Haradhan	Presidency College.
„ Isvarchandra	Patna College.
„ Kuschandra	Presidency College.
„ Manimathanath	Ditto.
„ Prasanna Kumar	Teacher.
„ Saratchandra, No. 127	Presidency College.

Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	Patna College.
„ Jadavchandra	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogindrachandra	Presidency College.
Cleophas, Franklin	St. John's College.
Dada, Bapu Rao	Saugor High School.
Das, Annadaprasad	Presidency College.
„ Chaitanyacharan	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna	Dacca College.
Datta, Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
„ Bhagavanchandra	Ditto.
„ Dvijadas	Dacca College.
„ Khiradkumar	Presidency College.
„ Nrisinhakumar	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Dhar, Mathuranath	Patna College.
Dosar, Jeo Rakhanlal	Saugor High School.
Durgaprasad	Ditto.
Durgaprasad	Teacher.
Ewing, H.	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Gangopadhyay, Bipinvihari	Kisnaghur College.
„ Satyacharan	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Asutosh	Medical College.
„ Chandidas	Presidency College.
„ Ganes Chandra	Ditto.
„ Haranath	Ditto.
„ Jadav Chandra	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	Ditto.
„ Priya Nath	Ditto.
„ Ram Kalpa	Canning College.
„ Ram Lal	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Sarada Prasad	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Sarada Prasad	Presidency College.
„ Sarat Chandra	Ditto.
„ Syama Charan	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Goonewardene, W. P.	St. Thomas' College.
Goswami, Jogindra Nath	Presidency College.
Gupta, Girindra Kumar	Patna College.
Haldar, Purna Chandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Halfhide, R. H.	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Ishri Prasad	Bareilly College.
Janki Prasad	Canning College.
Jugal Kisor	Patna College.
Kar, Nagendra Nath	Benares College.

Kaviraj, Sures Chandra	Patna College.
Khan, Abdulla	L. M. S. In., Mirzapore.
Kissen Sing	Lahore College.
Kunja Bihari Lal	Muir Central College.
Lachman Prasad	Canning College.
Lahiri, Mahendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
Lissant, C. G.	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Madhav Prasad	Benares College.
Maitra, Kasi Nath	Presidency College.
Mati Lall	St. John's College.
McCarthy, John	St. Peter's College.
Mewa Ram	Bareilly College.
Misra, Umasankar	Benares College.
Mitra, Jogindra Chandra	Presidency College.
,, Jogindra Nath	Ditto.
Muhammud Hassan	Delhi College.
,, Hassan	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	Hooghly College.
,, Bihari Lal	Kishnaghur College.
,, Durga Nath	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
,, Dwarika Nath	Presidency College.
,, Haripurna	Muir Central College.
,, Kamiksha Nath	Patna College.
,, Mahendra Nath	Presidency College.
,, Nitya Charan	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Nanak Ram	Delhi College.
Nandi, Nanda Gopal	Presidency College.
Nolan, Thomas	St. Peter's College.
Pal, Kisori Mohan	Teacher.
,, Nivaran Chandra	St Xavier's College.
,, Raj Chandra	Presidency College.
Palit, Jogindra Nath	Ditto.
,, Priya Nath	Ditto.
Pande, Ramavatar	L. M. S. In., Mirzapore.
Rajak, Bihari Lal	Presidency College.
Rajjan Lal	Agra College.
Ram Lachman	Delhi College.
Ray, Haraprasad	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
,, Umaprasad	Presidency College.
Raza Hossen	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Bipin Bihari	Presidency College.
,, Nanda Lal	Teacher.
Sen, Bama Charan	Dacca College.

Sen, Bireswar	Jaynarayan's College.
,, Gadadhar	Presidency College.
,, Lal Mohan	Ditto.
Senwiratne, A.	St. Thomas' College.
Set, Mani Lal	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Sheo Lal	Delhi College,
Sil, Binod Bihary	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kanai Lal	Presidency College.
Singh, Bisveswar	Ditto.
Sinha, Amvikacharan	Teacher.
,, Brajeschandra	Berhampore College.
Surjandas	Lahore College.
Syed Abul Fazl	Hooghly College.
,, Faizuddin Hussan	Dacca College.
Tarafdar, Chandra Kisor	Presidency College.
Wainwright, Ed. E.	St. John's College.
Wirasinghe, A. W. M.	St. Thomas' College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakam	Presidency College.
Abdus Samad	Hooghly College.
Abul Hasan	Teacher.
Adhikari, Tarak Nath	Hooghly College.
Adhya, Binad Vihari	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asvini Kumar	Ex-student, Dacca College.
,, Avinas Chandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Bama Charan	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
,, Giris Chandra	Presidency College.
,, Nanda Gopal	Ditto.
,, Rajendra Lal	Ditto.
Baral, Manik Lal	Ditto.
Basak, Ras Vihari	Ditto.
Basu, Avinas Chandra	Ditto.
,, Brajendra Kumar	Patna College.
,, Dwarka Nath	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Hara Charan	Dacca College.
,, Iswara Chandra	Ditto.
,, Manawari Lal	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Rajkumar	Presidency College.
,, Umes Chandra	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Basudeo, Rao Hardiker	Saugor High School.

Bezbarua, Govindachandra	Cathedral Mission College.
Bhaduri, Prankrishna	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Bhavadev	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kalikrishna	Sanskrit College.
,, Manikchandra	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
,, Ramnath	Canning College.
,, Thakurdas	Ditto.
Bisvas, Gaganchandra	Presidency College.
Buzlul Karim	Medical College.
Chakravarti, Bhawanichandra	Agra College.
,, Ramraman	Serampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	Presidency College.
,, Dwarkanath	Patna College.
,, Govindachandra	Presidency College.
,, Jwalaprasad	Canning College.
,, Khirodchandra	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
,, Prasannakumar	Saugor High School.
,, Rakhaldas	Hooghly College.
Chaudhuri, Chandranath	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Kedarnath	Teacher.
,, Mohinimohan	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Das, Harinath	Dacca College.
,, Sitanath	Presidency College.
,, Tarakchandra	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
Datta, Avinaschandra	Presidency College.
,, Haricharan	Dacca College.
,, Jogendrachandra	Hooghly College.
,, Kamalkrishna	Presidency College.
,, Kunjavihari	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	Sanskrit College.
Daulatram	Lahore College.
De, Kalimohan	Dacca College.
Dhaniram	Delhi College.
Gangopadhyay, Hariprasad	Hooghly College.
,, Hiralal	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Ghosh, Khirodchandra	Presidency College.
,, Khudiram	Berhampore College.
,, Mahananda	Ditto.
,, Mahinimohan	Patna College.
,, Manimohan	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	Calcutta F. C. Instn.

Gupta, Mahendranath	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Purnachandra	... Dacca College.
Gyaprasad	... Agra College.
Haldar, Madanmohan	... Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Hasan, Syad Ryazat	... Patna College.
Hazra, Govindajivan	... Berhampore College.
Hiralal	... Lahore College.
Inayetulla Khan	... Hooghly College.
Jordan, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Joshi, Manikyalal	... Teacher.
Kamalaprasad	... Muir Central College.
Karmakar, Prahladchandra	... Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Kasiram	... Bareilly College.
Lachminarayan	... Delhi College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
Lakshmichand	... Teacher.
Mahadeo Rao Pulnaitker	... Saugor High School.
Maiti, Krishnachandra	... Cuttack High School.
Matilal	... Agra College.
Mir Sajjad Ali	... Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan	... Presidency College.
„ Girindranath	... Medical College.
„ Khagendranath	... Presidency College.
„ Madhavchandra	... Sanskrit College.
„ Umeschandra	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jaminikumar	... Dacca College.
„ Janakinath	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kantichandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Matilal	... Hooghly College.
„ Prasannachandra	... Presidency College.
„ Tulsidas	... Ditto.
Nag, Hemchandra	... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Revatikanta	... Presidency College.
Nandi, Bipracharan	... Ditto.
Nath, Harihar	... Patna College.
Navarangilal	... Ditto.
Pain, Bipinvihari	... Serampore College.
Pal, Tulsicharan	... Presidency College.
Pandit, Alopiprasad	... Delhi College.
Raha, Krishnagopal	... Presidency College.
Ramcharan	... Christ Ch. Collegiate Schl.
Ray, Bipinvihari	... Sanskrit College.

Ray, Janakinath	Teacher.
,, Mathuraprasad	Benares College.
,, Rangalal	Presidency College.
,, Saradakumar	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	Kishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	St. Xavier's College.
Ronaldson, E.	Ditto.
Saha, Akshaykumar	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Sahay, Bhavani	Patna College.
Sankar, Dayal	Agra College.
Sanyal, Basantakumar	Benares College.
,, Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
,, Tarinikanta	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Saudagarlal	Delhi College.
Sen, Kedarnath	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Navakrishna	Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
Sukla Tularam	Agra College.
Syamla Nanda	Patna College.
Tiwari, Ramnarayan	Christ Ch. Collegiate Schl.
,, Sivasankar	Teacher.
Zuhuruddin	Presidency College.

1874.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Devendranath	Presidency College.
Basu, Jogendra Chandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	Midnapore High School.
Chakravarti, Devendranath	Presidency College.
Mohan Lal	Delhi College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	Ditto.
Thomson, W. H.	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	Presidency College.
Lalchand	Lahore College.
Nag, Haradhan	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	Presidency College.
Das, Ramsaran	Canning College.

Sen, Devendranath	Presidency College.
Molakram	Delhi College.
Nagwant Sahay	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amjad Ali	Benares College.
Ashraf Ali	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal	Presidency College.
,, Bisveswar	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath	Saugor High School.
,, Mahendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Sasisekhar	Berhampore College.
Baral, Nilmani	Presidency College.
Barkatulla Khan	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asminikumar	Dacca College.
,, Biharikrishna	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Girischandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Kalipada	Canning College.
,, Navagopal	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
,, Sasikumar	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalvihari	Metropolitan Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Meghnath	Hooghly College.
Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	Metropolitan Instn.
Bisvas, Amritalal	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Chakravarti, Byomkes	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhusan	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Sripati	Cuttack High School.
Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	Metropolitan Institution.
Dammilal	Agra College.
De, Brajendralal	Canning College.
Dhan Sing	Delhi College.
Durgaprasad	Ditto.
Dutt, William	Teacher.
Fariduddin Ahmed	Bareilly College.
Gayaprasad	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Háradhan	Patna College.
,, Nityananda	Cuttack High School.
,, Ramlal	Calcutta F. C. Instn.

Ghosh, Umeschandra	Presidency College.
Gosvami Kisarilal	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan	Ditto.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
Guruprasad	Muir Central College.
Isvardas	Lahore College.
Jagannath	Bareilly College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	Ditto.
Kanhyalal	Delhi College.
Kedarnath	Ditto.
Kundu, Ramkumar	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Loos, A. B.	Teacher.
Majumdar, Kunjavihari	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mallik, Prasaddas	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
,, Jogendrachandra	Berhampore College.
,, Purnachandra	Kishnaghur College.
,, Rammohan	Presidency College.
Mitter, Charles Hiralall	Cathedral Mission College.
Moffet, G. E.	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	Patna College.
,, Haranchandra	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	Midnapore High School.
,, Sasibhusan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Upendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
Murlidhar	St. John's College.
Nag, Syamakanta	Presidency College.
Nandi, Sambhuchandra	Teacher.
Ramsaranlal	Patna College.
Ray, Nagendranath	Ditto.
,, Navadvipchandra	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Sailendravandhu	Hooghly College.
,, Syamaprasad	Presidency College.
,, Ugrakanta	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	Berhampore College.
Sahay, Bhagvan	Patna College.
Sanvardas	Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Jagat Narayan	Patna College.
Scott, G. W.	Ditto.
Sen, Hem Chandra	Ditto.
,, Raj Krishna	Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramatha Krishna	Ditto.
Som, Sri Lal	Hooghly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Acharyya, Kedaresvar	General Assembly's Instn.
Ahmed Beg	Delhi College.
Azam Ali Khan	Patna College.
Baishnava, Brajanath	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	Presidency College.
„ Guruprasanna	Hooghly College.
„ Haricharan	Medical College.
„ Kartikchandra	Hooghly College.
„ Taraprasanna	Ditto.
Basu, Amarchandra	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna	Patna College.
„ Harakumar	Dacca College.
„ Jogendranath	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rajendranath	Presidency College.
„ Tarakchandra	Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Avinashchandra	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srischandra	Ditto.
Brajvallabh	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Chakravarti, Damodar	Sanskrit College.
Chattopadhyay, Pratapchandra	Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	Teacher.
Dam, Kasinath	Berhampore College.
Das, Jogeschandra	Dacca College.
„ Kamalanath	Ditto.
Datta, Maheschandra	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mohinimohan	Hooghly College.
De, Advaityaprasad	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Deviprasad	L. M. School, Mirzapore.
Dikshit, Harprasad	Canning College.
Gangopadhyay, Devendranath	Kishnaghur College.
Gauridayal	Bareilly College.
Ghosh, Prasannakumar	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
„ Rajanikanta	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal	Presidency College.
Gupta, Saratchandra	Sanskrit College.
Hardeo Prasad	Saugor High School.

Jagnesvar Dayal	Patna College.
Karmakar, Hariprasanna	Dacca College.
Kshetri, Lakshminarayan	Metropolitan Institution.
Kuar Bahadur	Bareilly College.
Kulliram	Agra College.
Madan Gopal	Dehli College.
Mahbub Ahmed	Patna College.
Majumdar, Avinaschandra	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	Ditto.
„ Kripanath	Presidency College.
Makkar, Gostavihari	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Manna, Umeschandra	Midnapore High School.
Mitra, Krishnakumar	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Krishnaprasanna	Cathedral Mission College.
Mohammed Yusaf	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Hooghly College.
„ Hariprasanna	Presidency College.
„ Sarvesvar	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Satunath	Ditto.
Murlidhar	Bareilly College.
Nandi, Rashvihari	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra	Presidency College.
Nasrat-uddin Ahmed	Cathedral Mission College.
Pain, Isvarprasad	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pal, Janakinath	Ex-Student, C. M. College.
Panioty, J.	St. Xavier's College.
Pragdas	Muir Central College.
Raghonath Rao Chandorekar	Saugor High School.
Raghunandan Prasad	Presidency College.
Raghunath Prasad	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Mahendranath	Hooghly College.
Ramlal	Agra College.
Ramratanlal	Canning College.
Rango Amritsant	Saugor High School.
Ray, Gnanadaprasad	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	Dacca College.
„ Makundanath	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	Canning College.
„ Sitanath	Presidency College.
„ Sivaprasad	St. Xavier's College
„ Syamakanta	Teacher.
Sanyal, Nrityagopal	Kishnaghur College.

Sarkar, Nalinvihari	Presidency College.
,, Ramnarayan	Patna College.
Sen, Rakhaldas	Hooghly College.
,, Srikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srinath	Presidency College.
,, Sulapani	Ditto.
Shilstone, N. A.	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Sinha, Brahmaprasad	Presidency College.
,, Jaynathpati	Patna College.
,, Makhanlal	Kishnaghur College.
Sohanlal	Agra College.
Thakur Das	Lahore College.
Todar Mal	Agra College.
Umrao Singh	Bareilly College.
Venkaya, B.	Saugor High School.

1875.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Das, Devendranath	Presidency College.
Thomson, W. H.	Hooghly College.
Basu, Jogendrachandra	Metropolitan Instn.
Ray, Navadwipchandra	Calcutta F. C. Instn.
Moffet, G. E.	La Martiniere College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1873.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	Kuchiacole Rajgram School.
Ahmed, Takrim-ud-din	Hare School.
Ali Muhammad Khan	Bareilly College.
Anthony, A. H.	Mussoorie School.
Apcar, A. T.	St. Xavier's College.
Aya Ram	Lahore Zillah School.
Bagchi, Mahendranath	Kasipore Kasinath School.
Bagley, W. A.	F. C. Instn.. Nagpore.
Balmokund	Agra College.

Bandyopadhyay, Avinashchandra	Digapotea H. C. E. School.
,, Bhushanchandra	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Haridas	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Upendranath	Baraset School.
Basak, Haridas	Oriental Seminary.
,, Purnachandra	Hare School.
Basu, Amarendranath	Midnapore High School.
,, Bipinvihari	Hindu School.
,, Gopalchandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Haricharan	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Jogeschandra	Hindu School.
,, Kedarnath	Sanskrit College.
,, Rakhalchandra	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Trailokyanath	South Baharoo School.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	Sanskrit College.
Beveridge, R. N.	Doveton College.
Bhaduri, Gokulchandra	Howrah School.
Bhattacharyay, Asutosh	Canning College.
,, Bangachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gopalchandra	Sridhurpore H. C. E. Schl.
,, Mahendranath	Sanskrit College.
,, Rajkumar	Hare School.
,, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
Biswas, Janakinath	Dacca Collegiate School.
Brijmohanlal	Sultanpore School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Upendranath	Ooterparah School.
Chandra, Khirodchandra	Hindu School.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	Devogram School.
,, Devendranath	Hindu School.
,, Haranchandra (A)	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Haricharan	Jonye Training School.
,, Priyagopal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Sitalakanta	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Upendranath	Ooterparah School.
Chaudhuri, Annadagovinda	Beauleah High School.
,, Buddhinath	Benares College.
,, Jadavchandra	Beauleah High School.
,, Sukdev	Howrah School.
Chhajjumul	Allabd. Govt. Z. High Schl.
Chitty, A. C.	St. Thomas' Coll. School.
D'Souza, C. T.	La M. College, Calcutta.
Das, Dhairyyanarayan	Goalpara School.

Das, Harendrakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Hemchandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Jagutbandhu	Balasore School.
,, Sundarimohan	Sylhet Govt. School.
Datta, Gnanendranath	Hindu School.
,, Kedarnath	Horinavi A. S. School.
,, Mahendranath	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
,, Upendrakrishna	Hindu School.
De, Bipinvihari	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
,, Nivaranchandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Farrant, J. T.	Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Fitzwilliam, J. J.	Calcutta Free School.
Furrell, H. S.	St. Xavier's College.
Gangee Sah	Almorah Mission School.
Gargari, Haridas	Hindu School.
Ghosh, Chhatradhar	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Nandalal	Hindu School.
,, Saradaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srinath	Konnugger English Schl.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Grant, W.	Doveton College.
Gupta, Asutosh	Kossipore Kasinath Schl.
Haldar, Bassantakumar	Jessore School.
Kennedy, J.	St. Peter's College, Agra.
,, P.	Teacher.
Kesheo Ramchandra Joglekar	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Lachman Das	Bareilly College.
Laha, Dharmadas	Kuchiacole Rajgram Schl.
Lattey, D. B.	Teacher.
Lewis, J.	Doveton College.
MacCullagh, R. J.	St. Xavier's College.
Maitra, Batakrishna	Allabd. Govt. Z. High Schl.
,, Upendranath	Hare School.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	Ditto.
,, Mahimachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mallik, Ramcharan	Beersingha A. S. School.
,, Sasibhushan	Howrah School.
Mayill, T.	St. Xavier's College.
Mazharul, Anwar	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mitra, Devendranath	Hare School.
,, Narasinhaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Surendranath	Hare School.
Muhammad Ibrahim	Delhi Zillah school.

Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dwarkanath	Ooterparah School.
,, Ganeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalikrishna	Delhi Zillah School.
,, Kedarnath	Ranaghat School.
,, Kshetramohan	Sylhet Govt. School.
,, Makundadev	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Panchanan	Delhi Zillah School.
,, Priyanath	Canning College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	Beauleau High School.
Mylan, J. G.	St. Xavier's College.
Nag, Kedarnath	Balasore School.
,, Kunjalal	Dacca Collegiate School.
Nagalingam, S.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Nanhak Chand	Benares College.
Pal, Kedarnath	Konnugger English School.
,, Ramdayal	Tumlook H.'s Eng. School.
,, Syamacharan	Garden Reach School.
Palit, Jadunath	Patna Collegiate School.
Parsottamdass	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	Dacca Collegiate School.
Pogose, J. N.	St. Paul's School.
Rahmat Ali	Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	Howrah School,
,, Dharanath	Khagra L. M. S. School.
,, Jagadischandra	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Khiradachandra	Khagra L. M. S. School.
,, Nilkamal	Commillah School.
,, Piyarilal	St. Xavier's College.
Raynor, F. J.	Mussooree School.
Sajivanlal, Lala	Benares College.
Sakhawat Hosen, Syed	Bhaugulpore H. C. E. Schl.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	Bengalitollah Prepty. Schl.
Sarkar, Asutosh	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Haricharan	Mymensing School.
,, Umesh Chandra	Cuttack High School.
Sital Prasad	Gya Zillah School.
Sells, H. M. DeGrave	Hampton Court, Mussoorie.
Sevakram, Lala	Benares College.
Sinha, Baladev	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendra Prasanna	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
Strantenbergh, P.	St. Xavier's College.

Sukul, Kalisankar	Mymensing School.
Sur, Jogneswar	Ooterparah School.
Tate, G. P.	Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Tilakaratana, D. A.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Waters, J. H.	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Wight, J.	St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdur Rahim	Patna Normal School.
Adhikari, Harikrishna	Navadwip E. School.
Agasti, Ramnarayan	Kuchiacole Rajgram Schl.
Agnibotri, Narvadaprasad	Jubbulpore High School.
Ahmed Hossen, Syed	Seetapore High School.
Ahsan-uddin	Moradabad Govt. School.
Aman Ali	Chittagong School.
Anna Ram Chandra Gokhle	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Awasthi, Ramcharan	Christ Ch. C. S., Cawnpore.
Babulal	C. M. school, Lucknow.
Badrinarayan	Lukhimpore High School.
Baldeo Prasad	Bareilly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghor Nath	Sanskrit College.
„ Amar Nath	Canning College.
„ Atul Chandra	Jonye Training School.
„ Bidubhushan	Mooragatcha School.
„ Devendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haridas	Goverdangah School.
„ Jadunath	Beauleah High School.
„ Jogindra Chandra	Pakoor School.
„ Jogindra Nath	Mohespore School.
„ Jyotis Chandra	Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.
„ Kalinath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kalipada	Bullagurh Eng. Aided Schl.
„ Kalipada	Jeypore Moharajah's Coll.
„ Kunjavihari	Monghyr Govt. School.
„ Nandalal	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Priyagopal	Ilsoba Mondlye Eng. Schl.
„ Saratchandra	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sridas	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Umacharan	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Umeschandra	Sanskrit College.
Banke Lal	Bareilly College.

Barker, J. J.	St. Xavier's College.
Basak, Kedarnath	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Lalit Mohan	Hindu School.
,, Nrityalal	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajnarayan	Hindu School.
Basdeo Lal	Patna Normal School.
Basu, Asminikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Biharilal	Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.
,, Chandrabhushan	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Haridas	Dinagepore School.
,, Hiralal	Jessore School.
,, Jaminikanta	Mymensing School.
,, Kesavlal	Calcutta School.
,, Kherodchandra	Hare School.
,, Madhusudan	Kishnaghur Collgte. Schl.
,, Manmathanath	Hare School.
,, Manmathanath	Boroe School.
,, Nrityagopal	Allahabad Gt. Z. H. School.
,, Pramathanath	Canning College.
,, Prasannakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Priyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	Noakhally School.
,, Rajendranath	Hindu School.
,, Sanatkumar	Hare School.
,, Saradaprasad	Ooterparah School.
,, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sivaram	Hare School.
,, Surendra Kumar	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Upendranath	Noral Aided School.
Bhaduri, Jagatchandra	Beauleah High School.
Bhattacharjya, Bishnuchandra	Kandee School.
,, Devendranath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Jugadas	Bancoorah School.
,, Lakshmikanta	Mymensing School.
,, Mahananda	Benares College.
,, Maheswar	Maldah Zillah School.
,, Ramdas	Serampore College.
Bhawaniprasad	Bareilly College.
Bijakisor	Delhi Zillah School.
Bishan Lal	Jeypore Maharaja's Coll.
Biseswar Nath	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Biswas, Prasannanath	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.

Biswas, Ramcharan	Kishnaghur Collgte. Schl.
Blanchett, T. J.	Mussoorie School.
Boilard, N.	Patna Collegiate School.
Brahma, Amritalal	Sanskrit College.
Casey, R.	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Chakravarti, Abhaychandra	Khagra L. M. S. School.
,, Aghornath	South Baharoo School.
,, Bhupatibhushan	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Gopalchandra	Furreedpore Govt. School.
,, Jadunath	Barripore School.
,, Jogindranath	Oriental Seminary.
,, Nagendranath	Kandee School.
,, Navinchandra, 2nd	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Nilmadhav	Mihirpore Aided School.
,, Purnachandra	Sanskrit College.
,, Sasikumar	Maldah School.
,, Trailokyanath	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chandra, Manamohan	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Garden Reach School.
,, Amulyacharan	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Ashutosh	Benares College.
,, Bhavadev	Sanskrit College.
,, Bipinvihari	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Bireswar	Gossy Durgapore School.
,, Birinchilal	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Gopalchandra	Howrah School.
,, Haridas (Junior)	Hare School.
,, Jogindrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindranath	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kamalakhya	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
,, Krishnalal	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kshirodaprasad	Hare School.
,, Mohinimohan	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Priyanath	Ooterparah School.
,, Rajanikanta	Commillah School.
,, Sadananda	Benares College.
,, Tarapada	Sanskrit College.
,, Tarinidas	Devogram School.
,, Umeschandra	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
,, Upendranath	Maldah Zillah School.
Chaube, Haragovind	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Bamacharan	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.

Chauharja Prasad	Gondah High School.
Chunilal	Canning College.
Collins, J. L.	St. Geo.'s Coll., Mussoorie.
Dalchand	Bareilly College.
Damoodardas	Ditto.
Das, Adityabhushan	Jessore School.
,, Akshaycharan	Howrah School.
,, Chandramohan	Maldah Zillah School.
,, Kalikumar	Noral Aided School.
,, Rajanikanta	Behar English School.
,, Suryyakumar	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Tapadhar	Nowgong Zillah School.
,, Taraprasanna	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Datta, Akshaykumar	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Bankavihari	Howrah School.
,, Chunilal	Sarun School.
,, Hemchandra	Hare School.
,, Mathuranath	Albert Institution.
,, Nitaichand	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Upendrakrishna	Hare School.
,, Upendranath	South Baharoo School.
Davis, E.	St. Joseph's School.
De, Anandamohan	Mymensing School.
,, Birchandra	Canning College.
,, Gnanendranath	Hindu School.
,, Haricharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kalicharan	Hare School.
,, Lalitmohan	Culna F. C. Branch School.
,, Mahendranath	Hare School.
,, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendra Nath	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Trailokyanath	Burrisal School.
Divakar, Balkrishna Chape	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
,, Daje Dhowlay	Ditto.
Dube, Mohanlal	Jubbulpore High School.
,, Shew Dyal	Hurdui Zillah School.
Durgacharan	Teacher.
Fazul Karim, I.	Calcutta Mudrissa.
,, ,, II.	Ditto.
Fox, W. A.	St. Paul's School.
Gangadatta Panta	Bareilly College.

Gangopadhyay, Chandi Charan	Hindu School.
,, Devendranath	Allahabad Govt. Zillah High Schl.
,, Narendranath	Ditto.
George, G.	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	Oriental Seminary.
,, Avinaschandra	Bhastarah School.
,, Ayodhyanath	Kuchiacole Rajgram Schl.
,, Bhavanicharan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bidubhushan	Jessore School.
,, Biharilal	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,, Girischandra	Seebpore Aided School.
,, Gosaindas	Garden Reach School.
,, Hiralal	Jessore School.
,, Hridaynath	Beauleah High School.
,, Jogindranath	Hare School.
,, Jogindranath	Khagra L. M. S. School.
,, Kalicharan	Howrah School.
,, Kalinarayan	Patna Normal School.
,, Lalvihari	Oriental Seminary.
,, Piyarimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Rajendrachandra	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Rajkrishna	Takee H. C. E. School.
,, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sivchandra	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Ghosh, Taraknath	St. Peter's C. M. Sch., Allhd.
,, Umacharan	Hare School.
Ghoshal, Akshaykumar	Ooterparah School.
,, Gnandaprasad	Baraset School.
Giri, Gajendranarayan	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Gopal, Ramchandra Pusatkar	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	Sanskrit College.
,, Radhagovinda	Bullagurh Eng. Aided Schl.
,, Syamlal	Metropolitan Institution.
Grossmann, W.	St. Xavier's College.
Gulzarilal, I.	Bareilly College.
,, II.	Ditto.
Gupta, Gangagovinda	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gopalchandra	Barabanki High School.
,, Kedarnath Das	Burrisaul School.
,, Mathuranath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Habibullah, Muhamed	Jubbulpore High School.
Hanumanprasad	Ditto.
Hazra, Jadavchandra Ghosh	Kandee School.

Hazra, Jadunath	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Heysham, H. S.	Doveton College.
Indersarup	Faizabad High School.
Jagannath	Muttra Zillah School.
Janakinath	Ajmere College.
Jaychand	Lahore Mission School.
Johannes, J.	Calcutta Boys' School.
Johns, G.	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Jotirbid, Badridatta	Bareilly College.
Kalkaprasad, I.	Ditto.
Kalkaprasad, II.	Ditto.
Kanhayalal	Canning College.
Kar, Chandrakisor	Pogose school.
„ Pratapchandra	Serampore College.
Kasiram	Loodianah Mission School.
Kedarnath	Allygurh Zillah School.
Kundu, Trailokyanath	Midnapore High School.
Lachman Das	St. John's College.
Lachmi Narayan	Canning College.
Lachmi Ojha	Gya Zillah School.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	Beauleah High School.
Lakhpat Rai	Goojrat Zillah School.
Lala, Dayasankar	Benares College.
„ Hargovind Dyal	Canning College.
„ Mahavir Prasad	Ditto.
„ Ramasmaranalal	Benares College.
Lloyd, A. H. C.	Doveton College.
Ludlam, W. N.	Private Student.
Mahanta, Radhikanath	Seal's Free College.
Mahapatra, Janardan	Pooree School.
Maheswar Prasad	Gya Zillah School.
Maitra, Umeshchandra	Pubna Zillah School.
Maitri, Bhutnath	Barabanki High School.
Majumdar, Bipinvihari	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	Sridhurpore H. C. School.
Manaharlal	Allygurh Zillah School.
Mandal, Kisarilal	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Nilmani	Ooterparah School.
„ Rameswar	Beersingha A. S. School.
Marik, Trailokyanath	Barrackpore School.
Mathraprasad	Budaon Govt. Zillah Schl.
McPherson, A. J.	Calcutta Boys' School.
Misra, Durgadas	Pandra School.

Misra, Gokulprasad	Hurdui Zillah School.
Mitchell, H.	Lind Cottage, Private Academy, Mussoorie.
Mithanlal	Bareilly College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	Hare School.
,, Apurvakrishna	Oriental Seminary.
,, Banawarilal	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Chandicharan	Useful Arts School.
,, Girindranath	Hindu School.
,, Hemchandra	Barripore School.
,, Hiralal	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindranath	Garden Reach School.
,, Kantichandra	Cutwa English School.
,, Khirodchandra	Oriental Seminary.
,, Priyanath	Hindu School.
,, Priyanath	Burrisaul School.
,, Rajendranath	Hindu School.
,, Taraknath	Konnuggur Eng. School.
Mohanlal	St. John's College.
Muhammad Siddik	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.
Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Atulchandra	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.
,, Avinaschandra	Christ Ch. Coll. School, Cawnpore.
,, Bamacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Benimadhav	Allahabad Govt. Z. H. Schl.
,, Biharilal	Santipore E. School (old).
,, Bipinvihari	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Chandrakumar	Ooterparah School.
,, Dinanath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Durgadas	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Girindralal	Tezpore Govt. E. School.
,, Gopalchandra	Cuttack High School.
,, Hemchandra	Oriental Seminary.
,, Janakinath	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
,, Jivankrishna	Mihirpore Aided School.
,, Jogindranath	Nebodhia A. S. School.
,, Khudiram	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Pramadachandra	Hazaribagh School.
,, Rajanikanta	Digapotia H. C. E. School.
,, Ramprasanna	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Surendranath	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Tarinicharan	Bancoorah School.

Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Garden Reach School.
" Umeschandra	...	Bancoorah School.
Nandkisorlal	...	Moradpore Schl., Bankipore.
Nayak, Sitaram	...	Benares College.
Nihalchand	...	Peshawar Mission School.
Niogi, Taraknath	...	Beaulah High School.
Nunnai Singh	...	St. Stephen's College.
Nye, Biharilal	...	Bollutee School.
O'Dea, Patrick P.	...	St. Geo.'s. Coll., Mussoorie.
Ohdadar, Gnanendranath	...	Seetapore School.
O'Neill, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pakrasi, Gopalchandra	...	Benares College.
Pal, Aghornath	...	Santipore E. School (old).
" Nitaicharan	...	Hindu School.
" Purnachandra	...	Barrackpore School.
" Ramnarayan	...	Ooterparah School.
" Tarinicharan	...	Hindu School.
Palit, Sasibhushan	...	Cuttack High School.
Pascal, E. H.	...	Doveton College.
Patak, Jwalaprasad	...	Benares College.
Patnayak, Sivchandra	...	Private Student.
Patra, Haridas	...	Serampore College.
Prabhu Lal	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Raghunath	...	Canning College.
Ramchandra	...	St. Stephens' College.
Ramchandra Krishna Velma	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramjus Mall	...	Agra College.
Ramprasad	...	Hume's H. Schl., Etawah.
Ramsahay	...	Bareilly College.
Ray, Abhaycharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
" Dinanath	...	Hume's H. School, Etawah.
" Gopalnarayan	...	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.
" Harischandra	...	Rungpore School.
" Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Lalvihari	...	Kishnughur A. V. School.
" Mahendranath	...	KishnaghurCollegiate Schl.
" Munilal	...	Benares College.
" Nilkanta	...	Midnapore High School.
" Niradvihari	...	Howrah School.
" Ramkisor	...	Dacca Jagannath School.
" Ramlal	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
" Saradaranjan	...	Mymensing School.

Ray, Upendranath	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Reilly, G.	Doveton College.
Rupchand	Lahore Mission School.
Sachchit Prasad	Benares College.
Saha, Lakshminarayan	Midnapore High School.
„ Raimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sahay, Nilkanta	Gya Zillah School.
„ Shewanath	Sarun School.
Saligram	Canning College.
Sannu Lal	Muttra Zillah School.
Sanyal, Jogneswar	Cuttack High School.
„ Saratchandra	Beaulah High School.
Sarkar, Bihari Lal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Naku Lal	Howrah School.
„ Sukhamay	Khagra L. M. S. School.
Sarkies, S. C.	St. Paul's School.
Sen, Ananta Lal	Midnapore High School.
„ Basanta Kumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Durga Prasanna	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gaur Chandra	Cuttack High School.
„ Goshta Bihari	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Guru Nath	Chittagong High School.
„ Jadav Chandra	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
„ Jogneswar	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kanti Bhusan	Ditto.
„ Narendra Nath	Hare School.
„ Raj Mohan	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendra Kumar	Hindu School.
„ Umes Chandra	Furreedpore Govt. School.
Seneviratne, E. A.	St. Thomas' Coll. School.
Shaik Karam Ahmed	Canning College.
„ Mashiat Ulla	Gowhatty High School.
Shircore, W.	Doveton College.
Sikdar, Kisarimohan	Kumarkhali School.
Sil, Bipin Bihari	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jogindra Nath, 2nd	Ditto.
„ Ram Krishna	Culna F. C. Branch School.
Sinaes, W.	St. Joseph's School.
Sinha, Brijnandan	Patna Normal School.
„ Harendranarayan	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Jogeschandra	Kandee School.
„ Kshetralal	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Kunjalal	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.

Sinha, Lalmohan	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Parameswar	Benares College.
,, Prabhudas	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srikanta	Howrah School.
Sitaram	Teacher.
Smith, H. R.	St. Xavier's College.
Som, Chandicharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sukul, Bansgopal	Roy Bareilly High School.
Swift, W. S.	Goojranwallah Mission Sch.
Syamlal	Muttra Zillah School.
Syed Duster Ali	Hurdui High School.
,, Khursed Ali	Patna Normal School.
,, Manzurar Rahman	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Thakur Prasad	Victoria School.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	Bareilly College.
Umrao Sing	Lahore Zillah School.
Wirekoon, J. W.	Kandee Collegiate School.
Woongarala Ramaujaya	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Wylie, M. S.	Loodiana Mission School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Haleem	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
Abdul Waheed	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abul Fuzl Muhammad Abdur Rahaman	Ditto.
Acharyya, Kailaschandra	Kuchiacole Rajgram Schl.
Adya, Devendralal	Hindu School.
Ahia Ali Khan	Bancoorah School.
Amin-ud-din	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Amjad Ali	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Anantprasad	St. John's College.
Bagchi, Taranath	Pubna Zillah School.
Baijnath	Seetapore High School.
Baksi, Dwarkanath	Khagra L. M. S. School.
Banarasidas	Dehli Zillah School.
Bandyopadhyay, Anantalal	Bancoorah School.
,, Binadvihari	Ooterparah School.
,, Bisveswar	Santipore E. Schl. (old).
,, Chandramohan	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Devendrakumar	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.

Bandyopadhyay, Dhanapati	Hindu School.
,, Gopalchandra	Dinagepore School.
,, Harimohan	Garden Reach School.
,, Harinarayan	Konnugger E. School.
,, Hemchandra	Noral Aided School.
,, Hemchandra	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Jitendranath	Sanskrit College.
,, Kalikrishna	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Mahendranath (Jun.)	South Baharoo School.
,, Nandalal	Baraset School.
,, Nilmani	Private student.
,, Sasibhushan	Canning College.
,, Siddheswar	Baraset School.
,, Siddheswar	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Aghornath	Seal's Free College.
,, Basantakumar	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Bijaygovinda	New Presidency School.
,, Bipinvihari	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Deviprasanna	Seebpore Institution.
,, Jagadischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogindrakumar	Pogose School.
,, Madhusudan	Kishnaghur A. V. Schl.
,, Madhusudan	St. John's College.
,, Manmathanath	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nandakumar	Dacca Jagannath School.
Batavyal, Narayandas	Sanskrit College.
Benjamin, J.	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Bhadainlal	C. M.H. School, Jubbulpore.
Bhaduri, Janakinath	Khajah Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	St. P.'s C. M. S., Allahabad.
,, Guruprasad	Seetapore High School.
,, Hemchandra	Allabd. G. Z. H. School.
,, Nilmani	Mooragatcha School.
,, Prasannakumar	Victoria School.
,, Priyanath	Tumlook Hamilton's E. Sch.
,, Rajanikanta	L. M. H. School, Benares.
,, Sivchandra	Monghyr Govt. School.
,, Taraknath	Barrackpore School.
,, Tarinicharan	Noral Aided School.
Bhaumik, Devendrachandra	Furreedpore Govt. School.
Bhawaniprasad	Jubbulpore High School.
Bhullar Mall	Peshawur Mission School.

Biswas, Kamikhyanath	Hindu School.
,, Nakurchandra	Barabanki High School.
,, Navinchandra	Cutwa English School.
Chakravarti, Amritalal	Horinavi A. S. School.
,, Gopalchandra	Chinsurah Hindu School.
,, Kailaschandra	Burrisaul School.
,, Purnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramkalpa	Purulia Govt. School.
,, Tarakchandra	Mymensing School.
Chandra, Priyalal	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Chandrasen	Bareilly College.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Basantakumar	Kustea School.
,, Chandranath	Barrackpore School.
,, Devendranath	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,, Haridas (senior)	Hare School.
,, Jadunath	Devogram School.
,, Jagadananda	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kaliprasad	Bancoorah School.
,, Matilal	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.
,, Nandalal	Behala Mission School.
,, Paranchandra	Hare School.
,, Priyanath	Beauleah High School.
,, Saratchandra	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Chaube, Jaygopal	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Kasisankar	Beauleah High School.
,, Satischandra	Furreedpore Govt. School.
,, Suryyanarayan	Purulea Govt. School.
Chunilal	Amritsur Zillah School.
D'Costa, J.	St. Joseph's School.
Das, Bhupendranath	Hare School.
,, Chandramohan	Rungpore School.
,, Chunilal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Dinavandhu	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Gangacharan	Sylhet Govt. School.
,, Gnanendrachandra	Intally Institution.
,, Jagavandhu	Commillah School.
,, Jogindranath	Baraset School.
,, Kailaschandra	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Krishnachandra	Khaja A. G.'s Free School.
,, Mahendranath	Balasore School.
,, Nandalal	Bancoorah School.
,, Rajkrishna	Barrackpore School.

Datta, Abhaycharan	Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.
„ Annadaprasad	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gangagati	Commillah School.
„ Harimohan	Hare School.
„ Kamalchandra	Commillah School.
„ Kshetramohan	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nripendranath	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Piyarimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramkumar	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Sasibhushan	Pogose School.
„ Sripaticharan	Midnapore School.
De, Adharchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Parvaticharan	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Parvaticharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saradaprasad	Intally Institution.
Deokinandan	Victoria School.
Dev, Satyapriya	Konnugger E. School.
Devi Prasad	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Narendranath	Pogose School.
Farid-ud-deen	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Bangla Bazar B. School.
„ Gangadhar	Allabd. G. Z. H. School.
„ Jogindranath	Secbpore Institution.
„ Krisnadhan	Behala Mission School.
„ Rajanikumar	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Saradakanta	Burrisaul School.
Gaurisankar	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Ghosh, Asutosh	Nizamut School.
„ Bidubhushan	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinchandra	Sylhet Govt. School.
„ Chandranath	Beauleah High School.
„ Dinanath	Cuttack High School.
„ Gangadhar	Noral Aided School.
„ Jadunath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Jadunath	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogindralal	Beauleah High School.
„ Jogindranath	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kedarnath	Garden Reach School.
„ Krishnadhan	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Mathuranath	Mymensing School.
„ Matuklal	Nyhati St. Stephen's Mission School.
„ Nilmadhav	St. Peter's C. M. Sch., Alla.

Ghosh, Prasannakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satyakumar	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
„ Suryyakumar	Ooterparah School.
„ Tarapada	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Trailokyanath	Nyhati St. Stephen's Mission School.
Ghoshal, Bipinvihari	Bengal Institution.
„ Haripada	Badla A. V. School.
„ Matilal	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Golam Quadir	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Goluknath, E.	Jullunder Mission School.
Goswami, Binadlal	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Gorachand	Ajoodhya H. C. E. School.
Govindram	Private Student.
Govindrao	Benares College.
Gregory, S. T.	Armenian P. Academy.
Gupta, Govindachandra Das	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Nirmalchandra	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Piyarimohan	Dacca Jagannath School.
„ Prasannanath Das	Calcutta School.
„ Sirischandra Das	Rungpore School.
„ Tarinikumar	Burrisaul School.
Haldar, Annadakanta	Noakhally School.
Har Prasad	St. John's College.
Hari Ballabh	Umritsur Zillah School.
Hari Rajeswar	City School, Nagpore.
Harnam Prasad	Fyzabad High School.
Hazra, Harinath	Canning College.
Heysham, C. B.	Doveton College.
Ikramul Haq	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Jagadiswar Prasad	Bhaugulpore H. C. School.
Jageswar Kesheo Panday	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Jannat Hosen	Gya Zillah School.
Jiwan Ram	Moradabad Mission School.
Jumnaprasad	Jubbulpore High School.
Jyotirbid, Balkrishna	Bareilly College.
Kanhyalal	Hume's H. Schl., Etawah.
Kar, Navadwipchandra	Kumarkhali School.
Kesheo Balkrishna Dolas	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Keshorao Khandkir	Jubbulpore High School.
Khargdhari Lal	Gya Zillah School.
Kundu, Kanailal	Chatmore School.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	Dacca Collegiate School.

Lahiri, Girischandra	Furreedpore Govt. School.
,, Hemchandra	Serampore College.
,, Maheschandra	Bengalitollah Preparatory School.
,, Mohinimohan	Serampore College.
Lakshmi Narayan	Jeypore M.'s College.
,, Narayan	L. M. S. Instn., Mirzapore.
,, Prasad	Patna Normal School.
Lala Mohanlal	Benares College.
,, Shew Golam	Canning College.
Madak, Indrabhushan	Hindu School.
Madan Mohan	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Madhav Lal	Sarun School.
Mahanti, Satyabadi	Pooree School.
Mahapatra, Bansidhar	Cuttack High School.
Maiti, Radhanath	Midnapore L. M. School.
Maitra, Krishnanath	Mooragatcha School.
Majumdar, Janakinath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Sanatkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
Mallik, Benimadhav	Hooghly Branch School.
Middleton, W. T.	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Misra, Ayodhyaprasad	Deogurh School.
Mitra, Amritalal	Oriental Seminary.
,, Benimadhav	Rungpore School.
,, Bipinvihari	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Brajanath	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Byankatis Lal	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Priyanath	Ooterparah School.
Moti Kasiram	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Muhammed Aslam	Sarun School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	Ditto.
,, Arunoday	Khagra L. M. S. School.
,, Bholanath	Ooterparah School.
,, Bijaynath	Hindu School.
,, Gnanendarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gnannuddipan	Behala Mission School.
,, Gopalchandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Girischandra	Ajoodya H. C. E. School.
,, Haricharan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harigopal	Ilsoba Mondlye Eng. Schl.
,, Harimohan	Badla A. V. School.
,, Harischandra	Jessore School.
,, Hiralal	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.

Mukhopadhyay, Indubbushan	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Jogindrachandra	Beerbhoom School.
,, Kalipada	Hindu School.
,, Kedarnath	Bancoorah School.
,, Mahindranath	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
,, Narasinhachandra	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Narayanchandra	Howrah School.
,, Ramkrishna	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Rasiklal	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	Behala Mission School.
,, Upendranath	Calcutta Training Academy.
Mulchand	Jubbulpore High School.
Nago Yadev Rao	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Nayak, Gupinath	Pooree School.
Niogi, Kesavcharan	Bancoorah School.
,, Mohimchandra	Serajgunge School.
Nirmal Prasad	Balrampore School.
Pal, Bipradas	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
,, Mohimachandra	Kumarkhali School.
Palit, Nagendrachandra	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saratchandra	Hindu School.
Pannalal	Jeypore Maharaja's School.
Panre, Laluram	Benares College.
Puraspey, Bishwanath Wamun	C. M. H. Schl., Jubbulpore.
Raghunath Balkrishna	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Ramanath	St. Stephen's College.
Ramchandra	Benares College.
Ramlagan Lal	Moradpore Schl., Bankpr.
Ray, Baikunthanath	Beauleah High School.
,, Chandranath	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Govindachandra	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Harinandan	Victoria School.
,, Jadunath	Jessore School.
,, Kirtichandra	Beerbhoom Govt. School.
,, Kisarivallabh	Saradaprasad In., Chuckdiggy.
,, Mahendrachandra	Mymensing School.
,, Manimohan	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Nagendranath	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Navakumar	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Rajanikanta	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Ramjadu	Khaga L. M. S. School.
,, Umeshchandra	Bograh School.

Ray Chaudhuri, Baradakanta	Hooghly Branch School.
Saha, Atalbihari	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Sahay, Dinanath	Sarun School.
Saligram	Ludiana Mission School.
Sanyal, Baikunthanath	Beauleah High School.
,, Gnankrishna	Agra College.
,, Prasannakumar	Beauleah High School.
Sarkar, Ishanchandra	Mymensing School
,, Rajnarayan	Pandra School.
Sen, Amvikacharan	Khaja Abdl. Guny.'s F. Schl.
,, Anandachandra	Dinagepore School.
,, Govindachandra	Calcutta School.
,, Govindachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Govindachandra	Searsole H. C. School.
,, Karunakumar	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Mahimchandra	Serajgunge School.
,, Nepalchandra	Baraset School.
,, Saratchandra	Hare School.
,, Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
Shaik Abdullah Ali	Canning College.
,, Delawar	Patna Normal School.
,, Hamait-uddin	Jenkin's Sch., Cooch Behar.
Sheo Sankar	Jeypore Moharaja's Coll.
Sil, Syamlal	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Sinha, Balaram	Purulia Govt. School.
,, Ishanchandra	Dacca Jagannath School.
,, Jogindranath	Baraset School.
,, Pratapnarayan	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhushan	Kandee School.
,, Umeschandra	Cutwa English School.
Sinhi, Krishnakisor	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Srikrishna Gangadhar	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Sur, Haridas	Saradaprasad In., Chuckdiggy.
Syed Muhammad Kutbuddin	Patna Collegiate School.
Tagore, Barendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
Tewari, Monsaram	Sultanpore School.
Venkates Gore	St. P.'s C. M. Sch., Allabd.
Waman Madhoo Cawray	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.

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FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari, Syed	Commillah School.
Abdul Halim	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdul Wahab	Ditto.
Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sabhan	Ditto.
Alder, A. L.	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Amar Nath	Gondah High School.
Anderson, G.	Private Student.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	Bauleah High School.
Bampton, P.	St. Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Anandakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Asutosh	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
,, Avinas Chandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Avinas Chandra	Kasipur Kasinath School.
,, Kalipada	Ooterpara School.
,, Mahendranath	Konnugger School.
,, Nandalal	Hindu School.
,, Radha Charan	Ooterpara School.
,, Rames Chandra	Hindu School.
,, Upendra Nath	Hooghly Branch School.
Banerjee, A. N.	Doveton College.
Basil, M.	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Basu, Akshay Kumar	Hindu School.
,, Avinas Chandra	Hare School.
,, Basanta Kumar	Teghoria School.
,, Bhupendra Nath	Hindu School.
,, Bijay Gopal	Noral School.
,, Braja Nath	Hindu School.
,, Devendrabijay	Bullagurh School.
,, Dina Nath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Jogneswar	Ditto.
,, Jotendra Nath	Oriental Seminary.
,, Kalipada	Agurparah C M. S. Instn.
,, Kritanta Kumar	Hindu School.
,, Kusamkumar	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Lolitmohan	Pogose School.
,, Narayanchandra	Calcutta Institution.
,, Saratchandra	Noacolly School.

Bhattacharyya, Govindachandra	Howrah School.
,, Kailaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rammay	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Biswas, Baikunthanath	Mirzapore Mission School.
Chaki, Benimadhav	Bauleah High School.
Chakravarti, Nisakanta	Hindu School.
Channon, F.	Doveton College.
Chattopadhyay, Anantalal	Hare School.
,, Anukulchandra	Howrah School.
,, Bhagavaticharan	Barrackpore School.
,, Bhutnath	Hindu School.
,, Chandrakumar	Jonye Training School.
,, Digamvar	Bancoorah School.
,, Ishanchandra	Kuchiakole Rajgram Schl.
,, Jogendranath	Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
,, Manmatha	Hare School.
,, Pankajakumar	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Ramkali	Hindu School.
,, Saratchandra	Ooterparah School.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada	Hindu School.
Das, Damodar	Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Jagadischaran	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	Cal. Training Academy.
Datta, Chandrakumar	Mymensing School.
,, Jadavkrishna	Noral School.
,, Jagatvandhu	Noacolly School.
,, Jaygopal	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
,, Lalvihari	Sanskrit College.
,, Mahendra Nath	Hare School.
,, Naphar Chandra	Ditto.
,, Narayan Das	Hindu School.
,, Narendra Krishna	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Navin Chandra	Commillah School.
,, Parvati Nath	Hindu School.
,, Upendra Nath	General Assembly's Instn.
Davidson, T.	Doveton College.
De, Narendra Lal	Hare School.
,, Rama Nath	Hindu School.
Denial Tamizuddin Ahmed	Hare School.
Dezylva, E.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Dufour, A.	St. Xavier's College.
Durgasankar	Jubbulpore High School.

Foy, W.	... La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
French, G. B.	... Doveton College.
Gangopadhyay, Kedar Nath	... Kasipur Kasinath School.
Ghosh, Asutosh	... Hare School.
„ Bipin Vihari	... Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Bipin Vihari	... Jessore School.
„ Jogendra Chandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmohan	... Hindu School.
„ Narayan Chandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Parvati Nath	... Hindu School.
„ Pran Chaitanya	... Teghoria School.
„ Ramottam	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Umes Chandra	... Mymensing School.
Goswami, Navakrishna	... Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Trailokya Nath	... General Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Govinda Chandra	... F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Gurulal	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Matilal	... Hare School.
Holmes, G. P.	... St. Xavier's College.
Jagannath Prasad	... Jubbulpore High School.
Jordar, Radha Nath	... Mymensing School.
Kar Gaurkisor	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kennedy, R.	... La Mart. College, Calcutta
Kshetri, Srikrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	... Mymensing School.
Le Franc, P. B.	... Doveton College.
Maiti, Rudranarayan	... Midnapore High School.
Maitra, Hiramvachandra	... Furreedpore School.
„ Rajendralal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Majumdar, Bhavanikisor	... Mymensing School.
„ Hridaynath	... Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Mallik, Hiralal	... Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmadhav	... Hindu School.
„ Srinarayan	... Hare School.
Massa, L. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
Misra, Dulichand	... Jubbulpore High School.
Mitra, Amulyakrishna	... Hindu School.
„ Birajacharan	... Ditto.
„ Girishchandra	... L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kedarnath	... Graden Reach School.
„ Nagendrachandra	... St. Stephen's Missn. Schl., Nyehati.

Mitra, Umacharan	Saradaprasad Institution.
,, Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohammad Hassan	Joynarain's College.
Mohinta, Purnachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	Saradaprasad Institution.
,, Bhutnath	Seal's Free College.
,, Devendranath	Hare School.
,, Jogneswar	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kalicharan	Ooterparah School.
,, Kalischandra	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Kisarimohan	Oriental Seminary.
,, Krishnadhan	Ooterparah School.
,, Narottam	Sanskrit College.
,, Phakirchandra	Ooterparah School.
,, Phanibhushan	Barrackpore School.
,, Santoshprasad	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Nag, Abhaycharan	Mymensing School.
Pain, Priyalal	Hindu School.
Pal, Srinath	Hare School.
Palit, Syamacharan	Metropolitan Instn.
Palmer, C.	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Pereira, C.	St. Thomas' Collegt. School.
Raushan Lal	Agra Collegiate School.
Ray, Atulkrishna	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Bidubhushan	Hindu School.
,, Nandagopal	Hare School.
,, Nikunjavihari	Bauleah High School.
,, Phatikchandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Rajanikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramcharan	Noral School.
Read, A. H.	La Mart. College, Calcutta.
Sanyal, Dinanath	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Ramanath	Howrah School.
Sarkar, Charuchandra	Hare School.
,, Jaganmohan	Mogultuli School.
,, Pulinvihari	Hare School.
Sarvtay, Nilkantakrishnajee	Jubbulpore High School.
Sen, Harimohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Khagendranath	Hare School.
,, Kisarilal	Ditto.
,, Prankrishna	Hindu School.
Sen Gupta, Kisarimohan	Hare School.
Set, Hridaylal	Metropolitan Institution.

Sinha, Bansilal	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Binadvihari	Howrah School.
„ Nirmalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Thaddeus, A. M.	St. Xavier's College.
Vyasa, Jaykrishna	Allahabad G. Zillah School.
Wenat, H.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Sch.
Young, G.	La Mart. College, Calcutta.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Gafur, I	Patna Collegiate School.
Abdul Gafur, II	Ditto.
Abdul Hakim Sheikh	Canning College, Lucknow.
Abu Ali Mohammed Hamed	Sylhet Government School.
Acharyya, Panchanan	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Achhruram	Umritsur Zillah School.
Adhikari, Sashibushan	Chandernagore School.
Adhya, Girischandra	Hare School.
Ajodhya Prasad	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Alahi Baksh	Serampore College.
Alay Mohammed, Syed	Agra Collegiate School.
Ali Bahadur Syed	Hurdui Zillah School.
Ali Mohammed	Sultanpore School.
Amvika Prasad	Goruckpore Mission School.
Ankurnath	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Atmaram Garota	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Awadkisor	Patna Collegiate School.
Babbu Singh	Hume's High School.
Badri Datta	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	Joy Narain's College.
Bajpai, Benimadhav	Unao High School.
„ Nawulvihari	Futtehgurh High School.
Baksi, Navagopal	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
Baldev Dass	London M. S. In., Mirzapore.
Baldeo Singh	Dehra Doon Mission School.
Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Free C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Anukul	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Apurvachandra	Garden Reach School.
„ Bankavihari	Kasipur Kasinath School.
„ Bipinvihari	Ooterparah School.
„ Chunilal	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Dinanath	Kasipur Kasinath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath	Konnaggar School.
,, Haripada	Oriental Seminary.
,, Hemchandra	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Jogendranath	Sibpore Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	Sanskrit College.
,, Kshetramohan	Culna Moharaja's School.
,, Mahendranath	South Baharoo School.
,, Pramathanath	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Rakhaldas	Beauleah High School.
,, Ramgovinda	Sanskrit College.
,, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	South Baharoo School.
,, Upendrachandra	Beerbhoom School.
Bankevihari	Bharaich School.
Bansilal	Jubbulpore High School.
Baptiste, E.	Patna Collegiate School.
Baqr Ali, Syed	Joy Narain's College.
Baral, Gopalchandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Basak, Chandrakanta	Pubna Govt. School.
,, Krishnalal	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
,, Syamsundar	Oriental Seminary.
Basu, Annadaprasad	Noral School.
,, Bhavanicharan	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
,, Bhuvanmohan	Calcutta School.
,, Chandrakanta	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Chintamani	S. Suburban Sch, Kalighat.
,, Dwarkanath	Noakhally School.
,, Gangadas	Mymensing School.
,, Gurucharan	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Hemchandra	Hindu School.
,, Jadunath	Culna F. C. Branch School.
,, Jagadiswar	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Jogeschandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Jognesvar	Hare School.
,, Kshetramohan	Free Church In., Calcutta.
,, Nrityagopal	Hare School.
,, Prasannakumar	Fureedpore School.
,, Siddheswar	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Srigopal	S. Suburban Sch., Kalighat.
,, Syamacharan	Private student.
,, Taraknath	Noral School.
,, Umeschandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhagwan Das	Jubbulpore High School.

Bhagwant Roy	Barabanki High School.
Bhairav Datta	Hume's High School.
Bhan Madhav Barde	Nagpore City School.
Bhar, Nilmani	Hindu School.
Bhattacharyya Bipinvihari	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
" Chandrakumar	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
" Harinath	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Kalisundar	Beauleah High School.
" Kapileswar	Metropolitan Instn.
" Makundachandra	Serajgunge School.
" Navinkrishna	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
" Nivaranchandra	Sanskrit College.
" Purnachandra	Metropolitan Instn.
" Rajanikanta	Rungpore School.
" Rajendranath	Takee H. C. E. School.
" Rakhalchandra	Navadwip E. School.
" Rakhaldas	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
" Ramaprasad	Jessore School.
" Ramgopal	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
" Sadhanchandra	Konnaggar School.
Bhyron Prasad	Mooradabad Zillah School.
Biharilal	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
Biswas, Jadunath	Mirzapore Mission School.
" Sastivar	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Bisvesvar Prasad	Benares College.
Bodhraj	Gujrat School.
Brindavan Das	Agra Collegiate School.
Bryan, J.	La M. College, Lucknow.
Byers, T. B.	St. Thos.' Collegiate School.
Carbery, S.	St. Joseph's School.
Chakravarti, Banesvar	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Indranarayan	Beerbhoom School.
" Jogendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
" Navin Chandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Prankrishna	Benares College.
" Rajendranath	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Saradacharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Sivchandra	Nizt. School, Moorshedabad.
" Syamacharan	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Umeschandra	Harinavi Anglo-Sans. Schl.
Chart Singh	Sealkote Scotch M. School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	Hindu School.
" Bholanath	Joy Narain's College.

Chattopadhyay, Bhushanchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Biharilal	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Haricharan	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Haripada	...	Chandernagore School.
,, Kalikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kushamkumar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
,, Mahendranath	...	Lahore Medical School.
,, Nagendranath	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Ramchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Upendrakumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Bijay Govinda	...	Rungpore School.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Hindu School.
,, Dwarkakanta	...	Hare School.
,, Haradhan	...	Hamilton's E.Sch., Tamlook.
,, Harasankar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mahendranath	...	Branch Metroptn. Instn.
,, Makhanlal	...	Konnaggar School.
,, Raghunath	...	Balasore School.
,, Ratanmani	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Sasikumar	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Chongdar, Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
Choprah, Tirathram	...	Lahore Govt. Zillah School.
Copeland, J.	...	Wood's Academy.
Das, Anandachandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
,, Annadaprasad	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Baradakanta	...	Mymensingh School.
,, Bhuvanmohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Govindachandra	...	Commillah School.
,, Haranchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Haraprasanna	...	Searsole School.
,, Harinarayan	...	Cutwa School.
,, Harischandra	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Krishnasundar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Maheschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Navakisor	...	Sylhet Government School.
,, Priyanath	...	Kassipore Kassinath School.
,, Ramankrishna	...	Furreedpore School.
,, Sasimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Amvikacharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Baikunthanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bamdev	...	Hindu School.

Datta, Bhuvanmohan	Mirzapore Mission School.
,, Brajavallabh	Cutwa School.
,, Dharmadas	Konnaggar School.
,, Gangadas	Nizamut Sch., Moorbd.
,, Kaliprasanna	Burrisaul School.
,, Krishnalal	Noral School.
,, Madhusudan	Midnapore High School.
,, Piyarinath	Howrah School.
,, Prasannakumar	Private student.
,, Satyacharan	Hare School.
,, Satyacharan	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Sitanath	Calcutta School.
,, Tarakchandra	Mymensingh School.
,, Taraknath	Mirzapore Mission School.
De, Akhilchandra	Chittagong High School.
,, Bamacharan	Chandernagore School.
,, Basantakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Piyaricharan	Hare School.
,, Prasannachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ramapati	Hare School.
Dev, Raghunath	Ditto.
Deva Dutt	Hurdui High School.
Devidayal	Gondah High School.
Devidin	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Deviprasad	Hume's High School.
Dharam Narayan	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes	Free C. I., Nagpore.
,, Jaydev	Jubbulpore High School.
Dube, Murlidhar	Ditto.
Erasmus, J. D.	Canning College.
Farid-ud-din Ahmed	Calcutta Madrassa.
Gangaprasad	Hume's High School.
Gangopadhyay, Ganeschandra	Digapotia School.
,, Jadunath	Bhagulpore School.
,, Kunjavihari	Jyepore M.'s College.
,, Priyanath	Free C. I., Chinsurah.
Gayaprasad	Benares College.
Ghazanfur Ali, Mir	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Ghosh, Abhaykumar	Pogose School.
,, Bamacharan	Sarun School.
,, Bhuvaneswar	G. Assembly's Institution.
,, Binadvihari	Serampore College.
,, Girischandra	Garden Reach School.

Ghosh, Govindalal	Kandee School.
,, Haricharan	Goberdangah School.
,, Haricharan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ishanchandra	Hare School.
,, Kaliprasanna	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kartikchandra	Howrah School.
,, Kshettramohan	Baraset School.
,, Manmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Narendranath, Maulik	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Nisikumar	Rungpore School.
,, Prasannakumar	Beauleah High School.
,, Priyanath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Purnachandra	Takee H. C. E. School.
,, Rajendrachandra	Hindu School.
,, Rajendralal	Hare School.
,, Upendranath	Midnapore High School.
Ghoshal, Aghornath	Monghyr School.
,, Harakumar	Agurparah C. M. S. In.
,, Syamapada	Konnaggar School.
Golam Quadir, Syed	Patna Collegiate School.
Gomes, N.	St. Chrysostom's School.
Gorak Prasad	Goruckpore Mission School.
Gosvami, Kisarikisor	Santipore Municipal Schl.
Govinda Vaman Kabde	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Guin, Dinanath	Hindu School.
Gundaya, T.	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Guni, Srinivas	Midnapore High School.
Gupta, Gaurisankar	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Jaysankar	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Kaisikicharan	Silchar Govt. School.
,, Mohinimohan	Ooterparah School.
,, Pachkari	Hazareebagh School.
,, Rajanikanta	Benares College.
,, Sasikumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra	Santosh Jahnavi School
,, Umeschandra	Barabanki High School.
Gurdayal	St. John's College.
Haldar, Gopallal	G. Assembly's Institution.
,, Harijahnavi	Howrah School.
,, Paresnath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Rajendranath	Private student.
Hanuman Prasad	Sultanpore School.
Harikisan Das	Delhi Government School.

Harnam Sewak	Goruckpore Mission School.
Harriott, G.	La M. Coll., Lucknow.
Harris, B.	La M. Coll., Calcutta.
Hazarilal	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Hemhat Ali Khan	Coomercolly School.
Heysham, H. R.	St. Xavier's College.
Hiralal	Jubbulpore High School.
Hoole, R. A.	Kandy Collegiate School.
Iqtidar-ud-din	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Jagannath Godi Ruthekur	Nagpore City School.
Jay Singh	Rawulpindee Mission Schl.
Jansz, C. A.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Jewell, H. A.	St. Xavier's College.
Jyotirbid, Jwala Datta	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Srikrishna	Ditto.
Kalicharan Lal	Gazeepore Mission School.
Kalika Prasad	Jubbulpore High School.
Kalyan Singh	Agra Collegiate School.
Kar, Purnachandra	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Rajmohan	Mogultuli E. School.
Karamut-ullah	Calcutta Madrassa.
Keshwa Nand	Dehra Doon Misn. School.
Kuljas Ray	Umritsur Zillah School.
Labha Mal	Ditto.
Lachman Ganesh Navlekar	Jubbulpore High School.
Lackersteen, A. M.	Bengal Academy.
Laek, Rajnarayan	General Assembly's Instn.
Laha, Chandicharan	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Asutosh	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Harischandra	Hindu School.
„ Nalinimohan	Beauleah High School.
„ Srihari	Bhagalpore School.
Lakshmi Chandra	Agra Collegiate School.
Lakshmiram	C. M. School, Meerut.
Madan Singh	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Madhav Rao Dinkar	Free Church Ins., Nagpore.
Mahadev Pande	Benares College.
Mahes Prasad	Fyzabad High School.
Maitra, Amvikacharan	Beauleah High School.
„ Dwarkanath	Ditto.
Majumdar, Asminikumar	Jessore School.
„ Kailashchandra	Rungpore School.
„ Purnachandra	Nizamut School.

Majumdar, Rajanikanta	Hare School.
Mandal, Biharilal	Culna F. C. Branch School.
Manikchand	Benares College.
Manuel, D.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Masaddar Ali	Sylhet Government School.
Mathradas	Gujrat School.
Matthews, C.	Armenian Ph. Academy.
Maulik, Harischandra	G. Assembly's Institution.
McGee, S.	St. Joseph's School.
Miran Baksh	Umritsur C. M. School.
Mitchell, W.	Bp. Cotton's School, Simla.
Mitra, Adharchandra	Hare School.
„ Akshaykumar	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Bamacharan	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhushanchandra	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chunilal	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Dwarkanath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haridas	Hare School.
„ Haripada	Howrah School.
„ Hemchandra	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Khagendranath	Hindu School.
„ Lalvihari	Hare School.
„ Lalitmohan	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Nripendranath	Hindu School.
„ Nrityagopal	Howrah School.
„ Nrityagopal	Konnuggur School.
„ Rajanikanta	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saradaprasad	Konnaggur School.
„ Saratchandra (junior)	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sarveswar	Furreedpore School.
„ Sivadacharan	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Suratlal	Hare School.
Mohammed Hanif	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
„ Ismael	Arrah School.
„ Mirza	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mobhem	Fureedpore School.
„ Serajuddin	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
„ Sujad Hossien	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Syed Alam	Roy Bareilly High School.
Montgomery, R. P.	Calcutta Boys' School.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	Oriental Seminary.
„ Amritalal	Barrackpore School.

Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Burdwan English School.
„ Asutosh	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Atulchandra	Cuttack High School.
„ Binadlal	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gyanendranath	Konnaggur School.
„ Harendranath	Hare School.
„ Jogendrachandra	Kassipore Kasinath School.
„ Jogendranath	Hare School.
„ Kalidas	Sridhorpore School.
„ Kalikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kantichandra	Amta School.
„ Lalitmohan	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Manindranath	Hare School.
„ Nidhiram	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Nivaranchandra	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Sasibhushan	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sastivar	Goburdangah School.
„ Sidhesvar	Moharanee Surnomoyee's School.
„ Surendranath	Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	Bancoora School.
Mumford, W.	St. Xavier's College.
Munilal	Patiala School.
Munnalal	Allygurh Zillah School.
Munnalal	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Munsi, Gurunath	Beauleah High School.
Murray, E. R.	Mussoorie School.
Nag, Haradayal	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	Bullagurh School.
Nandan, Kanailal	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Nandi, Baninath	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Bankavihari	Furreedpore School.
„ Gaganchandra	Silchar Govt. School.
Narayandas	Lahore Govt. Zillah School.
Narayanprasad	Agra Collegiate School.
Nehaluddin Ahmed	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nurul Huda, Syed	Doveton College.
Ockleton, C.	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Oliver, G. T.	Ditto
Pain, Syamlal	Serampore College.

Pal, Akshaykumar	Hare School.
,, Harimohan	Commillah School.
,, Janakinath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Maniklal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Nripendranath	Hare School.
,, Saratchandra	Hindu School.
,, Umeschandra	Garden Reach School.
Pande, Sivdatta	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Parsons, E. R.	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Pathak, Gangaprasad	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Pereira, J. C. W.	St. Thomas Collegiate Schl.
Pigot, E. S.	Calcutta Boys' School.
Piyarilal	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Powell, L. P.	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Raghuvir Narayan Sukul	Hurdui Zillah School.
Raj Bahadur Pandit	Christ Ch. Schl., Cawnpore.
Rajaram Chitambar	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Rajaram Gangadhur Despanday	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Raja Prasad	Gazeepore Mission School.
Ram Bahadur	Patna Collegiate School.
Ram Ballabh	Sultanpore School.
Ramchandra Rao	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
Ramesvarprasad Bhagram	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Ray, Abhayacharan	Rungpore School.
,, Baikunthachandra	Barrisal School.
,, Bisvambhar	Rungpore School.
,, Bisweswar	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
,, Devendranath	Hindu School.
,, Durgadas	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
,, Gopimohan	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Govindachandra	Calcutta School.
,, Gurbaksh	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Harinath	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Isanchandra	Benares College.
,, Lakshminarayan	Nizamut Schl., Moorshedabad.
,, Navakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Phakirdas	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
,, Prasannakumar	Midnapore High School.
,, Prasaunakumar	Noral School.
,, Rishikes	Fureedpore School.
,, Saratchandra	Nizamut Schl., Moorshedabad.

Ray, Sasadhar	Beauleah High School.
„ Sasikumar	Commillah School.
„ Satinath	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Syamacharan	Burrisal School.
„ Taraknath	Seal's Free College.
„ Upendranath	Intally Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Biharilal	Burrisa School.
Sadat Ali Khan	Moradabad Zillah School.
Saha, Adharchandra	Free Church Instn., Cal.
„ Harilal	Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	Ditto, Chinsurah.
Sankar, Ramchandra Kolti	Nagpore City School.
Sankey, W. H. T.	St. Xavier's College.
Sanwaldas Ramsanahei	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Sanyal, Jogeschandra	Hare School.
„ Nagendranath	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Sarkar, Avinaschandra	South Baharoo School.
„ Bholanath	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Biharilal	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Brajendralal	Hare School.
„ Devendranath	Beerbhoom School.
„ Harinath	Oriental Seminary.
„ Mahendranath	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramdas	Beerbhoom School.
Sarma, Tarakisor	Sylhet Govt. School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	Burrisal School.
„ Bamacharan	Bankoora School.
„ Bipinvihari	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Chandrakanta	Burrisal School.
„ Gopalchandra	Bauleah High School.
„ Jadunath	Furreedpore School.
„ Jivankrishna	Chittagong High School.
„ Kailaschandra	Furreedpore School.
„ Kalikrishna	Barisa School.
„ Kaliprasanna	Noral School.
„ Mathuranath	Abdool Gunny's Free Schl.
„ Saradakumar	Mymensing School.
„ Saradaprasad	Commillah School.
„ Sasibhusan	Hare School.
„ Sasibhusan	Monghyr School.
„ Sasibhusan	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Umeschandra	Mirzapore Mission School.
Set, Kirtichandra	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Set, Munnalal	Hurdui Zillah School.
Sheonarayan	Gondah High School.
Sil, Biharilal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Durgadas	Sanskrit College.
Sinaes, M.	St. Joseph's School.
Sinha, Amritalal	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Hiralal	Jessore School.
,, Harinath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Jagatchandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kailaschandra	Commillah School.
Sirajuddin	Moradabad Zillah School.
Sitaram	Fyzabad High School.
Sivapratap	Ajmere College.
Smith, W. H.	Calcutta Boys' School.
Srikhandi, Govinda Rao	Jubbulpore High School.
Stowell, G. F.	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Sujan Singh	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sundarlal	Alhbd. Govt. Z. H. School.
Sur, Sasibhusan	General Assembly's Instn.
Surnden, F. A.	L. M. High School, Benares.
Syamprakas	Arrah School.
Tejray	Teacher.
Thomson, C. W.	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tiwari, Bhagwan Din	Roy Bareilly High School.
,, Chandrasekhar	Beerbhoom School.
,, Gajadhar	Joynarain's College.
Van Gunster, G.	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Vindheswariprasad Lala	Benares College.
Vindheswariprasad Pande	Ditto.
Vithal Waman Page	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Wahid Baksh	Calcutta Madrassa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Jalil	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Abdur Rahim	Ditto.
Acharyya, Jogendra Chandra	Navadwipa English School.
Ajodhyanath	Ajmere Coll. School.
Ameer Ali	Lahore Mission School.
Anantaram	Husiarpore Zillah School.
Atmaram Bhugwant	Nagpore City School.
Badri Prasad	Canning College, Lucknow.

Badri Prasad	Fyzabad High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
" Atulchandra	Baraset School.
" Benimadhav	Gossydurgapore School.
" Bidubhusan	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Bipinvihari	Sultanpore School.
" Gopalchandra	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Haranchandra	Kanchrapara School.
" Harimohan	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
" Khetramohan	Piljung School.
" Mahendranath	St. John's College.
" Nanilal	Canning College, Lucknow.
" Rajendralal	Serampore College.
" Ramratna	Beerbhoom School.
" Umadas	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Banerjee, D. N.	Teacher.
Banwarilal	Moradabad Zillah School.
Basu, Avinaschandra	Private Student.
" Ekadanta	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
" Gopalchandra	Cuttack High School.
" Govindachandra	Allahabad Govt. Zillah Schl.
" Kalimohan	Metropolitan School.
" Prasannakumar	Free Church Instn., Cal.
" Sriramchandra	Ditto.
" Syamacharan	Hindu School.
Bhadra, Krishnakumar	Commillah School.
Bhagwanchand	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Bhakta, Hiralal	Santipore Municipal Schl.
Bhanja, Kedarnath	Lond. Missionary Society's Instn., Bhowanipore.
Bhatta, Gadadhar	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhattacharyya, Bishnuchandra	Jenkins' Schl., C. Behar.
" Jogneswar	Navadwipa English School.
" Kedarnath	Seal's Free College.
" Nilratan	Joynarain's College.
" Purnachandra	Howrah School.
" Purnachandra	Horinavi A. S. School.
" Ramendra	Muragacha School.
" Rasaraj	Benares College.
" Upendranath	Noral School.
Bhaumik, Kedarnath	Serajgunge School.
Biharilal	L. M. H. Schl., Benares.
Bijaylal	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.

Biswas, Girischandra	Benares College.
„ Jadunath	Bhagulpore School.
„ Suryyakanta	Nizamut School.
Brahmanand	Ajmere College.
Chakravarti, Abhay Chandra	Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
„ Anandagopal	Jagannath School.
„ Asutosh	Jessore School.
„ Asutosh	Metropolitan Seminary.
„ Bhagwanchandra	Local M. Schl., Midnapore.
„ Girischandra	Bauleah School.
„ Kailaschandra	Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
„ Pryanath	Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Sasibhusan	Calcutta School.
Chandulal	Patiala School.
Chattopadhyay, Dasurati	Serampore College.
„ Heramvalal	Cutwa School.
„ Kalachand	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kirtichandra	Berhampore Collgte. Schl.
„ Ramchandra	Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Rashmohan	Oriental Seminary.
Chiranjilal	Dehli College.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	Berhampore Collgte. Schl.
„ Mahendranath	Krishnaghur Collgte. Schl.
„ Matilal	Sridharpore School.
„ Rajendranath	Allahd. Govt. Zillah School.
„ Upendralal	L. M. School, Khagra.
D'Souza, G. E.	Cuttack High School.
Das, Amvikacharan	Serampore College.
„ Balmokund	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Banarasi	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Bishan	Husiarpore Zillah School.
„ Bolaki	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopal	Scotch Mn. Schl., Sealkote.
„ Harinath	Gowhatty High School.
„ Mahendrachandra	Commillah Zillah School.
„ Phalaram	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Rajendrachandra	Bhowanipore Union Acady.
„ Rajkumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	Serajgunge School.
Datta, Amritalal	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Amvikacharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	Midnapore High School.

Datta, Haridas	...	F. C. M. Schl., Mohanad.
,, Hemchandra	...	Howrah School.
,, Isananda	...	Seebsaugor Zillah School.
,, Krishnakinkar	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Sassadhar	...	Burrisal School.
,, Sasibhusan	...	Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
Daw, Bipinchandra	...	Commillah Zillah School.
De, Gangacharan	...	Jagannath School.
,, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
Dindayal	...	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.
Ditmal	...	Scotch Misn. Schl., Sealkote.
Donnithorne, G. S.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
Durgaprasad	...	Private Student.
Durgasahay	...	Mozufferpore School.
Edwards, A.	...	St. Thomas Collegiate Schl.
Faiz Bakhsh	...	Ch. Misn. Schl., Umritsar.
Fitzsimons, A.	...	La Martne. Coll., Lucknow.
Ganeshilal	...	Sultanpore School.
Gangaprasad	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Gangaprasad	...	Allahabad Govt. Zillah Schl.
Gangopadhyay, Saradaprasad	...	F. Ch. Branch Schl., Culna.
Garurram	...	Benares College.
Gaurisankar	...	C. M. School, Meerut.
Geasiram	...	Hume's High School.
Ghatak, Nivaranchandra	...	Goburdangah School.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Avinaschandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
,, Hemnath	...	Jounpore Mission School.
,, Isanchandra	...	Bankoora School.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ooterpara School.
,, Manmathanath	...	F. Ch. Msn. Schl., Mohanad.
,, Mathuramohan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
,, Probhatchandra	...	Nizamut School.
,, Rajnath	...	Burrisal School.
,, Ramanath	...	Metropolitan Seminary.
,, Taraprasanna	...	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
Ghoshal, Prasannakumar	...	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
Gopalganes Parbhuni	...	Nagpore City School.
Goswami, Batekrishna	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
,, Radhikamohan	...	Bauleah School.
Govinda, Balkrishna Patwardhan	...	Nagpore City School.
Govindarao	...	Benares College.

Guha, Dinanath	...	Jagannath School.
,, Iswarchandra	...	Pogose School.
,, Navakanta	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
Gulalchand	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gupta, Kaminikanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Panchanan	...	Kandee School.
,, Tarakisar	...	Silchar Govt. School.
Haldar, Ganapati	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Hamid Hossein	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Harbhagman	...	Guzrat School.
Hariharprasad	...	Monghyr School.
Hazarilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Hiralal	...	Mutra Zillah School.
Hurst, J. H.	...	Mussoorie School.
Jagannath	...	Mutra Zillah School.
Jasadalal	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
Jha, Girijadatta	...	Bhagulpore School.
,, Jogmani	...	Ditto.
,, Parmeswaridatta	...	Private Student.
Kanhayalal	...	Balrampore School.
Kar, Biharilal	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Karmakar, Amvikacharan	...	Noral School.
Kisarilal	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
Kundanlal	...	Delhi College.
Kundu, Gaurchandra	...	Albert Institution.
Laha, Binadvihari	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Bholanath	...	Serampore College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Radhikaprasad	...	London Misn. High School, Benares.
Lakshmanprasad	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Lakshminarayan	...	Mozufferpore School.
Lal, Gurucharan	...	Ranchee Govt. School.
Madhavo Ramchundra Bobade	...	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Madhavrao	...	Benares College.
Madhoram	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Ananda Chandra	...	Cuttack High School.
,, Prabhakar	...	Ditto.
Maiti, Mahendra Nath	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
Majumdar, Ramrup	...	Dinagepore School.
Mangaprasad	...	Barabanki High School.

Mirza Mohommed Wally	Private Student.
Misra, Matilal	Bhagulpore School.
,, Ramgovinda	Bauleah School.
Mitra, Bisveswar	Hindu School.
,, Harivar	Jessore School.
,, Indubhusan	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Kaminikanta	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Prasannakumar	Midnapore L. M. School.
,, Saradaprasad	Amta School.
,, Saradacharan	Berhampore Coll. School.
,, Siddheswar	Chinsurah Free Ch. Instn.
Mohallanavis Ram Krishna	Mymensingh Zillah School.
Mohammed Abdullah	Jubbulpore High School.
Mohanlal	Lahore Mission School.
Mohavirprasad	Benares College.
Moreshwarkhandu	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
,, Asutosh	Oonao High School.
,, Benimadhav	L. M. School, Khagra.
,, Kantichandra	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Priyanath	Bauleah School.
,, Ramranjan	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sarvanicharan	Ranchee School.
,, Syamacharan	Hare School.
Mukund Govind Pavnasker	Jubbulpore High School.
Mulchand	Delhi College.
Mulraj	Private Student.
Munshee Guruprasanna	Bauleah School.
Nanda, Bhagavat	Cuttack High School.
Nandi Brajendrakumar	Bauleah School.
Nag Purnachandra	Jagannath School.
Nathulal	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.
Nathuram	St. John's College.
Niogi Haridas	Hare School.
Pain, Gopalchandra	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Gostavihari	Serampore College.
Pal, Bipinchandra	Sylhet Govt. School.
,, Devendranath	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
Palit, Chandranath	Cuttack High School.
Panday, Nandakisar	Private Student.
Paudit, Surajnarayan	Dehra Doon Misn. School.
Phillips, F. W.	Doveton College.
Phukan, Jadunath	Seebsaugor Zillah School.

Raghunath Madhoo Despanday	Nagpore City School.
Raghunathprasad	Allahabad Govt. Z. School.
Raghunathprasad	Mutra Zillah School.
Rameswarprasad	Mozufferpore School.
Ray, Brajanath	Abdul Gunny's F. School.
,, Chaitanyaprasad	Cuttack High School.
,, Durgaprasanna	Oriental Seminary. [School.
,, Girischandra	Moharanee Surnomoyee's
,, Gopallal	Allahabad Govt. Z. School.
,, Haricharan	Baluti School.
,, Indranarayan	Beerbhoom School.
,, Jogendranath	Monghyr School.
,, Jogendranath	Gopalnuggur School.
,, Kunjavihari	Cuttack High School.
,, Lalvihari	Fureedpore School.
,, Mahendranath	Cal. Training Academy.
,, Piyarimohan	Nizamut School.
,, Purnachandra	Kustea School.
,, Rajanikanta	Bhagulpore School.
,, Satyendranath	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Srinath	Burrisal School.
,, Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
Ruknuddin	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle	Nagpore City School.
Saha, Prasannakumar	Pakoor School.
,, Radharaman	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Rajanikanta	Serajgunge School.
Sahay, Brajanandan	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Narasinha	Bhagulpore School.
Sant Sing	Ch. Missn. Schl., Amirtsar.
Sanyal, Bishnu Chandra	Benares College.
,, Kaliprasanna	Rungpore Zillah School.
,, Purnachandra	Furreedpore School.
,, Piyari Mohan	Putea School.
Sarkar, Annada Prasad	Deogurh School.
,, Gopal Chandra	Dighapatia School.
,, Krishna Kanta	Santipore Municipal Schl.
,, Sassibhushan	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Sarma, Betharam	Tezpore School.
,, Dambharudhar	Debroogurh School.
,, Mohima Chandra	Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
Sen, Binad Bihari	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Hari Mohan	Monghyr School.

Sen, Kailas Chandra	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
,, Karuna Sindhu	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Pranhari	Mogultoli School.
,, Ras Bihari	Burrisal School.
,, Satya Charan	Oriental Seminary.
,, Srinath	Dum-Dum School.
,, Umasankar	Bauleah School.
Sheik Babujan	Balasore School.
Shewraj Bahadur	Barabanki High School.
Singh Arjun	Guzrat School.
,, Hardayal	Delhi College.
,, Srinarayan	Arrah Government School.
,, Syam	Sultanpore School.
,, Thakur Prasad	Arrah Government School.
Sinha, Grish Chandra	Beerbhoom School.
,, Gour Gopal	Allhbd. Govt. Zillah Schl.
,, Krishna Narayan	Berhampore Collgte. Schl.
,, Kulada Prasad	L. M. Schl., Khagra.
,, Lalvihari	Bhagulpore School.
,, Raghuvir	Benares College.
,, Sivadhyan	Ditto.
,, Sivaram	Bhastara School.
,, Trisuldhari	Moradpore Schl., Bankipore.
Sitaram	Lahore Mission School.
Sitaram	Sarun School.
Sivnarayan	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Sohanlal	Husiarpore Zillah School.
Sundarram, M.	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Syamlal	Behar English School.
Syamvihari	Arrah Government School.
Syed Aboo Jafar	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Mohommed Ruffiq	Baptist M. Schl., Monghyr.
,, Mohommed Sharfuddin	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Uddin Ahmed	Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
,, Yehyah Hossain	Patna Collegiate School.
Takurta, Binadlal	Burrisal School.
Thakur, Brajendra Sundar	Kandee School.
Varijanabhudu, P.	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Yecknath Shraven	Nagpore City School.
Zahural Hossein	Allhbd. Govt. Zillah Schl.

MEDICINE.

M.D.

Basu, Jagavandhu	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	1865	Asst. Surgn., H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	1863	Ditto.

B.M.

Basu, Biharilal	1873	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	1866	Ditto.
,, Navakumar	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Hemchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Srinath	1872	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Purnachandra	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1867	Ditto.
Das, Pramathanath	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	1866	Ditto.
De, Nandalal	1867	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	1864	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	1868	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankavihari	1870	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	1871	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1874	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	1867	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1866	Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	1873	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	1865	Ditto.

L.M.S.

Abdul Ruzzaq	1874	Medical College.
Acharyay, Kamikhyanath	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	1872	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	1861	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	1871	Medical College.
,, Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Harakanta	1874	Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	1869	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	1861	Ditto.
,, Kisarilal	1874	Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1872	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	1861	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	1874	Ditto.
,, Sivchandra	1872	Ditto.
Bara, Sivram	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratana	1869	Ditto.
,, Sonatan	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Aghornath	1872	Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	1865	Ditto.
,, Binadakrishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	1861	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	1873	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadavchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailas Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Kesav Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Khargeswar	1870	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Laksminarayan	1863	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	1869	Ditto.
,, Prabodh Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	1867	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	1868	Ditto.
,, Sivchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Tarini Charan	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	1867	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Biharilal	1865	Ditto.

Bhaduri, Tarinicharan	1866	Medical College.
Bhar, Grish Chandra	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Amritalal	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1874	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1871	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhav	1864	Ditto.
,, Sivchandra	1871	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijay Kumar	1874	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	1869	Ditto.
,, Suryaykumar	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	1866	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	1865	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	1868	Ditto.
,, Bhuvanmohan	1872	Ditto.
,, Govindachandra	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta	1872	Ditto.
,, Nimai Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Radhikaprasad	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	1872	Ditto.
,, Brajanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	1871	Ditto.
,, Kapileswar	1861	Ditto.
,, Nilmani	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Benimadhav	1873	Ditto.
,, Binadvihari	1874	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	1866	Ditto.
,, Chunilal	1871	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	1866	Ditto.
,, Kesavchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurudayal	1868	Ditto.
Datta, Batekrishna	1873	Ditto.
,, Brajendrakumar	1871	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Goverdhan	1874	Ditto.
,, Haralal	1871	Ditto.
,, Haralal	1874	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	1866	Ditto.

Datta, Krishnalal	1870	Medical College.
,, Manahar	1865	Ditto.
,, Manilal	1862	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1863	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	1865	Ditto.
,, Girish Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1871	Ditto.
,, Kalachand	1872	Ditto.
,, Ramankrishna	1873	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Dev, Amritalal	1869	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinvihari	1871	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1862	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	1868	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Biharilal	1869	Ditto.
,, Binadvihari	1874	Ditto.
,, Dayalkisan	1867	Ditto.
,, Dukari	1863	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadavkisan	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	1869	Ditto.
,, Kisarimohan	1874	Ditto.
,, Kishnadhan	1864	Ditto.
,, Madhavchandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1864	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Parvatichandra	1864	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	1863	Ditto.
,, Ratikanta	1872	Ditto.
,, Sures Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	1866	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Devendra Nath	1874	Ditto.

Gupta, Avinaschandra	1871	Medical College.
,, Chandrakumar	1873	Ditto.
,, Dwarikanath	1871	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramkali	1870	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	1863	Ditto.
,, Nidhulal	1872	Ditto.
,, Prisitosh	1873	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipin Krishna	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	1873	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhusanchandra	1873	Ditto.
Lahuri, Gopalchandra	1864	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1865	Ditto.
Lutful, Khabir	1871	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	1871	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	1873	Ditto.
,, Bhupal Krishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Kailas Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Mahendra Nath	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Jogindra Nath	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	1871	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath	1871	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
,, Jagatvandhu	1869	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	1862	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	1861	Ditto.
,, Kasikinkar	1865	Ditto.
,, Navinchandra	1861	Ditto.
,, Priyamvarnath	1869	Ditto.
,, Rajendra Chandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamchandra	1866	Ditto.

Mitra, Umacharan	1861	Medical College.
,, Umeschandra	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	1866	Ditto.
,, Bhagavaticharan	1863	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadubhushan	1866	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	1866	Ditto.
,, Kesavchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Lalmadhav	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajkisar	1863	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritlal	1873	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	1873	Ditto.
,, Nityananda	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	1873	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1874	Ditto.
,, Janaranjan	1862	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	1868	Ditto.
,, Devendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1861	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Haranath	1867	Ditto.
,, Mahimachandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Navagopal	1865	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	1872	Ditto.
,, Rammay	1874	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	1867	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	1869	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	1873	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bhuvanmohan	1861	Ditto.
,, Jadavkrishna	1874	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1871	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1867	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	1872	Ditto.
,, Balaichandra	1863	Ditto.
,, Brajendranath	1874	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1872	Ditto.

Sen, Dwarkanath	...	1874	Medical College.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mokhodacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryaynarayan	...	1865	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zalnur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1875.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Chandra Bhushan	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Phakir Chandra	...	Ditto.
Das, Ramkumar	...	Ditto.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Ditto.
Datta, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinas Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jognesvar	...	Ditto.
Saha, Asok Krishna	...	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1874.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ghosh, Radharaman	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyay, Nagendranath	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailas Chandra	Ditto.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	Medical College.
,, Haripada	Ditto.
Basak, Gostavihari	Ditto.
Basu, Kedarnath	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Taradas	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Girischandra	Ditto.
,, Jagannath	Ditto.
,, Nityananda	Ditto.
Das, Jogindranath	Ditto.
Das Gupta, Jagatchandra	Ditto.
De, Rajendranath	Ditto.
Ghosh, Umeschandra	Ditto.
Guha, Haricharan	Ditto.
Gupta, Narendranath	Ditto.
Kalia, Chandrasekhar	Ditto.
Mallik, Nagendra Kumar	Ditto.
Mitra, Haridas	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritlall	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	Ditto.
,, Prakaschandra	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	Ditto.

Pal, Akhilnath	Medical College.
,, Banamali	Ditto.
Ray, Ganendra Nath	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Ray Chaudhuri, Rakhal Das	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunja Lal	Ditto.
,, Umes Chandra	Ditto.
Sen, Baman Das	Ditto.
,, Basanta Kumar	Ditto.
,, Durgananda	Ditto.
Solomons, P. T.	Ditto.

1875.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Natavar	Medical College.
Das, Manmohan	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	Medical College.
Das, Devendranath	Ditto.
Fry, J. S.	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagavatichandra	Ditto.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wajid	Medical College.
Basu, Chandrabhushan	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Baikunthanath	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Kherodchandra	Medical College.
Dadar Baksh	Ditto.
Das, Amarnath	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	Ditto.
Datta, Dinanath, I	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityachandra	Ditto.
Jansz, R.	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Nityagopal	Ditto.
Ray, Sastivar	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
,, Gangagovinda	Ditto.
Sen, Girischandra	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	Ditto.
Van Geyzel, W. C.	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M.B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankavihari	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadyay, Nilmadhav	1872	Ditto.

At Second L.M.S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	1868	Ditto.

At First M.B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharn	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natavar	1875	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	1874	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	1875	Medical College.

At First L.M.S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	1859	Ditto.

Ghosh, Chandramohan	1862	Medical College.
De, Akshaykumar	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindchandra	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	1856	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhav	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination,

1874.

ENGLISH.

Examiners—{ Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.
Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.

Morning.

1. "From 1772 to 1857 the history of the Indian Civil Service is a history of *unbroken progress* in the art of government, *under the most novel and difficult conditions.* When, in 1855, the constitution of that service *came to be fundamentally remodelled*, its members might have pointed with *just pride* to the results of its last sixty years of *administration.* Whatever it had left undone, it had entirely *wiped away the dishonour* that at first attached to the name of Englishman. Several *generations* of Indian people had *grown up* under the protection of our just and *humane rule.* They found the English magistrates *incorruptible*, ready to listen to the poorest, *swift to punish* crime, even of *the strongest.* It was not wonderful, then, that the old vague terror of the Hakim *came in time to be* replaced by unbounded reverence and confidence.

The people might still dread the *underlings* of the magistrate, but as to himself they had no dread. *Only let him get speech of* the Collector Saheb, and each petitioner felt satisfied that *his case would do well.*"

(*a.*) Explain clearly and precisely the meaning of the words and phrases in italics in the above passage.

(*b.*) Parse fully all the nouns that are in the nominative case.

(*c.*) Parse all the pronouns that are *not* personal pronouns.

(*d.*) Write down in three columns, without parsing in detail, a list of the transitive verbs, the adverbs, and the conjunctions.

(*e.*) Analyse the last sentence.

2. Explain the following passages, taking special care to show the meaning of the parts in italics:

(*a.*) Louis had not a spark of that romantic valour, or of the pride generally associated with it, which *fought on for the point of honour, when the point of utility had long been gained.*

(*b.*) He ordered his troops to make a hasty retreat, and to *allure the enemy from their ground by the appearance of flight.*

(*c.*) Hence it happened that the seeming prevalence of a party was seldom a prognostic of its long continuance in power and authority.

3. Turn the subjoined extracts into prose, making such alterations, in structure and expressions, as seem necessary to suit the nature of prose composition:—

(*a.*) For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

(*b.*) 'Tis morn; but scarce yon lurid sun
Can pierce the war-clouds rolling dun
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulph'rous canopy.

(*c.*) 'Tis morning; and the sun with ruddy orb
Ascending, fires th' horizon; while the clouds,
That crowd away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the disk emerges more,
Resemble most some city in a blaze,
Seen through the leafless wood.

4. (*a.*) Compare the meanings of—

Expenditure, expenses; drown, sink; swim, float; corpse, carcase; battle, war; remind, remember; frail, brittle; robber, thief; fault, mistake; booty, prey.

Illustrate the use of each word by a sentence in which the use of the other word would be inappropriate.

(*b.*) Show the change in meaning that the following verbs undergo by the addition to them of the prepositions named:

Ride, by the addition of *at*, *out*.
Look, „ „ *at*, *for*, *on*, *up to*.
Fly, „ „ *at*, *away*, *open*.
Break, „ „ *out*, *in*, *down*, *through*, *loose*.

Illustrate by sentences.

(*c.*) What prepositions are appropriate after the following words?—

Tyrannize, responsible, discontented, involved, insist, charged, deprived.

Illustrate by sentences.

5. Substitute suitable synonyms for the words italicized, so as to preserve, as nearly as possible, the meaning of the original :—

"Clive had *received* secret *intelligence* of the design, had made his *arrangements*, and, *exhausted* by fatigue, had thrown himself on his bed. He was *awakened* by the alarm, and was *instantly* at his post. The enemy *advanced*, driving before them elephants whose foreheads were *armed* with iron plates. It was *expected* that the gates would *yield* to the *shock* of those living battering rams. But the *huge* beasts no sooner felt the English musket balls than they *turned* round, and *rushed furiously* away, trampling on the multitude that had urged them *forward*.

6. State whether the following sentence is in the direct or indirect form, and turn it into the other form :—

"Had I served my God," exclaimed Wolsey on his deathbed, "as faithfully as I have the king, He would not have forsaken me "in my old age."

7. Insert appropriate words within the parentheses in the following passage :—

Do not desire to be rich (   ) at once. Whang, the miller, with all his (   ) for riches, was in reality poor ; he had (   ) but the profits of (   ) mill to (   ) him ; but though these were (   ) they were certain. While his mill stood and went, he was (   ) of eating, and his (   ) was such that he every day laid some (   ) by, which he would at intervals count and (   ) with much (   ), yet still his (   ) were not equal to his (   ); and he only found himself above (   ), whereas he desired to be possessed of (   ).

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { Mr. J. K. Rogers.
Dr. Robson.

Afternoon.

1. Correct the following sentences :—

(*a*.) The Directors ordered to fortify the Calcutta for the fear of the French expedition.

(*b*.) The Doctor having prescribed one of the ladies of seraglio, and succeeding to cure her illness, the Emperor admired his such skill, and ordered for his naming his reward. He asked that my friends should be at liberty of trading and making factories in Bengal.

(*c.*) On day-break they saw the fleet of the enemies in the horizon, and prepared for their opposition. They were defeated in the battle with a thousand men's loss.

(*d.*) Soon afterwards a news reached in metropolis that a treaty of peace has been concluded, and, as it was naturally expected, the people were gladdened.

(*e.*) He plunged himself into river, and suicided himself. His friends failed to reach him until life was not extinct.

(*f.*) An equal number of the both armies met in the battle place, and from three hours they engaged in murdering mutually.

2. (*a.*) Correct the errors in spelling, punctuation, and the use or omission of capitals in the following extract:—

Bonaparte crost the Ocean ; to repare to his finel Exile regardles of that beautifull Sky which delighted columbus Vasco de Gama and camoens stretched upon the Ships stern : he persieved not that unknown constelations were Sparkling over his head, his Powerfull Glanse for the first time encounterred there rays ; What to him were stars which he had never seen from his bivouacks ; and which had never shone over his empire.

(*b.*) Correct the spelling of the following words :—

Suspishus, fictishus, commershal, substanshal, beleeve, reseeve, considerible, surjon, observor, scholer, oppresser, artillary, militery, interseed, proseed, preseed, Tewsday, Wedinsday, hemisfear, unparallelled, sinonimous, nayboring, pamflit, parliment.

(*c.*) Add the suffix *-ing* to stay, die, pity, dye ; *-able* to peace, change, excuse, advise ; *-ous* to envy, pity, glory, duty ; *-ly* to real, whole, true, day ; *-ed* to sin, drown, repeat, travel, worship ; *-ment* to confine, acknowledge, abridge, ; *-ence* to occur, infer, confer, abhor.

3. Give the plurals of the following nouns : *ox*, *tooth*, *phenomenon*, *genus*, *loaf*, *analysis ;* the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives : *ill*, *hot*, *old*, *near*, *modest*, *merry ;* the past tense and past participle of the verbs *steal*, *sleep*, *run*, *shut*, *swim*.

4. What rules of Syntax are violated in the following sentences ?—

(*a.*) Every one of the students except you and I have failed.

(*b.*) Do you know who you are speaking to ? Whom do you think it is ?

(*c.*) Neither the Local nor the Imperial Government pay the least heed to these sort of complaints.

(*d.*) In every village nothing but want and misery are to be seen.

5. Write out the different sentences which may be formed by supplying articles in the following: *I saw cow in field;* and point out the difference in meaning between the sentences so formed.

6. Explain the meaning of the suffixes— *-ling*, *-ish*, *-ness*, *-ster*. and give three examples of each.

7. Mention the transitive verbs derived from the intransitives— *rise*, *lie*, *sit*, *fall*, and *drink*.

8. (*a.*) Define the terms *metaphor*, *simile*, *personification*, *apostrophe*, and *metonymy*, giving an example of each.

(*b.*) What figures of speech occur in the following sentences?—

(1.) My factory employs three hundred hands.
(2.) Our fields are crowned with plenty.
(3.) No useless coffin enclosed his breast.
(4.) I am reading Milton.
(5.) Infancy is the dawn of life.
(6.) He aspired to the Crown.

9. Write an essay on any *one* of the following subjects:— Description of a Marriage Ceremony; Parental Affection; Knowledge is Power; Moral Courage.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. G. Bellett, B.A.

1. Translate:—

Mane erat: excussus somno Tirynthius hospes
  De numero tauros sentit abesse duos.
Nulla videt taciti quærens vestigia furti:
  Traxerat aversos Cacus in antra ferox;
Cacus Aventinæ timor atque infamia silvæ,
  Non leve finitimis hospitibusque malum.
Dira viro facies: vires pro corpore; corpus
  Grande: pater monstri Mulciber hujus erat;
Proque domo longis spelunca recessibus ingens
  Abdita, vix ipsis invenienda feris.
Ora super postes affixaque bracchia pendent,
  Squalidaque humanis ossibus albet humus.
Servatâ male parte boum, Jove natus, abibas;
  Mugitum rauco furta dedere sono.
"Accipio revocamen," ait; vocemque secutus
  Impia per silvas ultor ad antra venit.

2. Translate:—

Ut Satyri levisque senex tetigere saporem,
Quærebant flavos per nemus omne favos.
Audit in exesa stridorem examinis ulmo,
Adspicit et ceras, dissimulatque senex;
Utque piger pandi tergo residebat aselli,
Applicat hunc ulmo corticibusque cavis.
Constitit ipse super ramoso stipite nixus,
Atque avide trunco condita mella petit.
Millia crabronum coëunt, et vertice nudo
Spicula defigunt, oraque summa notant.
Ille cadit præceps, et calce feritur aselli,
Inclamatque suos, auxiliumque rogat.
Concurrunt Satyri, turgentiaque ora parentis
Rident. Percusso claudicat ille genu.
Ridet et ipse deus, limumque indecere monstrat.
Hic paret monitis, et linit ora luto.

What is the difference between (1) *levis* and *levis;* (2) *simulo* and *dissimulo?*

3. Translate, adding marginal notes:—

Expositus mos est. Moris mihi restat origo;
Turba facit dubium, cœptaque nostra tenet.
Omnia purgat edax ignis, vitiumque metallis
Excoquit: idcirco cum duce purgat oves.
An, quia cunctarum contraria semina remum
Sunt duo discordes, ignis et unda, Dei;
Junxerunt elementa patres, aptumque putârunt
Ignibus et sparsâ tangere corpus aquâ?
An, quod in his vitæ causa est, hæc perdidit exsul,
His nova fit conjux; hæc duo magna putant?
Vix equidem credo. Sunt qui Phaethonta referri
Credant, et nimias Deucalionis aquas.
Pars quoque, quum saxis pastores saxa feribant,
Scintillam subito prosiluisse ferunt:
Prima quidem periit; stipulis excepta secunda est;
Hoc argumentum flamma Palilis habet.
An magis hunc morem pietas Æneïa fecit,
Innocuum victo cui dedit ignis iter?

4. Explain carefully the meaning of *moneta; census; olim; occupo; trabea; procuro; submitto.*

5 What derivations does Ovid give of *Patulcius, Clusius, Janus, Latium, Ancile?* Can you suggest better ones?

6. Translate into carefully idiomatic English:—

(*a.*) Jura dabat populis posito modo consul aratro.

(*b.*) Care nepos, Palla, funesta quid induis arma?
Indue: non humili vindice cæsus eris.

(*c.*) Nec se, quin horrens auderent tangere setis
Vellus, Achilleæ continuere manus.

Explain the allusions in (*a*) and (*b*).

7. Translate and explain the grammatical construction of:—

(*a.*) Pluris opes nunc sunt.

(*b.*) Palmite debueras abstinuisse.

(*c.*) Licet ipse recuset.

8. Describe the form and functions of *Janus*. Give an account of *Proteus*, *Silenus*, and *Fabius Maximus*.

9. Decline *puer* and *qui*. Enumerate the different uses of the ablative case in Latin. Translate into Latin:

(1.) The man was slain by the sword.

(2.) The man was slain by Cæsar.

(3.) The man was slain by his own fault.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—REV. J. HENRY.

1. Translate:—

Cujus victoriæ non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum docere: quò facilius intelligi possit eamdem omnium civitatum esse naturam. Ut populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti, sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus est in porticu quæ Pœcile vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem Prætorum numero, prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus, et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

2. (*a.*) Parse the following words taken from the above passage —*sit tributum*, *intelligi*, *possit*, *effusi obsoleti reperimus*, *depingeretur*, *poneretur*, *nactus*; giving also the principal parts of each, and accounting for the subjunctive moods.

(*b.*) Explain allusions in *populi nostri*, and *Pœcile*.

3. Translate:—

Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse fuit adversus patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multo plura bona feci, postquam in tuto ipse ego, et ille in periculo esse cœpit. Nam quum in Asiam reverti vellet, prælio apud Salamina facto, litteris eum certiorem feci, id agi ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur: quo nuntio ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem confugi ad te, exagitatus a cuncta Græcia, tuam petens amicitiam; quam si ero adeptus, non minus me bonum amicum habebis, quam fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus de quibus tecum loqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto, me ad te venire patiaris.

4. (*a.*) Parse *ero adeptus*, *in tuto*, *transacto*. Combine the verbs *agere* and *ferre* with the prepositions *ab*, *ad*, *cum*, *de*, *ex*, *re*, giving the meanings of the compound verbs thus formed.

(*b.*) What class of derivative verbs does *exagitare* belong to? How are they formed? Give examples.

5. Translate:—

His quum obviam universa civitas in Piræeum descendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, perinde ac si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores et præsentes secundas res accidisse ejus opera. Itaque et Siciliæ amissam, et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant, quod talem virum ex civitate expulissent . . . Postquam Astu venit, concione advocata, sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrymarit.

6. (*a.*) What is meant by the *Piræeus* and by *Astu?*

(*b.*) Why is *expulissent* in the subjunctive mood after the conjunction *quod?*

(*c.*) When does a relative pronoun require the subjunctive mood?

7. Translate into Latin:—

(*a.*) We are going to engage (in) battle, in order to free the whole (of) Greece—(give three different ways of putting the latter clause of the sentence into Latin).

(*b.*) The greatest honour that could be paid to an Athenian was that the whole body of citizens should come together to meet him on his return (returning) home. The Athenians thus understood that the more honours are sparingly given the more glorious they are.

(*c.*) The bridge once broken, Darius will be surrounded by enemies, and be in the utmost danger. I think (*arbitror*) he will fly to his galleys; but the Greeks will engage (in) battle at sea, and I feel confident (*confido*) they will gain the victory.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners { BABU NRISINHACHANDRA MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A.
PANDIT AGHORNATH TATWANIDHI.

1. Explain the following verses in Sanskrit prose :

(*a*.) न धर्म्मशास्त्रं पठतीति कारणं
न चापि वेदाध्ययनं दुरात्मनः ।
स्वभाव एवात्र तथातिरिच्यते
यथा प्रकृत्या मधुरं गवां पयः ॥

(*b*.) यदाश्रौषं घोषयात्रागतानां
बन्धं गन्धर्व्वैर्मोक्षणञ्चार्ज्जुनेन ।
तेषां सुतानां कर्णबुद्धौ रतानां
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

2. In what voice is अतिरिच्यते used ?

3. Give the root and termination of आशंसे. In what tense is it used ?

अतृप्तो यौवनस्याहं ध्रुवं भृगुकुलोद्वह ।
राज्यभाक् स भवेद्ब्रह्मन् पुण्यभाक् कीर्त्तिभाक् तथा ।
यो मे दद्याद्वयः पुत्त्रस्तद्भवाननुमन्यताम् ॥

4. Why is षष्ठीविभक्ति used in यौवनस्य ?

5. Give the etymology of, and mention the *samasa* in, राज्यभाक्

6. In what cases are मे and वयः ?

7. Parse and give the root of अनुमन्यताम्. In what voice is it used here ?

श्रुतवानसि वै राज्ञो महोत्साहान् महाबलान्।
महत्सु राजवंशेषु गुणैः समुदितेषु च।
जातान् दिव्यास्त्रविदुषः शक्रप्रतिमतेजसः।
धर्म्मेण पृथिवीं जित्वा यज्ञैरिष्ट्वा सदक्षिणैः।

8. In what case and in what number is राज्ञः used here ? Decline it in the प्रथमा, तृतीया and सप्तमी विभक्ति. What is its feminine form ?

9. In what case is दिव्यास्त्रविदुषः, and what would it be in the nominative singular ?

10. Give the etymology of इष्ट्वा.

11. Expound the *samasas* in the following passage :

अहमत्र गङ्गातीरे नित्यस्नायी निरामिषाशी ब्रह्मचारी चान्द्रायणव्रतमाचरंस्तिष्ठामि। युष्मान् धर्म्मज्ञानरतान् विश्वासभूमय इति पक्षिणः सर्व्वे सर्व्वदा ममाग्रे प्रस्तुवन्ति। अतो भवद्भ्यो विद्यावयोवृद्धेभ्यो धर्म्मं श्रोतुमिहागतः। भवन्तश्चैतादृशा धर्म्मज्ञा यन्मामतिथिं हन्तुमुद्यताः।

12. Translate the following passage into English :

जानाम्युग्रप्रभावं त्वां तात सत्यगिरं तथा ।
नानृतं चोक्तपूर्व्वं ते नैतन्मिथ्या भविष्यति ॥
पित्रा पुत्रो वयःस्थोऽपि सततं वाच्य एव तु ।
किं पुनर्बाल एव त्वं तपसा भावितः सदा ॥
सोऽहं पश्यामि वक्तव्यं त्वयि धर्म्मभृतां वर ।
पुत्रत्वं बालताञ्चैव तवावेक्ष्य च साहसम् ॥
स त्वं शमपरो भूत्वा वन्यमाहारमाचरन् ।
चर क्रोधमिमं हत्वा नैवं धर्म्मं प्रहास्यसि ।
क्रोधी हि धर्म्मं हरति यतीनां दुःखसञ्चितम् ।
शम एव यतीनां हि क्षमिणां सिद्धिकारकः ॥
क्षमावतामयं लोकः परश्चैव क्षमावताम् ।
तस्माच्चरेथाः सततं क्षमाशीलो जितेन्द्रियः ॥

13. Translate the following lines into Sanskrit:

(*a.*) His health has been injured by too great exertion.

(*b.*) It is not good always to associate with illiterate persons.

(*c.*) What are riches to him who has no heart to make a right use of them ?

(*d.*) So great was the scarcity of corn in that part of the country, that it was feared there would be a famine.

BENGALI.

Examiners { BABU NRISINHACHANDRA MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A.
PANDIT AGHORNATH TATWANIDHI.

MORNING.

1. Eplain the following extracts :

(*a.*) ব্যাসে নারায়ণ অংশ, ঋষিগণ অবতংস,
যাহা হইতে আঠার পুরাণ।
ভারত পঞ্চম বেদ, নানা মত পরিচ্ছেদ,
বেদভাগ বেদান্ত বাখান॥
সদা বেদপরায়ণ, প্রকাশিলা পারায়ণ,
শিষ্যগণ বৈষ্ণবসংহতি।
পিতা যাঁর পরাশর, শুকদেব বংশধর,
জননী যাঁহার সত্যবতী॥
কপালে চড়ক ফোটা, গলে উপবীত মোটা,
বাহুমূলে শঙ্খচক্র রেখা।
সর্ব্বাঙ্গে শোভিত ছাপা, কলিযুগবাঘথাবা,
সারি সারি হরিনাম লেখা॥
এই রূপে শিষ্য সঙ্গে, সর্ব্বদা ফিরেন রঙ্গে,
চিরজীবী নরাকার লীলা।
এক দিন দৈব বশে, শিষ্য সহ শাস্ত্ররসে,
নৈমিষ কাননে উত্তরিলা॥

(*b.*) অতএব হে পুত্র! স্ববুদ্ধির স্থূলত্ব দোষ পরিহারার্থে শাস্ত্ররূপী শাণে সভত অনুশীলনরূপ ঘর্ষণ করিয়া তীক্ষ্ণতা সম্পাদন কর। তীক্ষ্ণ বুদ্ধি তীক্ষ্ণ শরের ন্যায় বিষয়ের কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র প্রদেশ স্পর্শন করত অভ্যন্তর প্রবিষ্ট হয়। স্থূলবুদ্ধি প্রস্তর প্রায় বিষয়ের যাবৎ এক মহারাজাধিরাজ তদ্বৎ প্রকাশ পায়, যেমন একাদশ আদিত্য মধ্যে দিনকৃৎ প্রকাশ পান এবং চিরস্থায়ী সেই রাজার নিমিত্তে অচিরস্থায়ী আর আর রাজা সকল প্রবর্ত্তমান থাকেন।

(*c.*) এ স্থলে ব্রহ্মাস্ত্রের অর্থ জিজ্ঞাস্য হইতে পারে, ব্রহ্মাস্ত্র কি পদার্থ? তাহার সূক্ষ্ম নিরূপণ সহজ নহে, কিন্তু পুরাণাদি গ্রন্থে আগ্নেয় অস্ত্রের যে যে বর্ণনা আছে, তাহাতে বোধ হয়, বারুদঘটিত গোলা গুলির ব্যবহার অস্মংপূর্ব্বেরদের অবিদিত ছিল না। অতএব ব্রহ্মাস্ত্র পশ্চিম দেশীয় বন্দুকের ন্যায় কোন অস্ত্র বিশেষ হইবে।

(*d.*) তাহাতে সক্রেটিস বলিয়াছিলেন, "ওহে তপোধন আণ্টিস্থিনিস! তোমার বস্ত্রের ছিদ্র দিয়া কেমন কঠোর ঔদাস্যের ছটা প্রকাশ পাইতেছে! অথবা ইহাকে কি মানধনের অহঙ্কার রূপিনী লোকমোহিনী মায়া কহিতে হইবেক?"

(*e.*) আমি বালকের ন্যায় বেলাভূমি হইতে উপলখণ্ড সঙ্কলন করিতেছি, জ্ঞানমহার্ণব পুরোভাগে অক্ষুণ্ণ রহিয়াছে।

2. Derive and explain নারায়ণ, অবতংস, পরায়ণ, উপবীত, সংহতি and বেদব্যাস. Account for the ণ in নারায়ণ and পরায়ণ. What parts of speech are the words পরায়ণ and পারায়ণ respectively? Distinguish between their meanings. Whom do you mean by পশ্চিমদেশীয় in extract (*c*)?

3. Name as many as you can of the eighteen *Puranas* referred to in extract (*a*). What are the four *Vedas*?

4. "চিরজীবী নরাকার লীলা."

What do you mean by চিরজীবী here? Are there any other characters in the Hindu mythology to whom the same appellation is applicable?

5. Translate into English with explanatory foot-notes:

(*a.*) অশ্ব মনোহর, পরম সুন্দর,
শ্যামল বরণ কায়।
কিবা সে বরণ, যেন নব ঘন,
রূপের ছায়া দেখা যায়॥
চপলা চঞ্চলা, মেঘে কি অচলা,
হেন করি অনুমান।
বুঝি তীক্ষ্ণ অসি, কিবা খণ্ড শশী,
শোভা করে দুই কান॥

(*b.*) পূর্ব্বপক্ষ পরপক্ষ কর নিরীক্ষণ।
পক্ষপাত শূন্য হয়ে কহিবে বচন ॥

(*c.*) পাণ্ডবদের মধ্যে যে ঘোরতর গৃহবিচ্ছেদ হইয়াছিল, তাহা ভারতবর্ষীয় প্রায় সকল লোকের শ্রুতিগোচর আছে। সে বিবাদে উভয় দলস্থ লোক দ্বেষ ও হিংসাতে এমত মত্ত হয় যে, তাহাদের মধ্যে বন্ধু বান্ধব জ্ঞাতি কুটুম্বাদি সম্পর্কের জ্ঞান লুপ্ত প্রায় হইয়াছিল।

(*d.*) তদনন্তর মেণ্টর কহিলেন, টেলিমেকস? দেখ মিসর দেশের কি অনুপম শোভা! দর্শনমাত্র বোধ হয়, কমলা সর্ব্বকাল এই স্থলে বিরাজমানা আছেন। এই দেশে দ্বাবিংশতি সহস্র নগর; ঐ সকল নগরে কি সুন্দর শাসনপ্রণালী প্রতিষ্ঠিত আছে; ধনবান দরিদ্রের উপর ও বলবান্ দুর্ব্বলের উপর অত্যাচার করিতে পারে না। বালকদিগের বিদ্যাভ্যাসের রীতি কি উত্তম! তাঁহারা বশ্যতা, পরিশ্রম, সদাচার ও বিদ্যানুরাগ নিত্য অভ্যাস করিয়া থাকে। পিতামাতারা ধর্ম্মনিষ্ঠা, নিঃস্বার্থ লোকহিতৈষিতা, সম্মানাকাঙ্ক্ষা, অকপট ব্যবহার ও দেবভক্তি এই সমস্ত গুণের বীজ শৈশবকালাবধি স্বীয় স্বীয় সন্তানদিগের অন্তঃকরণে রোপণ করিতে আরম্ভ করেন।

(*e.*) নিউটন অত্যুৎকৃষ্টবুদ্ধিশক্তিসম্পন্ন ছিলেন; কিন্তু তদপেক্ষায় ন্যূনবুদ্ধিরাও তদীয়জীবনবৃত্তপাঠে পদে পদে উপদেশ লাভ করিতে পারেন। তিনি অলৌকিক বুদ্ধিশক্তির প্রভাবে গ্রহগণের গতি, ধূমকেতুগণের কক্ষ, সমুদ্রে জলোচ্ছ্বাস, এই সকল বিষয়ের মীমাংসা করিয়াছেন। নিউটন আলোক ও বর্ণ এই দুই পদার্থের স্বরূপ নির্ণয় করিয়াছেন। তাঁহার পূর্ব্বে এই বিষয় কোন ব্যক্তির মনেও উদিত হয় নাই। তিনি সাতিশয় পরিশ্রম ও দক্ষতা সহকারে অদ্ভুত বিশ্বরচনার যথার্থ তাৎপর্য্য ব্যাখ্যা করিয়াছেন; আর তাঁহার সমুদয় গবেষণা দ্বারাই সৃষ্টিকর্ত্তার মহিমা, প্রজ্ঞা, ও অনুকম্পা প্রকাশ পাইয়াছে।

6. Who was the author of the অন্নদামঙ্গল and of the গঙ্গাভক্তিতরঙ্গিণী?

7. Give the feminine forms of ধাতা, মানুষ, কোকিল, শূদ্র, নায়ক, মাতুল, and সুকেশ, and the masculine forms of গৌরী, ভবানী, বিদুষী, দক্ষিণা, and মহতী.

8. The Sanskrit has three numbers, the *singular*, the *dual* and the *plural*; the English has two, the *singular* and the *plural*. What is the case with your own language?

9. Write a short life of রাণী ভবানী as contained in your text-book in your own words. Through what changes has the word রাণী been derived from its Sanskrit original?

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

و دخل القاعد قبلي مبادرا و قال قف مكانك
حتى اخرج اليك فما لبثت الا يسيرا حتى خرج
الي و قال لي ادخل يا محمد فدخلت فاذا انا ببهو
عظيم و في صدر ذلك البهو مرتبة و فيها يحيي بن
خالد و الفضل و جعفر و سائر ولده على مراتبهم
و الخلف بين ايديهم و القضاة و العدول و الفقهاء
و التجار و جميع اهل الدولة و غيرهم فاقبلت اشق
الصفوف حتي سلمت عليهم فامرني الفضل بالجلوس
في ناديهم فلما استقر المجلس باهله فتح باب بيت
عن يمين الفضل فاخرج مولود للفضل و وضع في وسط
القوم و كانت ليلة سابعة ولا علم لي فاقبل القوم يقرؤن
و مجامر الذى بينهم تختلف و الشماع المعنبرة تضي
عليهم بايدي الخدم فلما فرغ القوم من ختمهم قام
كل من الشعراء يهنيه بطلعة المولود يبشره برويته فلما
فرغوا نثر عليهم الدنانير و ما بقي منهم احد الا اخذ
في كمه دنانير

2. Translate literally into English :—

✱ يا دهر مهلا كم تجور و تعتدي ✱
✱ و لكم باخواني تروح و تغتدي ✱
✱ ما آن ان ترثي بطول تشتتي ✱
✱ و ترق يا من قلبه كالجلمد ✱
✱ واسات احبابي بما اشمت لي ✱
✱ كل العداة بما صنعت من الردى ✱
✱ و قد اشتفي قلب العدو بما اري ✱
✱ من غربتي و صبابتي و توحدي ✱
✱ لم يكفه ما حل بي من كربة ✱
✱ و فراق احباب و طرف ارمد ✱
✱ حتي بليت بضيق سجن ليس لى ✱
✱ فيه انيس غير عض باليـــد ✱

3. Write down the first three lines of the above prose passage with all vowelpoints.

4. Give the person, tense, and *báb* of اشق – يهنيه - يقررن - كانت - استقر - and write down the corresponding Imperatives and Present Participles, ن (اسم فاعل)

5. To which *báb* does اسات in the second question belong? Inflect the Muzári (مضارع) of the same *báb*.

6. (*a.*) Write down the plurals of حكاية – مسجد – وزن – حبيب – حاكم – اخ – غلام – امر – لياة – نبي

(*b.*) Explain the forms صلوة ـ اللهم ـ الهي

(*c.*) Parse تعالي in الله تعالي

7. Inflect the Mází and Amr of the *báb* افتعال of زاد ن

8. Translate into Arabic—My king (ملک), his kings, our two kings. There was a king, he was a king, he is not the king, the king and his Amírs, the kings and their Amírs, the Amír went to the king, the great king said to his Amírs, the palaces of the great Amírs, the great palaces of the Amírs. To him, to you (الي) ن

N. B.—*In answers* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *all vowel-points must be given.*

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR. H. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate into English:—

خطیبے کریه الصوت خود را خوش آواز پنداشتے و فریاد بي هوده برداشتے ـ گفتي نعیق غراب البین در پردهٔ الحان اوست یا آیهٔ ان انکر الاصوات لصوت الحمیر درشان او ـ مردم قریه بعلت جاهی که داشت بلیتش همیکشیدند و اذیتش مصلحت نمي دیدند تا یکي از خطباي ان اقلیم که با او عداوت نهاني داشت روزے بپرسش آمد و گفت ترا خوابي دیده ام ـ گفت خیر چگونه ـ گفت چنان دیدم که اواز خوش داشتي

و مردم از انفاس تو در راحت بودند ـ خطیب لختے اندیشید و گفت مبارک خوابیست که مرا بر عیب من واقف گردانیدي ـ معلوم شد که اواز ناخوش دارم و مردم از من در رنجند ـ عهد کردم که پس ازین خطبه نخوانم

* قطعه *

از صحبت دوستان برنجم * کاخلاق بدم حسن نمایند
عیبم هنر و کمال بینند * خارم گل و یاسمن نمایند

2. Write out the words of the preceding passage which have the *Izáfat.*

3. Translate into English :—

* دیدم گل تازه چند دسته *
* بر گنبدے از گیاه بسته *
* گفتم چه بود گیاه ناچیز *
* تا در صف گل نشیند او نیز *
* بگریست گیاه وگفت خاموش *
* صحبت نکند کرم فراموش *
* گر نیست جمال و رنگ و بویم *
* آخر نه گیاه باغ اویم *
* گر بے هنرم وگر هنرمند *
* لطفست امیدم از خداوند *
* من بندهٔ حضرت کریمم *
* پروردهٔ نعمت قدیمم *
* با آن که بضاعتے ندارم *
* سرمایهٔ طاعتے ندارم *

* او چارهٔ كار بنده داند *
* چون هيچ وسيلتے نماند *
* رسميست كه مالكان تحرير *
* آزاد كنند بندهٔ پير *
* اي يار خداي عالم اراي *
* بر بندهٔ پير خود ببخشاي *
* سعدي ره كعبهٔ رضا گير *
* اي مرد خدا ره خدا گير *

4. Form words with the endings ناک - مند - ين - ش - ان - ا - ک and give their meanings.

5. Explain the use of the prefix به (1) before nouns, (2) before verbal forms, giving examples. Which verbal forms take به ?

6. Form adjectives of نقره *silver*, كاغذ *paper*, آهن *iron*, بدخشان *Badakhshán*, دهلي *Dihlí*, موسي *Moses*, سرمه *surmah*, مصطفی Mustafá.

7. (*a*.) Write down the prepositions در - به - از - جز with the pronouns او and ايشان

(*b*.) The plurals of چه - شما - ما, and the singulars and the meanings of مه رويان - آزداگان - نياگان - نوشتها -

(*c*.) The Persian for 3, 30, 300, and 3 millions.

8. Inflect the امر - مستقبل - ماضي قريب - مضارع and نهي of ايستادن (*b.*) Write down the اسم فاعل - اسم مفعول and مصدر, active and passive, of پختن

(*c.*) Explain the meaning of the form پختني

9. Translate into Persian :—

For the Rohilla chief Ghulám Kádir a still more horrible fate was prepared. On his arrival at Mathurá, Sindia inflicted upon him the punishment of *tashhír*, sending him round the bázár on a jackass, with his face to the tail, and a guard instructed to stop at every large shop, and beg a cowree. The wretched man becoming abusive under this treatment, his tongue was torn out of his mouth. Gradually he was mutilated further, being first blinded as a retribution of his treatment of the emperor Sháh'Alam, and subsequently deprived of his nose, ears, hands, and feet, and sent to Dihlí, Death came to his relief on the road, it is believed, by his being hanged upon a tree; and the mangled trunk was sent to Dihlí, where it was laid before the sightless monarch, the most ghastly *nazar* that ever was presented in the Díwán-i-Khás.

URDU.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English :—

پنجاب سنگه حرص ايسي سخت بلا هي جسپر يهه مسلط هوتي هي وه شخص دنيا مين ذليل و خوار هي

رهتا هي كبهي بڑے رتبه يا كمال انساني كو نهين پهنچ سكتا حريص ادمي كي كبهي سيري نهين هوتي اگر شرق سے غرب تک تمام دنيا حريص كو ديدي جاوے تب بهي اوسكو يهه حرص هوتي هي كه اور بهي كچهه ملے تو لون سعدي نے سچ فرمايا هي * طمع را سه حرف است هر سه تهي * حرص تمام گناهون اور سارے رنجون كي والده هي كسي عقلمند نے كيا اچهي بات كهي هي كه اگر كوئی شخص يهه چاهے كه مين سب گناهون سے بچا رهون اور بهت نيک هو جاون تو اوس كو لازم هي كه حرص چهوڑدے كيونكه جسوقت انسان حرص چهوڑ ديتا هی تو سب گناه اوس سے چهوٹ جاتی هين جو گناه اور جو جرم هي خواه سنگين هو يا خفيف اوسمين ايک طرح كا لالچ هي كيونكه گنهگار جب گناه كرتا هي تو كسي لالچ سے كرتا هی چور جو چوري كرتا هي اوسكو حرص روپيه كي هی علي هذا القياس جو گناه هي اوسمين ايک طرح كي حرص هي *

2. Inflect تو - كوئي - لڑكي - رات

3. (*a.*) Form sentences showing the construction of جاتا رهنا - چكنا - مانند - چاهئے - چاهنا

(*b.*) Translate and explain the constructions

- وه رخصت هوا - وه جايا كرتا هي

- يهه نهين هونے كا - كيا باغ كيا كهيت مين

Is the form جايا in the first sentence correct ?

4. Translate into Urdú :—I saw this with my own eyes. My own servants and companions saw this negligence. One's honour is in one's own hands. He said so to himself. A king should adorn himself with the jewel of mercy and forbearance. She herself will come to you. Do not illtreat a poor man like me.

5. Write down the Urdú numerals from 1 to 20, *first*, in words; *secondly*, in figures; *thirdly*, according to ابجد *abjad; fourthly,* by رقم *raqam, i.e.*, the figures used in mercantile transactions.

6. Write in Hindústání a letter addressed to your headmaster, asking him for a week's sick-leave.

7. Write down the Perfect, Future, Imperative, Infinitives, and Participles of پڑھنا

8. (*a*.) Translate into English :—

✻ گله لکھون مین اگر تیري بیوفائي کا ✻
✻ لهو مین غرق سفینه هو آشنائي کا ✻
✻ زبان هي شکر مین قاصر شکسته بالي کے ✻
✻ که جنے دل سے مٹایا خلش رهائي کا ✻
✻ دماغ جهڑ گیا آخر تیرا نه اي نمرود ✻
✻ چلا نه پشه سے کچھه بس تري خدائی کا ✻
✻ مري سجود کی دیر و حرم سے گذري قدر ✻
✻ رکهون هون دهري تري در په جبهه سائي کا ✻

* نا پہنچی دل سے اب ہرگز زبان تلک یک حرف *
* اگر بیان کرون طالع کی نارسائی کا *
* دکہاونگا تجہی زاہد اوس آفت دین کو *
* خلل دماغ مین تیری ہی پارسائی کا *

(*b*.) Explain the allusion in the 3rd bait, and give the etymology of ن جبهه سائی

HINDI.

Examiner—REV K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

चौपाई।

जबते आइ रहे रघुनायक।
तबते भो बन मंगल दायक॥
फूलहिं फलहिं बिटप बिधि नाना।
मंजुलललितबरबेलि बिताना॥
सुर तरु सरिस सुभाव सुहाये।
मनहुं बिबुध बन परिहरि आये॥
गुंजत मंजुल मधुकर श्रेनी।
त्रिविध बयारि बहै सुख देनी।

दोहा।

नीलकंठ कलकंठ शुक चात्रिक चक्र चकोर।
भांति भांति बोलहिं बिहंग श्रवण सुखद चितचोर॥

चौपाई ।

करि केहरि कपि कोल कुरंगा ।
बिगतबैर बिहरहिं इकसंगा ॥
फिरत अहेर राम छबि देषी ।
होहिं मुदित मृगबृन्दबिशेषी ॥
विबुध बिपिनजहंलगिजमाहीं ।
देखि राम बन सकल सिहाहीं ॥
सुरसरि सरस्वति दिनकर कन्या ।
मेकलसुता गोदावरि धन्या ॥
सब सरि सिंधु नदी नद नाना ।
मंदाकिनि कर करहिं बखाना ॥
उदय अस्त गिरि अरु कैलासू ।
मंदर मेरु सकल सुर बासू ॥

2. Give the meanings of चौपाई and दोहा, and state the difference between a *Sorat* and a *Doha*.

3. Give the derivation and literal meanings of रघुनायक सरिस नीलकंठ विहंग चितचोर केहरि, and सुरसरि.

4. What and where according to Hindoo legends were कैलास and मेरु ?

5. Turn the following passage into ordinary Hindee without the Braj peculiarities :—

पुनि कागली गर्भ सों भई। तौ उनि वायस तें कही रे स्वामी या तरबर कों तजि अनत जाय बसियै। तौ भलौ। क्योंकि कह्यौ है जाकी नारी दुष्ट मित्र सठ सेवक वादी घर मे नाग कौ बास ताकौ मरन निस्सन्देह होय। यासों ह्यां कौ रहनों उचित नाहीं। काग कहो हे प्रिये अब जिन डरै क्योंकि मैंने या नाग कौ अधिक अपराध सह्यौ पर अब न सहौंगौ। कागली बोली तुम याकौ कहा करौगे। काग कहो प्यारी जो काम बुद्धि तें होय सो बल तें न होय।

6. Translate the following passage into English :—

ता पै अति सुंदरि नवजोवना रतनजटित आभूषन पहरे एक नायका बैठी, बैठी आछे आछे पदारथ भंज भेज़ देनि है। अरु महाजन व्यौपारी सब लेत हैं औ दैश देश बेचत फिरत हैं। इतनी बात जब वा नें मो सों कही तब मैं वाहि साथ लै समुद्र तीर गयौ। अरु ह्यां जाय वाहि देखत प्रमान समुद्र मे कूद्यौ। कूदत ही मोहि एक कंचन कौ मंदिर दृष्ट आयौ। तद हौं ह्व उठि वा मांहि धायौ। मोकों देखि बा ने एक दासी पटाई। सो चली चली मेरें ढिग आई। मैं ने

वा सों पूछ्यौ यह को है। उनि कह्यौ यह कन्दर्पकेल बिद्याधरनि के राजा की पुत्री है अरु रतनमञ्जरी याकौ नाम है। यह बात सुनि मैं ने आगे वढ़ि बाके निकट जाय अधिक सुख पायौ। तब उनि कह्यौं स्वामी स्वइच्छा तें तुम ह्यां रहौ पर यह चित्र लिखौ बिद्या कबहू मत छूइयौ।

7. Spell the following words correctly according to their derivation नवजोबना पदारथ and देम.

8 Parse प्रमान.

9. Turn the following lines into Hindee prose in a simple style :—

तिलक भाल बनमाल अधिक राजत, रसाल छबि।
मोर मुकुट की लटक छटक वरनत अटकत कवि॥
पीताम्बर फहराय मधुर मुसकान कपोलन।
रचयौ रुचिर मुख पान तान गाबत मृदु बोलन॥
रति कोटि काम अभिराम अति दुष्ट निकंदन
गिरिधरन।
आनन्द कंद ब्रज चंद प्रभु सुजय जय जय
असरन सरन॥१॥
मोर मुकुट नग जटित करण कुंडल हेम झलक।
मृगमद तिलक ललाट केवल लोचन दल पलकै।

घूंघरवारी अलक कौस्तुभ कंठ बिराजै ।
पीत बसन बनमाल मधुर मुरली धुनि बाजै ॥
करत कोटि आभरन सुचंद सूर्य देखत लजत ।
ब्रह्म देव दे भक्ति जन सु स्यामा रूप प्रं तम
मजत ॥ २ ॥

TRANSLATION.

Examiners— { BABOO PRASANNA KUMAR SARBADHIDKARI.
 „ RAJKRISHNA BANDYOPADHYAY.

(A.)

Translate into an Indian Vernacular:—

About the precise nature of the legal relation between the Company and the Rajah of Benares, there has been much warm and acute controversy. On the one side, it has been maintained that Cheyte Sing was merely a great subject on whom the superior power had a right to call for aid in the necessities of the empire. On the other side, it has been contended that he was an independent Prince, that the only claim which the Company had upon him was for a fixed tribute, and that, while the fixed tribute was regularly paid, as it assuredly was, the English had no more right to exact any further contribution from him than to demand subsidies from Holland or Denmark. Nothing is easier than to find precedents and analogies in favour of either view.

(B.)

While these barbarities were perpetrated at Lucknow, the Princesses were still under duress at Fyzabad. Food was allowed to enter their apartments only in such scanty quantities that their female attendants were in danger of perishing with hunger. Month after month this cruelty continued, till at length, after twelve hundred thousand pounds had been wrung out of the Princesses Hastings began to think that he had really got to the bottom of their coffers, and that no rigour could extort more. Then at length the wretched men who were detained at Lucknow regained their liberty. When their irons were knocked off, and the doors of their prison opened, their quivering lips, the tears which ran down their cheeks, and the thanksgivings which they poured forth to the common Father of Mussalmans and Christians, melted even the stout hearts of the English warriors who stood by.

(C.)

In Persian and Arabic literature Hastings was deeply skilled. With the Sanscrit he was not himself acquainted; but those who first brought that language to the knowledge of European students owed much to his encouragement. It was under his protection that the Asiatic Society commenced its honourable career. That distinguished body selected him to be its first president; but, with excellent taste and feeling, he declined the honour in favour of Sir William Jones. But the chief advantage which the students of Oriental letters derived from his patronage remains to be mentioned. The Pundits of Bengal had always looked with great jealousy on the attempts of foreigners to pry into those mysteries which were locked up in the sacred dialect. The Brahmanical religion had been persecuted by the Mahommedans. What the Hindoos knew of the spirit of the Portuguese government might warrant them in apprehending persecution from Christians. That apprehension, the wisdom and moderation of Hastings removed. He was the first foreign ruler who succeeded in gaining the confidence of the hereditary priests of India, and who induced them to lay open to English scholars the secrets of the old Brahminical theology and jurisprudence.

HISTORY.

Examiners—{ Rev. W. Johnson.
Rev. C. Baumann.

1. How and when did the Roman period of British history begin and end? What benefits did the Romans confer on the conquered Britons?

2. Give the dates, and state briefly the circumstances, which marked the change of the successive dynasties in England from the Norman to the Guelph monarchs.

3. What were the most important events of the reign of Queen Elizabeth?

4. Give an account of the chief circumstances which led to the great civil war of the 17th century.

5. Explain the following historical terms:—Trial by Ordeal, the Crusades, Magna Charta, the Gunpowder plot, the Long Parliament, Jacobites, the Anti-Corn-Law League.

6. Give a brief history of Akbar's reign, with special reference to his personal qualities and religious sentiments, his policy and friends, revenue system, and the division of the empire. With what English monarch was he contemporary?

7. Mention the circumstances which caused the Sikhs to become a military community.

8. Name the principal Mahratta leaders who rose to eminence in the first half of the 18th century. Which of them founded independent states?

9. Give an outline of the career and character of Clive.

10. Describe briefly the operations of the English against the Mysoreans. By whom were they conducted, and with what result?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { MR. F. J. ROWE, B.A.
MR. J. WILSON.

1. Define the terms Isthmus, Sound, Delta, and Estuary; and give examples.

When it is summer in England, what season is it at the Cape of Good Hope and in Canada respectively? What o'clock is it at New York (74° W.) when it is 1 p.m. at Madras (80° E.)?

2. Mention four lakes that have no outlet. What peculiarity have such lakes generally?

3. Name in their order those counties of England that touch the North Sea. Give also their chief rivers and seaports.

4. Describe the course of the rivers Elbe, Rhine, Rhone, and Danube, mentioning the countries through which they flow, and the towns situated on their banks.

5. Name the chief mountain-chains of Asia, describe their position, and mention the rivers that take their rise from them respectively. What are the chief towns of Asiatic Turkey?

6. Name the rivers of Africa that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and the islands adjacent to Africa in the Indian Ocean. Contrast the interior of South Africa with that of North Africa.

7. What are the chief seaports of the United States? Name the principal tributaries of the Mississippi, and the mountains which form the eastern and the western boundaries of its basin.

8. Draw an outline map of South America, showing the mountains, rivers, countries, and capital cities.

9. Mention the principal Protected and Independent States in India, and describe their situation.

10. Describe as exactly as you can the position of each of the following, stating what it is, and for what it is remarkable: Galle, Akyab, Goa, Travancore, Pondicherry, Satpura, Meerut, Gwalior, Cutch, Cachar, Surat, Everest.

11. What parts of India are chiefly noted for the following productions and manufactures:—coal, iron, muslin, jewellery, coffee, tea, opium, silk?

12. What, and where, are the following, and for what are they remarkable: Waterloo, Cherbourg, Coomassie, Yarkand, Fusi-Yama, Acheen, Simplon, Cenis, New Caledonia, Bilbao, Perim, Somnath?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners—Mr. R. Thwaytes, M.A.
Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.

1. What fraction of $\frac{9}{4}$ of a rupee is $\frac{4}{9}$ of Rs. 5; and what proportion does their difference bear to their sum?

Divide 999·666 by ·00036; and $2{\cdot}3\dot{5}71428\dot{8}$ by $10{\cdot}2\dot{1}4285\dot{7}$.

2. When rice is 10 seers the rupee, nine persons can be fed for 30 days at a certain cost. For how many days can six persons be fed at the same cost when rice is 14 seers the rupee?

3. A wooden box 3 ft. 8 in. long, 2ft. 3 in. high, and 2 ft. 4 in. wide, is made of board one inch thick. Find the quantity of wood used; and the cubical contents of the box.

4. It is said that 240,000 letters are posted in Berlin daily, $16{\cdot}\dot{6}$ per cent. of which are town letters. This gives one letter for every three persons in Berlin; what is its population?

5. What sum will amount to a *lakh* of rupees in ten years at 5 per cent. simple interest?

Find the discount on Rs. 1,308 due two years hence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

6. Simplify (i.) $\dfrac{x^{m+2n}\,x^{3m-8n}}{x^{5m-6n}}$.

(ii.) $\dfrac{a}{a+b} - \dfrac{a+b}{2b} + \dfrac{a^2+b^2}{2b\,(a-b)}$.

(iii.) $\dfrac{\dfrac{a^3}{b^3}-\dfrac{b^3}{a^3}}{\left(\dfrac{a}{b}-\dfrac{b}{a}\right)\left(\dfrac{a}{b}+\dfrac{b}{a}-1\right)} \times \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{b}-\dfrac{1}{a}}{\dfrac{1}{a^2}+\dfrac{1}{b^2}+\dfrac{1}{ab}}$.

7. Find the least common multiple of $1+4x+4x^2-16x^4$ and $1+2x-8x^3-16x^4$.

Extract the square root of—

$$9x^4-2x^3y+\frac{163}{9}x^2y^2-2xy^3+9y^4.$$

8. Solve the equation :— $\dfrac{15-\frac{2}{3}x}{5}-\dfrac{2x+5}{2\frac{1}{2}}=\dfrac{17-\frac{14}{3}x}{3}.$

The expression $ax-3b$ is equal to 30 when x is 3, and to 42 when x is 7; what is its value when x is $4\cdot\dot{3}$; and for what value of x is it zero?

9. Show that if $a:b::c:d$,

$$\text{(i.)}\ a\pm b:a\mp b::c\pm d:c\mp d.$$

$$\text{(ii.)}\ 4(a+b)(c+d)=bd\left(\frac{a+b}{b}+\frac{c+d}{d}\right)^2.$$

10. A certain number consists of two digits; the left-hand digit is double the right-hand digit, and if the digits be inverted the ratio of the number thus formed to 60 is 4 : 5. Find the number.

GEOMETRY.

Examiners— { MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.
MR. M. MOWAT, M.A.

1. State what is meant by, (1) angle in a segment of a circle; (2) similar segments; (3) straight line in a circle.

When is one rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in another rectilineal figure?

Two straight lines may be produced ever so far both ways without meeting and yet not be parallel. Mention one familiar instance of this.

2. Ennunciate the fifth proposition of the first Book, and prove *only* that the angles on the other side of the base are equal to one another.

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other. Prove this proposition, and write down the numbers of all the propositions

in the first four Books in which it is used. (If you do not know the numbers, give the first line of the enunciation of each.)

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts. *Give the construction, and only as much of the demonstration of this proposition as will prove that the parallelograms about the diagonal of a square are squares.*

Deduce from this proposition that the square on the whole line is four times the square on half the line.

5. Prove that if an angle of a triangle be two thirds of a right angle, the square on the side opposite to it is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing it, diminished by the rectangle contained by them.

6. One circle cannot touch another in more points than one. Prove this *only* when the one circle is within the other. Prove that the angle in a segment of a circle less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle, having given that the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.

7. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. *Give the construction, and prove that the pentagon is equiangular, assuming that it is equilateral.*

To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle. *Give the construction only.*

8. State, *without proving*, the conditions which must be fulfilled in order that a circle may be described so as to pass, (1) through two given points, (2) through three given points, (3) through four given points.

9. A circle is described so as to touch the side BC of the triangle ABC in D, AB produced in E, and AC produced in F: show that the triangle EDF is obtuse-angled.

10. QA and QB are two straight lines in a circle at right angles to one another, QD is a diameter, P any point in the circumference of the smaller segment cut off by QA: show that the area of the triangle APQ together with the area of the triangle BPQ is equal to the area of the triangle QPD.

First Examination in Arts,
1874.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Rev. M.A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

[In the replies given, great attention should be paid to correctness of language and idiom.]

1. Give in simple language the full meaning of the following passage:—

> Amid the strings his fingers stray'd,
> And an uncertain warbling made—
> And oft he shook his hoary head,
> But when he caught the measure wild,
> The old man raised his face, and smiled;
> And lighten'd up his faded eye
> With all a poet's ecstasy.

2. Write an account of some of the ancient customs of Scotland referred to in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

3. Explain:—

(*a.*) Me lists not tell of owches rare—
(*b.*) In raids he spilt but seldom blood—
(*c.*) And better hearts o'er Border sod
To siege or rescue never rode.
(*d.*) There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men—
(*e.*) Conqueror and captive of the earth, art thou!
(*f.*) Oh, more or less than man!
(*g.*) Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear.
(*h.*) Huge uproar lords it wide.

4. Write out in your own words, and in plain English, the following:—

> They lay down to rest
> With corslet laced,
> Pillow'd on buckler cold and hard;
> They carv'd at the meal
> With gloves of steel,
> And they drank the red wine through the helmet barr'd.

Scan each line.

5. (*a.*) Compare the styles of Crabbe and Thomson.

(*b.*) What are the peculiar excellencies and defects of Sir Walter Scott as a poet?

6. Explain:—

(*a.*) Our nicer palates lighter labours seek,
Cloy'd with a folio number once a week;
(*b.*) Bibles, with cuts and comments, thus go down;
(*c.*) E'en light Voltaire is number'd through the town;
(*d.*) Thus physic flies abroad, and thus the law.
From men of study, and from men of straw.
(*e.*) Abstracts, abridgments, please the fickle times,
Pamphlets, and plays, and politics, and rhymes.

7. Give a brief outline of the "Song of the Shirt."

8. Write notes on the following passages:—

(*a.*) The ghost of Hamlet stalks.
(*b.*) Othello rages.
(*c.*) Unconquer'd Cato, virtuous in extreme.
(*d.*) And thou, unhappy Brutus, kind of heart.
(*e.*) In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell.
(*f.*) Phocion, the Good.
(*g.*) Timoleon, temper'd happy, mild and firm.
(*h.*) You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
(*i.*) Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our good prince Eugene.

9. Put the following in your own words, free from metaphor:—

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven;
And fancy's flash and reason's ray
Serve but to light the troubled way,—
There's nothing calm but Heaven!

10. Give the derivations, and primary and secondary meanings of the following words:—

Barbarous, apparition, wain, bickering, hum, racked, magazine, stanza, doughty, maudlin.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. Explain:—

Such are the colours in which Marvel paints his adventures. He has accustomed himself to sounding words and hyperbolical images, till he has lost the power of true description. In a road through which the heaviest carriages pass without difficulty, and the post-boy every day and night goes and returns, he meets with hardships like those which are endured in Siberian deserts, and misses nothing of romantic danger but a giant and a dragon.

(*a.*) Explain clearly the fault ridiculed in this passage.

(*b.*) Trace briefly the history of the word *romantic*, from its derivation downwards.

(*c.*) Show how all the uses of the word *post* spring from its original meaning.

2. Explain :—

The Guardian directs one of his pupils "to think with the wise, but speak with the vulgar." This is a precept specious enough, but not always practicable.

(*a.*) What does the "Idler" say on the subject of "hard words?"

(*b.*) What other meaning has the word *pupil*, and how has it acquired that other meaning?

(*c.*) Explain the different meanings of the word *vulgar*. Give the derivation and the original meaning of the word *specious;* and show how such words as *specious* and *vulgar* gradually acquire a bad meaning.

3. Explain :—

I arrived at his house about the middle of December. I looked on his fields, his walks, and his woods, which the extreme mildness of the season had still left in the garb of Thomson's *philosophic melancholy*, as scenes full of inspiration in which Genius might try her wings and Wisdom meditate without interruption. But I am obliged to own, that though I have walked there many a time; though my fancy was warmed with the scene, and shot out into a thousand excursions over the regions of romance, of humour, and of science, she returned like the first messenger of Noah, without having found a resting-place.

(*a.*) What evil habit is the writer of these two sentences illustrating?

(*b.*) Explain the allusions in the passage.

(*c.*) Is there any ambiguity, arising from the order of the words, in the former of the two sentences?

(*d.*) Explain the grammatical construction of the phrase "many a time."

4. Explain :—

No species of composition is more generally read by one class of readers, or more undervalued by another, than that of the Novel.

(*a.*) In which of the Essayists is the subject of Novels discussed? State some of the arguments used.

(*b.*) Give the derivation of the word *novel*, as used above.

5. Condense the substance of this passage into a single short sentence :—

"It was an opinion of the Platonists, that the souls of men having contracted in the body great stains of vice and ignorance, there were several purgations and cleansings necessary to be passed through, both here and hereafter, in order to refine and purify them. Virgil, to give this thought likewise a clothing of poetry, describes some spirits as bleaching in the winds, others as cleansing under great falls of waters, and others as purging in fire, to recover the primitive beauty and purity of their natures.'

(*a.*) Explain clearly what is meant here by *a clothing of poetry.*

(*b.*) Are the participles *cleansing* and *purging* used correctly in this passage?

(*c.*) *To bleach* means *to make pale or white*: how do you explain the fact that it is from the same root as *black?* Give other words from the same root.

6. (*a.*) "The Englishman's house is his castle; every wind "may enter it, but the king *cannot*, the king dare not enter."

Is the word *can* correctly used in this passage? Form short sentences fully illustrating the correct use of the words *can* and *may.*

(*b.*) "Were he to do such a thing in England, he *would* be hanged."

If we substitute *should* for *would* in this sentence, how will the meaning be altered?

(*c.*) "When men grow virtuous in their old age, they *only* make a sacrifice to God of the Devil's leavings."

"The negroes are to appear at church *only* in boots."

"The others killed partridges, he *only* killed time."

Is the word *only* rightly placed in each of these sentences?

7. Give some account of the chief writers of the Essays in your course.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following extracts into English:

(*a.*) तदिच्छामो विभो स्रष्टुं सेनान्यं तस्य शान्तये ।
कर्मबन्धच्छिदं धर्मं भवस्येव मुमुक्षवः ॥
गोप्तारं सुरसैन्यानां यं पुरस्कृत्य गोत्रभित् ।
प्रत्यानेष्यति शत्रुभ्यो वन्दीमिव जयश्रियन् ॥
वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः ।
गर्जितानन्तरां वृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा ॥
सम्पत्स्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चित् प्रतीक्ष्यताम् ।
नत्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना ॥

(*b.*) तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः ।
मोक्ष्यते सुरवन्दीनां वेणीर्वीर्य्यविभूतिभिः ॥
इति व्याहृत्य विवुधान् विश्वयोनिस्तिरोदधे ।
मनस्याहितकर्तव्यास्तेऽपि देवा दिवं ययुः ॥
तत्र निश्चित्य कन्दर्पमगमत् पाकशासनः ।
मनसा कार्य्यसंसिद्धित्वराद्विगुणरंहसा ॥

2. What is the exact meaning of **कर्मबन्ध**? What other meaning has **भव** besides the one it has in the first of the foregoing extracts?

3. Give the roots of **अवसित, जिगाय,** and **सम्पत्स्यते,** and their third person singular, **लट्** and **लुङ्,** or present and third preterite.

4. Give the third singular second preterite, or लिट्, of प्रतीक्ष्यतां, and the root of सर्ग.

5. In what voice is मोक्ष्यते? Give its root, and the third singular, लुङ्, or third preterite.

6. Give the words in the second of the above two extracts having धा as their common root.

7. Translate the following extracts into your own vernacular:

किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने
  धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलम् ।
वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्रतारका
  विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते ॥
दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः
  पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देवभूमयः ।
अथोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना
  न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् ॥
निवेदितं निश्वसितेन सोष्मणा
  मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते ।
न दृश्यते प्रार्थयितव्य एव ते
  भविष्यति प्रार्थितदुर्लभः कथम् ॥
तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः ।
त्रिविक्रमोद्यतस्यासीत् स तु स्वाभाविकस्तव ॥

यज्ञभागभुजां मध्ये पदमातस्थुषा त्वया ।
उच्चैर्हिरण्मयं शृङ्गं सुमेरोर्वितथीकृतम् ॥
काठिन्यं स्थावरे कार्ये भवता सर्वमर्पितम् ।
इदन्तु ते भक्तिनम्रं सतामाराधनं वपुः ॥

क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुञ्जा
पर्य्याप्तचन्द्रेव शरत्त्रियामा ।
नवं नवक्षौमनिवासिनी सा
भूयो बभौ दर्पणमादधाना ॥
तामर्चिताभ्यः कुलदेवताभ्यः
कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता ।
अकारयत् कारयितव्यदक्षा
क्रमेण पादग्रहणं सतीनाम् ॥

8. Give the third person singular लुङ्, or third preterite, of **अपास्य,** and the primitive root of अर्पितं.

9. Give the root of निवासिनी, and its third person singular लट् (present tense), and लुङ् (third preterite). What is the nominative singular and instrumental dual of **आतस्थुषा** ?

10. What is the meaning of **कुलप्रतिष्ठां** ?

11. Show the Sandhi in **पर्य्याप्तचन्द्रेव.**

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PUNDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain the following passages in easy Sanskrit:

(*a.*) सीता। अज्जउत्त तुम्हेहिं वि तहिं गन्तव्वं ॥

रामः। अयि कठिनहृदये एतदपि वक्तव्यमेव

(*b.*) वास। महाराज ननु पृच्छामि, अपि कुशलं कुमारलक्ष्मणस्य ?

रामः। स्वगतम्! अये महाराजेति निष्प्रणयमामन्त्रणपदं, सौमित्रिमात्रे च वाष्पस्खलिताक्षरः कुशलप्रश्नः, तथा मन्ये विदितसीतावृत्तान्तेयमिति। प्रकाशम्। आः कुशलं कुमारस्येति रोदिति।

(*c.*) सुम। कुमार एवैनं द्रष्टुमपि जानाति, वयन्तु केवलं परवन्तो विस्मयेन।

(*d.*) सुम। स्वगतम्। कथमीदृशेन सह वत्सचन्द्रकेतोर्द्वन्द्वसंप्रहारमनुजानीयाम्। विचिन्त्य। अथवा इक्ष्वाकुगृहवृद्धाः खलु वयं प्रत्युपस्थिते च का गतिः।

(*e.*) रामः। विचिन्त्य। प्रकृष्टपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानः कोऽपि महिमा स्यात्, द्विवचनन्तु कथम्।

2. (*a.*) Who is referred to in the following passage by ननान्दुः? Give the nominative and locative cases of the word.

(*b.*) Parse देव्याः

ननान्दुः पत्या च देव्याः सन्दिष्टमृष्यशृङ्गेण, वत्से कठोरगर्भेति नानीतासि

3. (*a.*) रामः। भगवन् नमस्ते।

(*b.*) लक्ष्म। आर्य्ये पश्य अयमसावार्य्येण इत्यर्द्धोक्ते रामः। साक्षेपम्। वत्स! बहुतरं द्रष्टव्यमस्ति तदन्यतो दर्शय।

सीता। सस्नेहबहुमानं निर्व्वर्ण्य। सुष्ठु, सोहसि अज्जउत्त एदिणा विणअमाहप्पेण।

(*a.*) What case is ते in the first line? State the different senses in which the word is used in Sanskrit, and give examples.

(*b.*) Why are the words अयं and असौ both used in the second line? To whom does लक्ष्मण refer?

(*c.*) What is the signification of साक्षेपं in the third line?

(*d.*) Why does सीता praise राम in the above passage.

4. Expound the *samasas* in the following passages:

(*a.*) लवः। पश्यत्वेनमाकारानुभावगाम्भीर्य्य-सम्भाव्यमानविविधलोकोत्तरचरितातिशयमार्य्यौ महापुरुषम्।

(*b.*) हा देवि देवयजनसम्भवे हा स्वजन्मानुग्रहपवित्रीकृतवसुन्धरे हा जनकवंशनन्दिनि हा पावकवशिष्ठारुन्धतीप्रशस्तशीलशालिनि हा रामैकजीविते हा महारण्यवासप्रियसखि हा तातप्रिये हा स्तोकप्रियवादिनि कथमेवंविधायास्तवायमीदृशः परिणामः ।

5. (*a.*) Translate the following passage into English :

(*b.*) What is the force of अपि in the third line, and why does वासन्ती conclude that राम is married ?

वास । अथ स राजा किमारम्भः संप्रति ?
आत्रे । तेन राज्ञा क्रतुरश्वमेधः प्रक्रान्तः ।
वास । अहह धिक् परिणीतमपि !
आत्रे । शान्तं पापम् ।

6. (*a.*) Translate the following passages into your own vernacular.

(*b.*) Why is there a विसर्ग after the second भो in the third passage, and not after the first.

(*a.*) वास । सस्नेहकौतुकास्म् । कुमारलक्ष्मणस्यापि पुत्त्रः ! हन्त मातर्जीवामि ।

(*b.*) जन । आः कोऽयमग्निर्नामास्मत्प्रसूतिपरिशोधने, कष्टमेवंवादिना जनेन रामपरिभूता अपि वयं पुनः परिभूयामहे ।

अरु । एवमेतत्, अग्निरिति वत्सां प्रति परिलघून्यक्षराणि, सीतेत्येव पर्य्याप्तम् ।

(c.) अरु । भोभोः पौरजानपदाः, भगवतीभ्यां जाह्नवीवसुन्धराभ्यामेवं प्रशस्यमाना ममारुन्धत्याः समर्पिता, पूर्व्वञ्च भगवता वैश्वानरेण निर्णीतपुण्यचारित्रा, सब्रह्मकैश्च देवैः संस्तुता सावित्रकुलवधूर्देवयजनसम्भवा सीता देवी परिगृह्यतामिति कथं भवन्तो मन्यन्ते ।

7. वास । शम्बूको नाम धूमपः शूद्रोऽस्मिन्नेव जनस्थाने तपश्चरति, तदपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्य्यात् ।

आत्रे । भद्रे गम्यतेऽधुना ।

वास । एवमस्तु, कठोरीभूतोऽयं दिवसः ।

इति परिक्रम्य निष्क्रान्ते

विष्कम्भकः ।

What does विष्कम्भक signify ? Explian whether it has been properly used here, and give your reasons.

8. Translate the following into Sanskrit :

(*a.*) To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

(*b.*) The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

(*c.*) A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous: the rest of the world, him who is most powerful, or most wealthy.

(*d.*) Honor thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother: Canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, B.A.

1. Translate:—

Nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives
Poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terræ:
Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admoverat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.
Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum
Prodierant: prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque,
Sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma.
Vivitur ex rapto: non hospes ab hospite tutus,
Non socer a genero, fratrum quoque gratia rara est.
Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti;
Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercæ;
Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
Victa jacet Pietas, et Virgo cæde madentes,
Ultima cælestum, terras Astræa reliquit.

2. Translate:—

Vix bene desierat, currus rogat ille paternos,
Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum.
Pœnituit jurasse patrem, qui terque quaterque
Concutiens illustre caput: Temeraria, dixit,
Vox mea facta tua est. Utinam promissa liceret
Non dare! Confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem.
Dissuadere licet. Non est tua tuta voluntas:
Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quæ nec viribus istis

Munera conveniant, nec tam puerilibus annis.
Sors tua mortalis ; non est mortale quode optas.
Plus etiam, quam quod superis contingere fas est,
Nescius affectas. Placeat sibi quisque licebit ;
Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe
Me valet excepto. Vasti quoque rector Olympi,
Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextra,
Non agat hos currus ; et quid Jove majus habemus ?

3. Translate :—

Silva vetus stabat, nulla violata securi,
Et specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus,
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum,
Uberibus fecundus aquis : ubi conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristis præsignis et auro :
Igne micant oculi : corpus tumet omne veneno :
Tresque vibrant linguæ : triplici stant ordine dentes.
Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti
Infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
Urna dedit sonitum : longum caput extulit antro
Cæruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.
Effluxere urnæ manibus, sanguisque relinquit
Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus ;
Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus ;
Ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras
Despicit omne nemus : tantoque est corpore, quanto,
Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.
Nec mora : Phœnicas (sive illi tela parabant,
Sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque),
Occupat : hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos,
Hos necat afflatu, funesta hos tabe veneni.

4. Translate and explain :—

(*a*.) O utinam possem populos reparare paternis
Artibus, atque animas formatæ infundere terræ !

(*b*.) Fortunæ cetera mando ;
Quæ juvet, et melius quam tu tibi consulat opto.

(*c*.) Spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illa.

Show clearly the grammatical construction of (*a*) and (*b*).

5. Enumerate the principal Latin verbal prefixes, with examples of each. Point out the force of *de-* in *demissus*, *deprecatus*, *deploratus*, *defrenatus*, *deformis*, *defunctus*.

6. Explain, with examples, the *Double* and *Cognate* Accusative. Give the various uses of *præ* and *sub*.

7. What are the chief uses of the Subjunctive Mood in Latin? Translate into Latin :—

(1.) If it were so, I would excuse it.
(2.) The man told me who he was.
(3.) He went to fetch the books.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Translate :—

Herculem in ea loca Geryone *interempto* boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, *qua* præ se armentum agens nando *trajecerat*, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo læto reficeret boves, et ipsum fessum via *procubuisse*. Ibi quum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor *oppressisset*, pastor accola ejus loci nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum quum avertere eam prædam vellet, quia si agendo armentum in speluncam *compulisset*, ipsa vestigia quærentem dominum *eo* deductura erant, aversos boves, eximium quemque pulchritudine, caudis in speluncam traxit.

2. (*a.*) Parse the words in italics, giving also the principal parts of the simple verbs and the correlative adverbs of *eo* and *qua*.

(*b.*) Distinguish between *armentum* and *grex*.
accola and *incola*.
procubuisse and *occubuisse*.
deductura and *adductura*.

3. Translate :—

Moti homines sunt in eo judicio maxime Publio Horatio patre proclamante, se filiam jure cæsam judicare, ni ita esset, patrio jure in filium animadversurum fuisse. Orabat deinde ne se quem paulo ante cum egregia stirpe conspexissent, orbum liberis facerent. Inter hæc senex juvenem amplexus, spolia Curiatiorum fixa eo loco, qui nunc Pila Horatia appellatur, ostentans, "hunccine, aiebat, "quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Quirites, eum sub furca vinctum inter verbera et cruciatus videre potestis, quod vix Albanorum oculi tam deforme spectaculum ferre possent? I, lictor, colliga manus, quæ paulo ante armatæ imperium populo Romano pepererunt. I, caput obnube liberatoris urbis hujus; arbori infelici suspende, verbera vel intra pomœrium, modo inter illa pila et spolia hostium, vel extra pomœrium, modo inter sepulchra Curiatiorum.

4. (*a.*) What difference do you make between the imperatives *obnubito*, *suspendito*, *verberato*, and *obnube*, *suspende*, *verbera*. When or by whom were the first used? Why does Horatius Senior use the latter instead of repeating the former?

(*b.*) Explain *pomœrium* according to your author. Who established the lictors? how many were they? what was their office?

(*c.*) State in a few words what were the chief magistracies among the Romans, and their attributions.

5. Translate:—

Huic orationi Servius quum intervenisset trepido nuntio excitatus, extemplo a vestibulo curiæ magna voce, "quid hoc," inquit, "Tarquini, rei est? Qua tu audacia me vivo vocare ausus es Patres aut in sede considere mea?" Quum ille ferociter ad hæc; se patris sui tenere sedem, multo quam servum potiorem, filium regis, regni hæredem, satis illum diu per licentiam eludentem insultasse dominis. Clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur, et concursus populi fiebat in curiam, apparebatque regnaturum qui vicisset.

6. (*a.*) Explain *Curia.*

(*b.*) What was the scope of the reforms introduced by King Servius?

Translate:—

What audacity is thine, Cacus! Whilst I am refreshing myself after the fatigue of (my) journey by some rest in a grotto, thou darest rob me of my cattle. I will certainly punish thee for it. Those oxen which I have led across the Tiber, and with whose beautiful appearance I was (quite) taken, shall I bear to see them dragged by thee backwards across the stream? Such a disgraceful sight could not be endured even by slavish eyes. Remember that by these hands Geryon fell and many a robber (*prædator*) was crushed. However much thou mayst boast of thy strength, I shall conquer thee.

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

* و ان من حارب من لا يقوى *
* بحربه جر اليه البلوى *
* فحارب الاكفاء والاقرانا *
* فالمرء لا يحارب السلطانا *
* واقنع اذا حربت بالسلامة *
* و احذر فعالا توجب الندامه *
* فالتاجر الكيس فى التجاره *
* من خاف في متجره الخساره *
* يجهد فى تحصيل راس ماله *
* ثم يروم الربح باحتياله *
* و ان رأيت النصر قد لاح لكا *
* فلا تقصر و احترز ان تهلكا *
* واسبق الى الاجود سبق الناقد *
* فسبقک الخصم من المكائد *
* وانتهز الفرصة ان الفرصه *
* تصير ان لم تنتهزها غصه *
* و من اضاع جنده فى السلم *
* لم يحفظوه فى لقاء الخصم *

* وان من لا يحفظ القلوبا *
* يخذل حين يشهد الحروبا *
● والجند لا يرعون من اضاعهم ●
● كلا ولا يحمون من اجاعهم ●
● واضعف الملوك طرا عقدا ●
● من غره السلم فاقضى الجندا ●
● والحزم والتدبير روح العزم *
● لا خير في عزم بغير حزم ●

2. Write down the person, tense, and *báb* of رأيت - واحترز - باحتياله - فحارب and اضاع and form the مضارع of the corresponding *bábs.*

3. Explain the forms تهلكا - لكا - السلطانا and write down the *Amr* and *Ism i fáil* of يرعون and يجدون.

4. Write out the first five lines of (1) with all vowel points.

5. Enumerate the conjunctions which govern the *Muzári i Mansúb* (منصوب) ن.

6. Write down the plurals and the meanings of شريف - غار - نار - حكمة - سفينة - صورة - دولة ن. حائط - جزيره - صاحب - فارس - عمود

7. What is meant by the اخوات كان ? Shew by examples how they are constructed.

8. Translate into Arabic—Did you see him yesterday? I saw him a week ago in his garden. India

produces rice, indigo, and opium. Arabia produces fine horses. Which animal is more useful, the elephant or the camel? Enter paradise, ye faithful! The wicked shall not enter paradise. I assisted her and her relations. They assisted the son and daughters of Amrú, son of Zaid, son of Hilál of Damascus. O Muhammad, prophet of God, intercede (شفع) for us! When the sun rose, he marched to Tihámah. Mokhá is famous for its coffee.

N.B.—*In answers* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *all vowel-points must be given.*

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

فنقول الاجسام المتولدة إما ان تكون نامية اوغير
نامية فان لم تكن فهى المعدنيات وان كانت نامية فاما
ان تكون لها قوة الحس والحركة اولم تكن فان لم تكن فهى
النبات وان كانت فهي الحيوانات و زعموا ان اول ما تستحيل
اليه الاركان الابخرة و العصارات والبخار ما يصعد من
لطائف مياه البحر و الآجام والانهار من تسخين الشمس
والعصارات ما يتحلب فى باطن الارض من مياه الامطار
و يختلط بالاجزاء الارضيه و تغلظ و تنضجها الحرارة
المستبطنة فى عمق الارض فتصيرها مادة للمعادن
والنبات والحيوانات وانها متصلة بعضها بالبعض بترتيب

عجيبا و نظام بديع تعالى صانعها عما يقول الظالمون
و الجاحدون علوا كبيرا ❋ فاول مراتب هذه الكائنات
تراب و آخرها نفس ملكية طاهرة فان المعادن متصلة
اولها بالتراب او الماء و آخرها بالنبات و النبات متصل
اوله بالمعادن و آخره بالحيوان والحيوان متصل اوله
بالنبات و آخره بالانسان و النفوس الانسانية متصلة
اولها بالحيوان و آخرها بالنفوس الملكية والله اعلم ●

2. Write down the person, tense, and *báb* of متصلة - تعالى - تصير - تنضجها - تستحيل and inflect the Imperatives of the same *bábs.*

3. Inflect the Muzári of كان *mansúb* and *majzúm;* and give the rules regarding the construction of لم and لما ن

4. Explain the خاصية of the *bábs* انفعال and تفاعل giving examples.

5. How are diminutives formed in Arabic? Give examples. Can diminutives be formed of finite verbs?

6. Explain what is meant by السلب - التمييز - واو الحال - واو الجمع - خاصية, and give examples.

7. Translate into English—

نخل ❋ شجره مباركة لا توجد الا ببلاد الاسلام قال صلعم
اكرموا عمتكم النخلة وانما سماها عمتنا لانها خلقت من
فضلة طين آدم عم وهي تشبه الانسان من حيث
استقامة قدها و طولها و امتيازها ذكرها على انثاها ولو

قطع راسها هلكت والجمار الذي على راسها لو اصابه
آفه هلكت النخلة كهيئة مخ الانسان اذا اصابه آفة
و اذا قطع منها غصن لا يرجع بدله كعضو الانسان وعليها
ليف كشعر يكون على الانسان ❋

8. Translate into Arabic—He comes to me. He came to me and spoke to me. When he came to me, he spoke to me. When he came to me, he did not speak to me. Kill him. Do not kill him. Thou shalt not kill. May God forgive you! I wish to go to Mecca. If I go to Mecca, will you accompany me? At the time of his death, he was twenty-five years old. Have you read the book on astronomy which he wrote? He reads the whole day. He sold his house. He sold his large house. He has four large houses.

N.B.—*In answers* (2) *to* (8) *you are to put the vowel points over all letters.*

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Explain in English the following verses—

اقبال کرم می‌گزد ارباب همم را
همت نخورد نشتر آری و نعم را
از رغبت دنیا الم آشوب نگردم
زین باد پریشان نکنم زلف الم را
فقرم بسیاست کشد از مسند همت

در چشم وجود ارند هم جای عدم را
بے برگئ من داغ نهد بردل سامان
بے مهرئ من زرد کند روی درم را
این جوهر ذات از شرف نسبت آباست
سوداست باير این در اگرچه سریم را
هرچند که در کشمکش جاه و مناصب
گمنام نمودند همه دودهٔ هم را
از نقش و نگار در و دیوار شکسته
آثار پدیدست صنادید عجم را
تا گوهر آدم نسیم باز نه استد
ز آبای خود ار بشمرم اصحاب کرم را
اما نبود وصف اضافی هنر ذات
این فتوئ همت بود ارباب همم را
این برق نجابت که جهد از گهر من
مدحست ولے گوهر ذات اب و عم را
وصف گل و ریحان بهوا باز نگردد
هرچند هوا عطر دهد قوت شم را
المنة لله که نیازم بنسب نیست
اینک بشهادت طلبم لوح و قلم را
اقبال سکندر بجهانگیرئ نظمم
برداشت بیکدست قلم را و علم را
نوبت بمن افتاد بگوئید دوران
آرایشے از نو بکند مسند جم را

نی نی غلط این نغمه بموقع نسرودم
این نغمه نشیدست دگر صورت و نغم را

2. Enumerate the different kinds of *Izáfat.*

3. Write in Persian a short biography of Urfí.

4. Write a Persian letter to the Principal of your College, asking him to grant you leave for a week.

5. Mention some of the epithets applied to the Prophet, and explain their meanings.

6. Explain the final ی in نورچشمی - حوري - زیادتی - برخی - فردوس آشیانی, and the شکل همزه in ناختهٔ - سرمهٔ

7. Give an account of the *endings* of شفیعا - ذوالخورشیدین - مدارا - پیدایش, and criticise the spelling of نوشیروان - سیصد - هفصد - هیژدهم - لیکن - تمیز - مهمیز - ابر (for بر). Give also the meanings of these words.

8. Form Persian sentences with the prepositions از, - به, - با, - در, shewing the several ways in which they are employed.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

چهارم عدالت * صفت نصفت بعالم علمش ساخته - و گوش ستمدیدگان را بصدای کوس عدالتش نواخته * به پیمانهٔ انصافش درد همه صاف - و دعوي

عادلیست از هرکه غیر اوست گزاف - اگرچه پیش
ازین نوشیروان ممتاز باین لقب والارتبت بود آن
سراب و این محیط و آن مجاز و این حقیقت بود *
نسیمی که از مهب عدل او نوزیده در باغ و بستان گلی
برویش نخندیده - و صبحی که از مشرق انصاف او
ندمیده پرتو صادقیش بآفاق نرسیده - اگر مهتاب نخ
کتانی بگسلد ماه تپانچه خوردهٔ کالف است - و اگر
حرف ستم نفس زدهٔ کسی گردد زبان ناطقه در معرض
تلف * تند سیلی سست گیاهی از جا نکند که جمله
اندیشهٔ غضبش ابررا از هزارجا مغز نشکند - ببازار
مکرمتش گوش آزادان درحلقهٔ بیع - و بسحاب
معدلتش کشت بیحاصلان در اجارهٔ ریع - در کشور
عمل کردهای منمتیان همه تحسینی و آفرینی -
و بلرزه‌فروشان بازار عریانی معامله دی جمله
فروردینی *

(*a.*) Give an English paraphrase of the above passage, carefully explaining the idea of each فقرهٔ.

(*b.*) Translate literally the first half as far as نرسیدهٔ.

(*c.*) Explain the final ی in تحسینی and فروردینی. Mention other months of the old Persian calendar.

(*d.*) Write down the following words with all vowel points—از جا کند ـ مهب - گزاف ـ نصفت

کلف - معامله - منمتیان, and explain the form صادقیش.

2. (*a.*) Translate into English—

از تامل حضرت حضور آنقدر بغیبت نپردازند که
خجلت نایادآوری توان کشید - و از توجه معنی
شهود بآن مرتبه تغافل جایز ندارند که در رفع انفعال
دوری باید کوشید - اشتغال عالم کثرت یک قلم مصروف
مشاهده وحدت شمارند - و گیر و دار انجمن مجاز
هرآینه ظهور حقیقت انگارند ✻ انفاس عجز اقتباس
بیدلان مرهون مضامین دعامت - و اوقات جمعیت
مشتاقان مقسوم عبارت حمد و ثنا ●

(*b.*) Give the meaning of this letter in simple Persian.

(*c.*) Write out the words that have the *Izáfat*.

3. Form sentences with the following words—
- برکشیدن - برداستن - پیوندن - رسانیدن - پرداختن
معلوم - زبانزد - شهره - نشاندن - ارزیدن.

4. Translate into Persian—Bábar, when he conquered Afghánistán, located a number of his countrymen in Koh-dáman, the descendants of whom are now among the most prosperous in the valley. When addressing each other, they still speak the Turkish language, though Persian is the medium of communication with their neighbours. At the upper end of Koh-dáman, the face of the hills, at one particular spot, is covered with fine sand, called

Reg-i-Rawán, or the moving sand. To this the natives of the valley ascribe the utterance of strange unearthly sounds, and by their marvellous relations induce travellers to visit the spot. The moving sand rests upon a base 100 yards wide, and stretches up the face of the rock for 250 yards, with an acclivity of half a rightangle. Not far from the moving sand is an artificial cave of small dimensions, within which reposes the body of a holy man who came thus far from Arabia in search of a resting-place. Fastening his steed to a tree hard by he descended into the earth, from which he has never again appeared to mortal eye.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Give a geographical outline of Egypt. What do you know of the social and political condition of the ancient Egyptians?

2. State briefly the principal events in the history of Egypt under the Ptolemies, from B.C. 301 to B.C. 30.

3. Give a short sketch of the rise, progress, decline, and fall of the Babylonian empire.

4. Sketch the early history of India, so far as it is given in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History.

5. Narrate the principal events in the history of the Persians under the Hystaspid dynasty. State the chief sources of our knowledge respecting the ancient Persians.

6. Describe the geographical position and the physical features of Idumea. When was Idumea annexed to the kingdom of Israel?

7. Give a rapid sketch of the conquest of Canaan by Joshua. State briefly, and illustrate by an outline map, the territorial divisions of the kingdom of Israel under David and Solomon.

8. Give a narrative of Jewish affairs, from the accession of Herod Agrippa to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

HISTORY.

Examiner— Mr. Beebee, M.A.

1. Give some account of the Athenian constitution as framed by Solon and reformed by Clisthenes.

2. Write a short history of the second Persian war.

3. About what two periods had Athens risen to the height of her power, and under the auspices of what statesmen? Give a short description of the nature and extent of the Athenian empire at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

4. Give a brief narrative of the events which led to the absorption of the Grecian states in the Macedonian empire.

5. Describe the Roman polity in the earlier ages of the republic, and narrate concisely in struggle for equality between the two orders.

6. Write short biographies of Camillus, Scipio Africanus, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

7. What circumstances led to the interference of the Romans in the affairs of Greece? Give a very brief summary of the gradual extension of the Roman power from the Adriatic to the Parthian frontier.

8. Summarise briefly the course of events from Cæsar's passage of the Rubicon to the final triumph of Octavius.

Can you give any explanation of the general acquiescence of the Romans in the downfall of the republic?

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. Define a plane superficies, a right angle, a circle, a diameter of a circle. Show that the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure are together equal to four right angles.

2. What is the difference between the angle in a segment and the angle of a segment?

One circle cannot touch another at more points than one, whether it touch on the inside or the outside.

3. Define compound ratio; and show that equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

4. P is a point within the angle contained by two straight lines OA, OB; through P draw a straight line QPRO cuttingA in Q and OB in R, such that PQ = PR.

5. Lines are drawn from the extremities of a given right line to bisect the sides of all the right-angled triangles that can be described having this right line for their hypothenuse; show that the locus of the intersections of each pair of such lines is a circle.

6. A bag contains 160 coins consisting of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and fourpences, and the values of the sums of money represented by each denomination of coin are the same; how many of each are there?

7. What is the difference between the factors and terms of an algebraical expression? What is the meaning of the expression $a^2 - (b - c)\,d$? Show that its value is $a^2 - bd + cd$.

Show that when $A_0x^n + A_1x^{n-1} + A_2x^{n-2} +$ &c. $+ A_{n-1}\,x + A_n$ is divided by $x - a$, the remainder is $A_0a^n + A_1a^{n-1} +$ &c. $+ A_{n-1}a + A_n$. Hence determine when $x^n \pm a^n$ is divisible by $x \pm a$.

8. Show that if $2s = a + b + c$, then—

$$abc - a\,(s - b)\;(s - c) - b\;(s - a)\;(s - c) - c\;(s - a)\;(s - b) = 2\;(s - a)\;(s - b)\;(s - c).$$

9. If α, β be the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$, then $(x - \alpha)\;(x - \beta) = x^2 + px + q$ for all values of x.

Solve the equations—

(α) $x^4 + 2ax^3 = 2x + \dfrac{1}{a^2}.$

(β) $xy = c\,(x + y)\quad xz = b\,(x + z)\;yz = a\,(y + z).$

10. If A, G, H be the arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic means between any two quantities, then $G^2 = AH$.

The square of the arithmetic mean between two numbers exceeds that of the geometric by 400, and the square of the geometric exceeds that of the harmonic by 144; what are the numbers?

11. Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\dfrac{a + bx^2}{(1 - cx)^3}$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—Mr. Aldis, M.A.

1. The circular measure of one angle of a triangle is $\dfrac{3\pi}{10}$; the number of grades in the second angle is 70; find the number of degrees in the third angle.

Define the tangent of an angle, and give the sign of this ratio for each of the four quadrants.

2. Prove the formula—

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$

If $\sin A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, find the value of $\tan\frac{A+B}{2}\cot\frac{A-B}{2}$.

3. Given that $\sin A = \frac{24}{25}$ and that A lies between 90° and 120°, find the sine and cosine of $\frac{A}{2}$.

If $\tan A$ be given, and $\tan\frac{A}{2}$ be found in terms of it, prove that there will be two values of $\tan\frac{A}{2}$ reciprocal in magnitude and opposite in sign.

4. Prove the formula—

$$\cos\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}},$$

where A, B, and C are the angles, and a, b, and c the opposite sides of any triangle; also establish the truth of the following identities—

$$\text{(i.)}\quad \frac{c}{\cot\frac{A}{2} + \cot\frac{B}{2}} = \frac{ab\sin C}{a+b+c}.$$

$$\text{(ii.)}\quad \frac{\cos A + \cos B - \cos C + 1}{\cos A + \cos B + \cos C - 1} = \cot\frac{A}{2}\cot\frac{B}{2}.$$

5. Given the sides a and b and the angle A of a triangle, show by a figure that in general two values can be found for the side c.

If $a = 5$ ft., $b = 8$ ft., and $A = 35°$, find in feet, inches, and the decimal of an inch the smaller value of c, having given that—

$\log 8 = \cdot 903090$ $\log 5 = \cdot 698970$
$L \sin 35° = 9\cdot 758591$
$L \sin 66° 35' = 9\cdot 962672$ $L \sin 66° 36' = 9\cdot 962727$
$L \sin 31° 35' 42'' = 9\cdot 719258$
$\log 456706 = 5\cdot 659637$.

6. State (without proof) the propositions called the "Parallelogram of Forces" and the "Triangle of Forces."

If the first proposition be true for the direction of the resultant of two forces P and Q inclined at any angle, and also for the direction of the resultant of two forces P and R inclined at the same angle, prove that it will be true for the direction of the resultant of two forces P and (Q + R) inclined at the same angle

(N.B.—Write down, and number, at the head of the proof the axioms assumed in it; give each step of the reasoning in a separate paragraph, and append to it the number of the axiom on which it depends.)

Find the magnitude of the resultant of two forces of 5 lbs. and 3 lbs. inclined at an angle of 60°.

7. Explain by a figure how any force may be resolved into two components along any given directions; and calculate the magnitude of the components when these directions are perpendicular.

Forces of 7 lbs., 8 lbs., and $3\sqrt{2}$ act along OA, OB, and OC respectively. The angle AOB $=$ 120°, the angle BOC $=$ 105°. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

8. Draw a figure showing the mechanical action of the wheel and axle; place beneath it the diagram of a lever which has an equivalent mechanical effect, and is acted upon by the same forces.

Describe with a figure any system of pulleys in which (i) the weight is seven times the power, and (ii) the weight is four times the power.

9. Find the magnitude and position of the resultant of two *like parallel* forces P and Q.

Write down the formulæ for the distances $\overline{x}$ and $\overline{y}$ of the centre of parallel forces P_1 P_2 P_3 . . . &c., acting at points $(x_1\ y_1)$ $(x_2\ y_2)$ $(x_3\ y_3)$ . . . &c.; the forces being in the plane of the rectangular axes Ox, Oy.

10. Define the centre of gravity of a system of heavy bodies.

AOB, COD are two uniform heavy rods jointed perpendicularly at O. The weight of each rod is 6 lbs., and the length of each 2 feet; CO $=$ 9 inches and AO $=$ 6 inches; a weight of 2 lbs. is fixed at C, and a weight of 4 lbs. at B. Find the C. G. of the system.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M.A.

[Candidates may answer either the questions on Reid or those on Abercrombie, but not both.]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. State clearly the philosophical position which Reid's Inquiry was intended to meet.

2. Describe and exemplify Reid's Principles of Common Sense, and explain the function of these in his philosophy.

3. Distinguish, in Reid's manner, between Sensation and Perception, and between the Primary and Secondary Qualities of Matter. Give examples of each of the two kinds of Qualities.

4. Set forth all the elements which, according to Reid, are conjoined in the act of Smelling a Rose.

5. Explain Reid's Perception by Touch, with an illustration; and criticise his use of the expression—the notion of an object perceived.

6. Analyse an act of Vision. What qualities are Original to Sight? Are objects seen—*at a distance?*

7. State Reid's doctrine of Single Vision with two eyes. Criticise the view of Dr. Smith.

8. Explain how we acquire a Perception of Distance. In a foggy atmosphere objects appear to be larger than they really are: explain.

9. Note the chief theories which have been proposed to account for the influence of Matter on Mind.

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. Explain the proper object of Science; and define the scope of each of the three branches into which Abercrombie divides Mental Philosophy.

2. In accounting for the Origin of our Knowledge, what functions does Abercrombie assign to Consciousness and Reflection respectively?

3. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception, and between the Primary and Secondary Qualities of Matter. Give examples of each of the two kinds of Qualities.

4. State and illustrate the influence of Attention on Perception. Can there be Perception without Attention?

5. How does Abercrombie distinguish between Memory, Recollection, and Conception? Sometimes Conception involves a belief of the present existence of the object conceived, sometimes not. Explain this.

6. Analyse Imagination, and say whether it is, properly speaking, a distinct mental operation. What is Inventive Genius?

7. Explain Abstraction and Generalisation.

8. Distinguish between Desire and Will, and exhibit Abercrombie's doctrine of Free Agency.

9. State the grounds on which we receive with confidence the evidence of Testimony.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Describe how hydrogen is commonly prepared by the action of the metals sodium, iron, and zinc.

How much zinc must be used in order to obtain 10 lbs. of hydrogen, the combining weight of zinc being 65·2?

2. State the law of the velocity of gaseous diffusion, and describe an experiment to illustrate the different diffusive rates of different gases.

3. What law connects the densities of compounds in the gaseous state with their molecular weights? Calculate the volume of steam at the temperature 100° C. and under the pressure 760 mm. formed from a mass of water which measures one litre at the temperature 4° C., the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and 760 mm. being 0·08936 grams.

4. A kilogram of ice at 0° C. is converted into water and then into steam at 100° C. under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. Describe the changes of volume which it undergoes, and calculate the whole quantity of heat used up in the process.

5. Describe the mode of making a eudiometric analysis of air, and give a numerical example. From the composition of air by volume calculate its composition by weight.

6. Give in symbols the decompositions which take place when nitric acid acts (1) on metallic copper, (2) on arsenic trioxide, (3) on metallic zinc.

7. What are the properties of carbon dioxide, and how is it prepared? What weight of atmospheric air is required for the complete combustion of one ton of pure charcoal?

8. Give the formulæ of the oxides and oxi-acids of chlorine. Explain how *bleaching powder* is prepared and used.

9. Describe the different modifications of phosphorus, and the preparation of phosphoretted hydrogen by the action of caustic potash on phosphorus.

10. Divide the non-metals into *equivalent* groups. State and explain the *quantivalence* of each of the compound radicals OH, NO^2 and SO^2, and give formulæ of compounds which shall illustrate their respective combining powers.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Fowler speaks of two legitimate methods of arranging a series of arguments. Explain and illustrate them. Show by a concise summary of the book which of them the author adopts.

2. What is Fowler's classification of Fallacies? Throw the following arguments into syllogistic form: if valid, state the figure and mood, and mention the Mnemonic Name; if invalid, point out the fallacy, designate it, and refer it to its proper class.

(i) Some poisons are vegetable: no poisons are useful drugs; therefore some useful drugs are not vegetable.

(ii) No soldiers should be brought into the field who are not well qualified to perform their part. None but veterans are well qualified to perform their part. None but veterans should be brought into the field.

(iii) Cloven feet being found universally in horned animals, we may conclude that this fossil animal, since it appears to have had cloven feet, was horned.

(iv) This measure would be destructive of the national prosperity, and I cannot adduce a more cogent argument than that, five years ago, you were yourself of the same opinion.

(v) All the trees in the park make a thick shade; this is one of them, therefore this tree makes a thick shade.

3. Give, in a tabular form, the various divisions and subdivisions of propositions as explained in different parts of the book, and state in each case the principle of division.

4. Distinguish between particular premisses and probable premisses.

(i) Explain the conditions of a legitimate inference from two particular premisses, and specify the character of the inference.

(ii) Explain the inference which may be drawn from two probable premisses.

Examine the following:—

(*a*) Most men that make a parade of honesty are dishonest; as this man does make such a parade, can we not conclude that he is dishonest?

(*b*) Supposing that the majority of the candidates failed in English, and that the majority failed also in Mathematics, what poes that prove?

(*c*) The odds are 6:5 that this man has been seized with cholera, and the probability of a man dying who is infected with cholera is, suppose $\frac{7}{10}$; what is the chance of this man's recovery?

5. State and explain the various forms of complex syllogism.

Determine—

(*a*) to what class each of the following syllogisms belongs;

(*b*) its validity.

(i) If schoolmasters can claim exemption from poor rates, it must be either by statute or by the common law; but neither does the statute exempt them nor does the common law apply; therefore they can claim no such exemption.

(ii) If Lord Bacon is right, it is improper to stock a new colony with the refuse of jails; but this we must allow not to be improper if our late method of colonizing New South Wales (by sending our convicts there) were a wise one; if this be wise, therefore, Lord Bacon is not right.

(iii) If transportation is not felt as a severe punishment, it is in itself ill-suited to the prevention of crime; if it is so felt, much of its severity is wasted, from its taking place at too great a distance to affect the feelings or even come to the knowledge of most of those whom it is designed to deter; but one or other of these must be the case: therefore transportation is not calculated to answer the purpose of preventing crime.

(iv) If the studies prescribed by the Calcutta University tend to advance a man in life, they are useful: if they tend to increase national and private wealth, they are useful; but the prescribed course of studies has neither the one tendency nor the other; therefore they are useless.

6. Whence arises the necessity of Reduction? Describe the two methods of Reduction and the processes employed in each. Reduce *Bokardo* by both methods. Explain the significant letters in the Mnemonic Names *Dimaris*, *Felapton*, *Baroko*.

7. (i) Given either a particular major or a particular minor in the Fourth Figure, to find in each case the mood.

(ii) Show that if the minor premiss be negative, the middle term is but once universal.

8. Prove—

(i) the special rules of the Third Figure;

(ii) that if one premiss of a syllogism be particular, the conclusion must be particular.

B. A. Examination,

1875.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

[In the replies given great attention should be paid to correctness of language and idiom.]

1. Give a brief account of the part Bolingbroke takes in the play of Richard II.

2. *a.* State the circumstances under which the following words were uttered:

> Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle;
> I am no traitor's uncle; and that word, grace,
> In an ungracious mouth, is but profane.

b. Explain their purport.

3. Explain:

a. Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but lanceth not the sore.

b. Uncle, even in the glasses of thine eyes
I see thy grieved heart.

c. Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
Was this the face that fac'd so many follies,
And was at last out-fac'd by Bolingbroke?
A brittle glory shineth in this face:
As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is, crack'd in a hundred shivers.

d. In wooing sorrow, let's be brief,
Since, wedding it, there is such length in grief.

e. Were he twenty times my son,
I would appeach him.

f. The chopping French we do not understand.

g. How sour sweet music
When time is broke, and no proportion kept!
So is it in the music of men's lives.

4. Write critical notes on the grammatical construction of the following passages:

a. Needs must I like it well.

b. With all the gracious utterance thou hast,
Speak to his gentle hearing kind commends.

c. Me rather had my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.

d. Let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago betid.

5. Analyze the two poems L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, pointing out the marked distinctions between them in respect of style, sentiment, and simile.

6. Write the following in your own words:

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures:
Russet lawns, and fallows gray,
Where the nibling flocks do stray;
Mountains, on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim, with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide.

Scan the lines.

7. Explain:

a. The gay motes that people the sunbeams.

b. Looks commercing with the skies.

c. When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.

8. Give in few words the sentiment of the following passages:

a. Nor all that heralds rake from coffin'd clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honey'd lines of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime.

b. Oh, there is sweetness in the mountain air,
And life, that bloated ease can never hope to share.

c. What exile from himself can flee?
To zones, though more and more remote,
Still, still pursues, where'er I be,
The blight of life—the demon Thought.

d. None hugg'd a conqueror's chain save fallen chivalry.

e. Here is one fytte of Harold's pilgrimage.

9. Byron is said to have possessed the spirit of poetry in a high degree. State your views on this subject, and illustrate your observations by his poem of Childe Harold.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. Turn into modern English :—

(*a.*) An Ant is a wise Creature for it Selfe ; But it is a shrewd Thing, in an Orchard, or Garden. And certainly, Men that are great Lovers of Themselves, waste the Publique. Divide with reason betweene Selfe-love, and Society : And be so true to thy Selfe, as thou be not false to Others ; Specially to thy King, and Country. It is a poore Center of a Man's Actions, Himselfe. It is right Earth.

(*b.*) And certainly, it is the Nature of Extreme Selfe-Lovers ; As they will set an House on Fire, and it were but to roast their Egges : And yet these Men, many times, hold credit with their Masters ; Because their Study is but to please Them, and profit Themselves : And for either respect, they will abandon the Good of their Affaires.

(*c.*) To seeke to extinguish Anger utterly, is but a Bravery of the Stoickes. We have better Oracles : *Be Angry, but Sinne not. Let not the Sun goe downe upon your Anger.* Anger must be limited, and confined, both in Race, and in Time. We will first Speake, How the Natural Inclination, and Habit, To be Angry, may be attempered, and calmed. Secondly, How the Particular Motions of Anger, may be repressed, or at least refrained from doing Mischiefe.

2. Explain clearly the connection of the following passages with the main subject, which the writer of each is discussing : and explain the allusions in them :—

(*d.*) An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia. The smallest actual good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities. The wise man of the Stoics would, no doubt, be a grander object than a steam-engine. But there are steam-engines. And the wise man of the Stoics is yet to come.

(*e.*) Besides none of the great teachers have taught us, that to be reviled is any signal misfortune ; and there has been One, the greatest, who has pronounced it to be fraught with blessing.

(*f.*) There is something sad about the end of anything, whether it be the building of a palace, the construction of a great history, like that of Gibbon, the finishing of a child's baby-house, or the conclusion of some small, unpretending work in literature.

(*g.*) Hence in all the lighter and more familiar kinds of writing, the risk of sacrificing ease and vivacity, and what Dr.

Johnson calls *genuine Anglicism*, in order to secure correctness and purity; and hence the difficulties with which those of our countrymen have had to struggle, who have aimed at the freedom of the epistolary style, or who have attempted to catch the shadowy forms of comic dialogue. The peculiarity in the manner of Livy censured by Asinius Pollio, was probably of a similar description; arising less from an admixture of Paduan idioms than from the absence of such as marked the dialect of Rome.

3. Name the subjects of Bacon's and of Macaulay's Essays. What is the derivation of the word *essay*, and how does Bacon briefly describe the kind of writing so-called? How far does this description apply to Macaulay's Essays?

4. Compare Bacon's arguments in favour of Travelling with those of Helps.

5. Illustrate by quotations from his Essays, or by references to them, the remark that with Bacon "Prudence is in Politics what Virtue is in Ethics."

6. Give a very brief summary of the life and writings of Adam Smith.

7. In passage (*a*) above,—discuss the derivation and use of the word *Self*: and the forms *it Selfe*, *Themselves*, *Selfe-love*, *thy Selfe*, *Himselfe*.

In passage (*b*),—discuss the use of the word *and*, and of the word *but* in the phrase *and it were but to*.

In passage (*c*),—give the probable derivation of the word *Anger*, and mention other words, English or Bengali, which seem to contain the same root. Discuss the use of *upon* in the phrase *upon your Anger*, and quote other phrases from Bacon's Essays in which *upon* is used, as we can no longer use it.

In passage (*d*),—examine the phrase *is to come*.

8. In passage (*g*) above,—explain clearly what is meant by *purity*, by *idiom*, and by *dialect*: illustrate your explanation from English and Bengali.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.

1. Translate:—

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli,
Dissentientis conditionibus
Fœdis, et exemplo trahenti
Perniciem veniens in ævum,

Si non *periret* immiserabilis
Captiva pubes. "Signa ego Punicis
  Adfixa delubris et arma
    Militibus sine cæde," dixit,
"Derepta vidi ; vidi ego civium
  Retorta tergo brachia libero,
  Portasque non clausas et arva
    Marte coli populata nostro.
Auro repensus *scilicet* acrior
Miles redibit. Flagitio additis
  Damnum : neque amissos colores
    Lana refert medicata *fuco,*
Nec vera virtus cum semel excidit
Curat reponi deterioribus.
  Si pugnat extricata densis
    Cerva plagis erit ille fortis
Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus,
Et marte Pœnos proteret altero,
  Qui lora restrictis lacertis,
    Sensit iners timuitque mortem."

Annotate upon the words and phrases in italics.

2. Translate, explaining all allusions in the margin :

Inclusam Danaën turris aënea
Robustæque fores et vigilum canum
Tristes excubiæ munierant satis
  Nocturnis ab adulteris,
Si non Acrisium Virginis abditæ
Custodem pavidum Juppiter et Venus
Risissent, fore enim tutum iter et patens
  Converso in pretium Deo.
Aurum per medios ire satellites
Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius
Ictu fulmineo : concidit auguris
  Argivi domus ob lucrum
Demersa exitio ; diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo et subruit æmulos
Reges muneribus ; munera navium
  Sævos illaqueant duces.
Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
Majorumque fames. Jure perhorrui
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
  Mæcenas, equitum decus.

Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit
Ab dîs plura feret: nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transfuga divitum
  Partes linquere gestio,
Contemptæ dominus splendidior rei,
Quam si quidquid arat impiger Apulus
Occultare meis dicerer horreis,
  Magnas inter opes inops.

3. Translate:

Est mihi nonum superantis annum
Plenus Albani cadus: est in horto,
Phylli, nectendis apium coronis;
  Est hederæ vis
Multa, qua crines religata fulges;
Ridet argento domus; ara castis
Vincta verbenis avet immolato
  Spargier agno;
Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ:
Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
  Vertice fumum.
Ut tamen noris quibus advoceris
Gaudiis, Idus tibi sunt agendæ,
Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ
  Findit Aprilem.

4. Explain the divisions of the Roman month, and the days on which they fall.

5. Give a brief sketch of Horace's life and times. What events in his life are recorded in the lines:

Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
  Devota non exstinxit arbos,
    Nec Sicula Palinurus unda?

6. Translate and explain:

(*a.*) De tenero ungui.

(*b.*) Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici
Sospitis centum.

(*c.*) Impiæ sponsos *potuere* duro
Perdere ferro.

(*d.*) Uxor invicti Jovis *esse nescis.*

7. Put into one of the Horatian metres (or into Latin prose):

Love and Folly were at play,
When a quarrel chanced to rise;
Blows ensued, and in the fray
Hapless Cupid lost his eyes.

Venus loudly then from Jove
Claiming vengeance, he replied,
"Since mad Folly blinded Love,
Let her serve him as a guide."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Translate:—

Non fallebat duces impetus militum: sed bellantibus aliis placuit exspectari belli exitum. Victores victosque nunquam solida fide coalescere. Nec referre, Vitellium an Othonem superstitem fortuna faceret. Rebus secundis etiam egregios duces insolescere: discordiam his, ignaviam, luxuriem; et suismet vitiis alterum bello, alterum victoria periturum. Igitur arma in occasionem distulere Vespasianus Mucianusque nuper, cæteri olim mixtis consiliis; optimus quisque amore rei publicæ: multos dulcedo prædarum stimulabat, alios ambiguæ domi res. Ita boni malique causis diversis, studio pari, bellum omnes cupiebant.

(*a.*) To whom does *victores victosque* refer?

(*b.*) What kind of verb is *fallebat?* Give its principal parts with their meaning.

2. Translate:—

Quod ubi auditum vulgatumque, mærere socii, fremere legiones: "Orbari se fortissimorum virorum auxilio; veteres illos et tot "bellorum victores, postquam in conspectu sit hostis, velut ex acie "abduci. Si provincia urbe et salute imperii potior sit, omnes illuc "sequerentur: sin victoriæ sanitas, sustentaculum, columen in "Italia verteretur, non abrumpendos, ut corpori validissimos "artus."

Also turn the indirect speech into direct, in Latin.

Why is *sit* in the subjunctive in the clause *postquam in conspectu sit hostis?*

3. Translate:—

Ego ut concesserim apud paucos tacito voto quietem pro discordia, bonum et innocentem principem pro pessimis ac flagitiosissimis expetitum, ita neque Paulinum, qua prudentia fuit, sperâsse corruptissimo sæculo tantam vulgi moderationem reor, ut qui pacem belli amore turbaverant, bellum pacis caritate deponerent; neque aut exercitus linguis moribusque dissonos in hunc consensum potuisse coalescere, aut legatos ac duces, magna ex parte luxus, egestatis, scelerum sibi conscios, nisi pollutum obstrictumque meritis suis principem passuros.

Explain the constructions *ut concesserim* and *qua prudentia fuit.*

4. Translate :—

Neque solum illis aliena mens erat, qui conscii conjurationis; sed omnino cuncta plebes, novarum rerum studio, Catilinæ incepta probabat. Id adeo more suo videbatur facere. Nam semper in civitate, quis opes nullæ sunt, bonis invident, malos extollunt; vetera odere, nova exoptant; odio suarum rerum mutari omnia student; turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, quoniam egestas facile habetur sine damno. Sed urbana plebes, ea vero præceps ierat multis de caussis: Primum omnium, qui ubique probro atque petulantia maxume præstabant; item alii per dedecora patrimoniis amissis; postremo omnes quos flagitium aut facinus domo expulerat; ii Romam, sicuti in sentinam, confluxerant. Deinde, multi memores Sullanæ victoriæ, quod, ex gregariis militibus alios senatores videbant, alios ita divites, uti regio victu atque cultu ætatem agerent, sibi quisque, si in armis forent, ex victoria talia sperabant. Præterea, juventus, quæ in agris, manuum mercede, inopiam toleraverat, privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, urbanum otium ingrato labori prætulerant. Eos atque alios omnis malum publicum alebat.

(*a.*) What is meant by *plebes*, *gregarii milites*, *largitionibus*, in this passage? Explain the allusion *Sullanæ victoriæ.*

(*b.*) Mention two or three peculiarities of Sallust's style which you find in this passage.

5. Compare Tacitus and Sallust, both as historians and as Latin writers, illustrating some of their qualities from the passages quoted here.

6. Translate into Latin :—

Lucius Catiline was a man of noble birth, and of eminent mental and personal endowments; but of a vicious and depraved disposition. His delight, from his youth, had been in civil commotions, bloodshed, robbery, and sedition; and in such scenes he had spent his early years. His constitution could endure hunger, want of sleep, and cold to a degree surpassing belief. His mind was daring, subtle, and versatile, capable of pretending or dissembling whatever he wished. He was covetous of other men's property, and prodigal of his own. He had abundance of eloquence, though but little wisdom. His insatiable ambition was always pursuing objects extravagant, romantic, and unattainable.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Give an explanatory note in Sanskrit to the following slokas, shewing the allusions and grammatical constructions where necessary.

प्रियंवदात्प्राप्तमसौ कुमारः
प्रायुंक्त राजस्वधिराजसूनुः ।
गान्धर्वमस्त्रं कुसुमास्त्रकान्तः
प्रस्वापनं स्वप्ननिवृत्तलौल्यः ॥

पणबन्धमुखान् गुणानजः
षडुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलम् ।
रघुरप्यजयद्गुणत्रयं
प्रकृतिस्थं समलोष्टकाञ्चनः ॥

समतया वसुवृष्टिविसर्जनै-
र्नियमनादसताञ्च नराधिपः ।
अनुययौ यमपुण्यजनेश्वरौ
सवरुणावरुणाग्रसरं रुचा ॥

2. (*a.*) Render the following *sloka* into prose order :

(*b.*) What is the force of अपि in the first line?

(*c.*) Parse मुनिभिः

(*d.*) Give the roots of भग्न and प्रसूति, and their present participles (शतृ or शान) in the nominative case, singular number.

(*e.*) Give the *samasa* of the third line, or charana.

(*f.*) What is the meaning of अनघा ?

क्रियानिमित्तेष्वपि वत्सलत्वा-
दभग्नकामा मुनिभिः कुशेषु ।
तदङ्कशय्याच्युतनाभिनाला
कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः ॥

3. Explain the *upamás* in the following lines, shewing the allusions where necessary:

फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तनाइव ॥
स्निग्धगम्भीरनिर्घोषमेकं स्यन्दनमास्थितौ ।
प्रावृषेण्यं पयोवाहं विद्युदैरावताविव ॥
मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्म्मपत्नी
श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिरन्वगच्छत् ॥
पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रां
जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्व्वीम् ॥
जडीकृतस्त्र्यम्बकवीक्षणेन
वज्रं मुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः ॥

4. Give the different meanings of सत्व in the following lines :

वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्वान् ॥
जनस्य साकेतनिवासिनस्तौ
द्वावप्यभूतामभिनन्द्यसत्वौ ।
संमोचितः सत्ववता त्वयाहं
शापाच्चिरप्रार्थितदर्शनेन ।
सत्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः
प्रास्थापयद्राघवमन्वगाच्च ॥
शृणु विश्रुतसत्वसार तां
हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि ॥

5. (*a.*) Is the word अपहारितः in the following *sloka* grammatically correct ? Give reasons for your opinion.

(*b.*) Why does तृतीया take place in the word प्रयत्नेन ?

(*c.*) Why is सगर so called ?

अतोऽयमश्वः कपिलानुकारिणा पितुस्त्वदीयस्य मयापहारितः ।

अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र मा निधाः पदं पदव्यां सगरस्य सन्ततेः ॥

6. Does the root स्था with the prefix उप mean

the same thing in the following lines? If not, why and what are the two significations?

उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्त्तित एव यत् ॥
स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती ॥

7. (*a.*) Render the following sentence into the passive form, or *karma váchya.*

(*b.*) Give the etymology of उरग, दौवारिकी, and भोज्या.

(*c.*) Some read देवसरूप and others देवस्वरूप, in the second line; which reading is correct, and why?

अथोरगाख्यस्य पुरस्य नाथं
दौवारिकी देवसरूपमेत्य ।
इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति
पूर्व्वानुशिष्टां निजगाद भोज्याम् ॥

8. Translate the following into Sanskrit prose:

'The king by power of love beguiled
Is weaker than a foolish child,
His own beloved son to make
An exile for a woman's sake.
By chaste and holy vows restrained,
By reverent teachers duly trained,
When he his virtue's fruit should taste,
He falls by sin and woe disgraced.'

'Even so! To mention fire in common with my darling is an exceeding waste of breath. Sítá alone is sufficient. Ah! my daughter! As for thy standing to me in the relation of child or pupil, let that be as it is ; in any case the excellence of thy purity ensures thee my adoration ; whether childhood or womanhood be thine, surely thou art to be worshipped by the world ; in virtuous beings virtues are the objects of reverence, not sex or age.'

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following extracts into English.

(i.) राजा । मुर्ख ! अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो मे निर्वपन्ति यो रत्नराशीनपि विहायाभिनन्द्यते । पश्य

यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयि तद्धनम् ।
तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः ॥

(ii.) एकः । अहो दीप्तिमतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः, अथवा उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् ऋषिकल्पे राजनि । कुतः

अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिरमुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये
रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं सञ्चिनोति ।
अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः
पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपुर्वः ॥

द्वितीयः । सखे गौतम ! अयं स वलभित्सखो दुष्मन्तः ?

प्रथमः । अथकिम् ।
द्वितीयः । तेन हि ।
नैतच्चित्रं यदयमुदधिश्यामसीमां धरित्रीम्
एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति ।
आशंसन्ते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैराहि दैत्यै-
रस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे ॥

2. What is the meaning of विहाय and निर्वपन्ति in the first of the above two extracts ? What form would विहाय take if वि were not prefixed to it ? And what would the meaning of निर्वपन्ति be without the निर् ?

3. Give the third singular, लुङ् or टी (third preterite), and लिट् or ठी (second preterite), of वप्.

4. Give the third singular, potential (विधिलिङ् or खी) of सञ्चिनोति, also its third singular लुङ् or टी (third preterite), and लिट् or ठी (second preterite).

5. Give the various meanings of the same verb चिनोति in connection with the following prepositions, प्र, अप, सम्, वि, निर्, अव, उत्, परि, उप.

6. Give the meaning (in the second of the above extracts) of सर्वभोग्य, and the force of अपि in connection with it, also the meaning of राजपुर्व.

7. Would there be any difference in the meaning of **आशंसे विजयं,** if this last word were in the dative or fourth case ? Derive **पौरुहूते.**

8. Translate the following extract into your own vernacular :

मातलिः । एतावानेव शतक्रतोरायुष्मतश्च विशेषः ।

राजा । मातले ! कतमस्मिन् प्रदेशे मारीचाश्रमः ।

मात । (हस्तेन दर्शयन्) पश्य

वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिरुरगत्वग्ब्रह्मसूत्रान्तरः
कण्ठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः ।
अंसव्यापि शकुन्तनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामण्डलं
यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचलो मुनिरसावभ्यर्कविम्बं स्थितः ॥

राजा । (विलोक्य) नमोऽस्मै कष्टतपसे

मात । (संयतप्रग्रहं रथं कृत्वा) एतावददितिपरिवर्धितमन्दारवृक्षं प्रजापतेराश्रमं प्रविष्टौ स्वः ।

राजा । अहो ! स्वर्गादिदमधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानम् अमृतह्रदमिव गाढोऽस्मि ।

मात । (रथं स्थापयित्वा) अवतरत्वायुष्मान् ।

राजा । (अवतीर्य) भवान् किमिदानीम् ।

मात । समयन्त्रित एवायमास्ते रथः तद्वयमप्यवतरामः ।

(तथा कृत्वा) इत इत आयुष्मन् दृश्यन्तामत्रभवतामृषीणां तपोवनभूमयः ।

राजा । ननु विस्मयादुभयमप्यवलोकयामि ।
प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिरुचिता सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने
तोये काञ्चनपद्मरेणुकपिशे पुण्याभिषेकक्रिया ।
ध्यानं रत्नशिलागृहेषु विबुधस्त्रीसन्निधौ संयमो
यद्वाञ्छन्ति तपोभिरन्यमुनयस्तस्मिंस्तपस्यन्त्यमी

9. In what case is कष्टतपसे ? What would it be in the nominative, singular and dual ?

10. What is the root of आस्ते ? Give its third and second persons plural in लट् or की, present tense, and its present participle (शान).

11. In what number is असौ ? Give its feminine in the same case and number, and its accusatve plural (masculine.)

ARABIC.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English, with explanatory notes after each *bait*,—

و اتصل قوم من الغلمان بابن الاخشيذي مولى
كافور طلبا للفساد بينهما و جرت وحشة اياما ثم ردهم
الية و اصطلحا فقال ابوالطيب

* حسم الصلح ما اشتهته الاعادى *
* و اذاعته السن الحسـاد *
و ارادته انفس حال تدبيرک ما بينها و بين المراد
* صار ما اوضع المخبون فيـه *
* من عتاب زيادة فى الوداد *
و كلام الوشاة ليس على الاحباب سلطانه على الاضداد
انما تنجح المقالة في المرء اذا وافقت هوى فى الفؤاد
ولعمرى لقد هززت بما قيل فالفيت اوثق الاطـواد
* وقنا الخط فى مراكزها حولک *
* والمـرهفات فى الاغمـاد *
* و اشارت بمـا ابيت رجال *
* كنت اهدى منها الى الارشاد *
قد يصيب الفتى المشير ولم يجهد و يشوى الصواب بعد اجتهاد
نلت ما لا ينال بالبيض والسمر وصنت الارواح فى الاجساد
ما دروا اذ رأوا فؤادک فيهم ساكنا ان رأيه فى الطراد
* ففدى رأيک الذي لم تفده *
* كل رأي معلـــم مستفاد *
* و اذا الحلم لم يكن فى طباع *
* لم يحلـــم تقدم الميلاد *
فبهذا و مثله سدت يا كافور و اقتدت كل صعب القياد
و اطاع الذي اطاعک و الطاعة ليست خلائق الاساد

2. Write out the first six lines with all vowel-points.

3. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowelpoints. The beautiful palace of my great kings, the two beautiful palaces of my two great kings, the beautiful palaces of our great kings. A king's daughter, a daughter of the king, the king's daughter. Thus says Abdullah, the son of Zabir of the tribe of Asad. He is a most excellent (افضل) man, he is the most excellent man, she is the most excellent woman. It is stated on the authority of Abú 'Abbas that this is the last verse of the Quoran that was revealed by Gabriel. Who is thy mother? Who was thy mother? What is thy brother?

4. Inflect, giving all vowelpoints, the Imperative of نام , ينام, he sleeps, and of شاء, يشآء, he wishes, and the اسم فاعل of the Bab (تفاعل) of علا - يعلو without and with the definite article.

5. Inflect the مضارع and امر of the Bab اِفتعال of ثبت with all vowelpoints.

6. Shew by examples the use of the مجزوم مضارع and its construction.

7. Form of the following words - ارض - سماء - - جزيرة - صاحب - ليل - غني - إمام - صحيفه قاض - يد - حكاية تابع (*a*) the nominatives and objective cases (منصوب) of the plural without and with the definite article; (*b*) the diminutives (تصغير) ن

8. What forms do nouns take after the interjection وا ? Mention other interjections of the Arabic language.

9. Enumerate the interrogative particles of the Arabic language, and shew by examples how they are used.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate *literally* into English.

و لما سمع ابو الفتوح والي المولتان بما جرى
من امر عظيم الهند و هو الوجه الرفيع و السد المنيع
و السيف الصنيع قاس باعه بشبره و ذراعه بفتره
وايقن ان رعن الجبل لا تطال بهضبات القور و زرق
البزاة لا تنال ببغاث الطيور - فاعجل نقل امواله على
ظهور فيلته الى سرانديب و اخلى المولتان للسلطان
يفعل فيه ما يشاء - فثنى العنان اليها مستعينا بالله على
من احدث في دينه او حدث بتوهينه فاذا اهلها في
ضلالتهم يتخبطون و في طغيانهم يعمهون يريدون ان يطفئوا
نور الله بافواههم و يابى الله الا ان يتم نوره و لو كره
الكافرين - فضرب عليهم بحران المحاجزة و كلكل المناجزة
جزا للغلاصم و بتكا للايدي من المعاصم وارصادا لهم
بالفاقرات القواصم - حتى افتتحها عنوة و شحنها عقابا
و سطوة - و الزمهم عشرين الف الف درهم يرحضون بها
دنس استعصائهم و يدرؤن عن انفسهم هجنة استشرائهم
و ابائهم - و عبر ذكره بما اتاه الله من نصرة الدين
و إنارة معالم اليقين عرض البحر الى ديارات مصر حتى

درست بها مقاماته التى ام يرو مثلها عن ذي القرنين
الى حيث انتهى من امر السدين - و ارتعدت فرائض
السند و اخواتها حذار بطشه و انتقامه - و خفقت بها
نجوم الالحاد وطمست صوى الغى و العناد - فالله در
ابي تمام حيث يقول

● كرمت غزوتاك بالامس و الخيل ✻
● دقاق و الخطب غير دقيق ✻
● حين لاجلدة السماء بخضراء ✻
● ولا وجه شدوة بطليق ✻
● ان ايامك الحسان من الروم ✻
● لخمر الصبوح خمر الغبوق ✻
● معلمات كانها بالدم المهراق ●
● ايام النحر و التشريق ●

2. (*a*) Write out the first five lines with all vowelpoints, and put below each Arabic word its English meaning.

(*b*) To which sect did ابو الفتوح (who is generally called in histories ابو الفتح لودى) belong? State what you know about the sect.

3. Translate into Arabic, with all vowelpoints.

Mahmúd left Ghazní with 10,000 chosen horse, and was met by his father's old antagonist, Jaipál of Láhor, in the neighbourhood of Pasháwar. He totally defeated him, took him prisoner, and pursued his march to Batinda, beyond the Satlaj. He plundered that place, and then returned with the rich spoils of the country to Ghazní. He released the Hindú prisoners for a ransom, on the Rája's renewing his promises of tribute; but he put some of the Afgháns, who had joined them, to death. Jaipál, on his returning from his captivity, made over his crown to his son Aṇang Pál; and mounting a pyre set it on fire with his own hands, and perished in the flames.

4. Shew by examples the different meanings and constructions of the word ما .

5. Inflect the مضارع , امر , and مصدر of ونع with all vowelpoints.

6. Shew by examples the construction of لو and لولا .

7. Explain what is meant by اسماء الظرف and اسماء المكان و الزمان - and shew by examples what vowels they take. Mention exceptions. How are such nouns formed from other *bábs*, as تفعيل - انفعال - افتعال and استفعال ?

8. In which forms do the pronominal affix as attached to the verb differ from those attached to the noun? Write down the preposition لدى with the pronominal affixes, singular and plural, with all vowelpoints.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MR. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate *literally* into English, adding full explanatory notes to each *bait*—

* صبح از حمایل فلک آهیخت خنجرش *
* کیمخت که ادیم شد از خنجر زرش *
* هر پاسبان که طرهٔ بام زمانه داشت *
* چون طره سربریده شد از زخم خنجرش *
* صبح از صفت چو یوسف مه نیمهٔ ترنج *
* بکران چرخ دست بریده برابرش *
* شب گیسوان گشاده چو جادوزني بشکل *
* بسته زبان دود گلوگاه مجمرش *
* گفتی که نعل بود در آتش نهاده ماه *
* مشهور شد چو شد زن دود افکن از برش *
* شب را نهند حامله خاور چراست زرد *
* کابستني دلیل کند روي اصفرش *
* شب عقد عنبرینهٔ گردون فروگسست *
* تا دست صبح غالیه ساید ز عنبرش *
* اینک عروس وو ز پس حجله معتکف *
* گردون نثار ساخته صد عقد گوهرش *
* گوئی که مرغ صبح زر و زیورش بخورد *
* کز حلق مرغ میشنوم بانگ زیورش *

❋ مانا که محرم عرفات است آفتاب ❋
❋ کاحرام را برهنه برآیـــد ز خاورش ❋
❋ هرساله محرمانه ردا گیرد آفتاب ❋
❋ از طیلسان مشتری آرند میزرش ❋
❋ بل قرص آفتاب بصابون زند مسیح ❋
❋ کاحرام را ازار سپیدست در خورش ❋

2. (*a*) The metre of the above passage is مضارع. Scan the third *bait*.

(*b*) Write out the words in the first five *baits* that have the *Izáfat*.

3. Translate into English and explain the allusions—

(۱) ❋ من شکسته خاطر از شروانیان و ز لفظ من ❋
❋ خاک شروان مومیائي بخش شریان آمده ❋
(۲) ❋ هم خلیفه است از محمد هم ز حق چون آرمش ❋
❋ سر اني جاعل فی الارض در شان آمده ❋
(۳) ❋ گفتي ز انبیا وامم هرکه رفته بـــود ❋
❋ حق کرده در حوالي کعبه مکررش ❋
(۴) ❋ بوبکر سیرت است علي علم تا ابد ❋
❋ من در دعا بلالش و در حکم قنبرش ❋

4. Explain, giving the English meanings of each word—(*a*) the final ي in زیادتي - حوري - ظل سبحاني بابر پادشاه گیتي ستاني - خطاب افضلخاني

(*b*) the final ا in طالبا - خوشا - مدارا - درازا .

5. (*a*) Explain the terms اماله - الف وصل - واو معدوله - فک اضافت - and give examples.

(*b*) Explain the words مسلمان - گیهان پوی - طباطبا - طباشیر - یثرب - برات .

(*c*) Form adjectives from بخارا - کاشان - ری - هانسي - آگره - کالپي .

(*d*) Distinguish between کاغذي and کاغذين , آهني and آهنين .

6. Translate into Persian—

The real source of Mahmúd's glory lay in his combining the qualities of a warrior and a conqueror, with a zeal for the encouragement of literature and the arts, which was rare in his time and has not yet been surpassed. His liberality in those respects is enhanced by his habitual economy. He founded a university in Ghazní, with a vast collection of various books in different languages, and a museum of natural curiosities. He appropriated a vast sum of money for the maintenance of this establishment, besides a permanent fund for allowances to professors and to students. He also set aside a sum, nearly equal to 10,000£ a year, for pensions to learned men; and shewed so much munificence to individuals of eminence, that his capital exhibited a greater assemblage of literary genius than any other monarch in Asia has been able to produce. Of the many names that adorned his court, few are known in Europe. Unsurí may be mentioned as the first instance, in Asia, of a man raised to high rank and title for poetical merit alone; but it is to Firdausí that we must ascribe the universal reputation of Mahmúd as a patron of poetry; and it is to him also that his country is indebted for a large portion of her poetical fame.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate *literally* into English—

چون این خبر وحشت اثر ببارگاه فلک اشتباه
رسید حضرت خلافت منزلت پیر و مرشد جهانیان
مؤسس بنیان امن و امان از کیفیت حال خان
بهادر فیروزجنگ استفسار فرمودند - معروض جناب
مستطاب گردید که خان مغزی الیه در مسجدے که
مابین اردوي معلی وقلعه است با بهادران دیگر
بموجب الذین اتخذوا مسجدا ضرارا نشسته بسبب
طغیان سیل بر طاغیان نمیتواند تاخت - و کشتی که
واسطهٔ عبور غازیان مرتب شده بود از تنگظرفی
حبابوار بدان نما رفته کمان پر زور موج عابران را
هدف ناوک بلا ساخت - ازین معني بحر غضب

سلطاني بتموج در آمد و نهنگ قهر جهانباني متحرک شد و فرمان قضا جريان صادر گشت که سرداران ديگر با فوجے لب تشنهٔ جدال و قتال بنيروي افيال کوه مثال از آب بگذرند و بناي هستی آن بی‌آبرويان را بآب رسانند - حيات خان که سرحلقهٔ متصديان فيلخانه است هفتاد زنجير فيل عظيم پيکر و لشکرے آهن غرق همچو جوهر بکنارهٔ آب بود - چندے از فيلان دلاور که دندان برجگر فشرده از لب آب گامے پيش رفتند و درکام نهنگ اجل جا گرفتند - و اندے که نشانه‌وار برقرار ماندند از گلولهٔ توپ بساحل بحر زندگاني رسيدند و اکثر فيلبانان باکجک برگشته بختي موافقت و مرافقت فيلان مقتول نمودند - حيات خان چون آب رجعة القهقری کرده بفحواي ألم تر کيف فعل ربک باصحاب الفيل رطب اللسان گرديده بعرض اقدس و اعلی رسانيد که گذشتن از آب خيلے آب مي‌برد - کسے عصاي موسی ندارد که بر آب زده راهے واکند يا سفينهٔ نوح که ازين لجهٔ خونخوار بگذرد - الغرض سرداران جلادت دستگاه بافوج و سپاه تمام روز چشم براه بودند که هرگاه آب کم شود ازانجا گذشته صفحهٔ ميدان را از نقوش هستیِ آن نقش نشستگان بشويند - اما تا ثلثے از شب گذشته شدت آب وصولت سيل سورت مآب را تفاوت مائي نشد - و آن

خیال بطلان انتساب که نقشے بود بر آب کسراب بقیعة
یحسبه الظمآن ماء و قوعے پیدا نکرد "

2. (*a*) Give in three or four lines the purport of the above passage.

(*b*) Give some particulars regarding the book from which this passage is taken, and state what you know about the author.

3. Write out in order the words in the first five lines that have the *Izáfat.*

4. Explain—(*a*) the allusions in the first two quotations from the Qorán given above; (*b*) the grammatical construction of از آب خیلے آب می برد که گذشتن ; (*c*) the reading تفاوت مائي for which some MSS. have تفاوت رتأی ; (*d*) the words - نقش نشستگان - عصاي موسی - رجعة القهقري هفتان زنجیر فیل - سورت مآب ; (*e*) Write down the phrase معزی الیه with the correct vowelpoints, give the etymology of معزی - and mention similar phrases.

5. (*a*) Write down the second persons singular of the مضارع , ماضی بعید - ماضی قریب and امر , active voice,of افزودن .

(*b*) Put the pronominal affixes (ضمیر متصل) of the second person singular and the third person singular and plural to خانه and گفتم .

6. Translate into Persian—

(*a*) The earth is comparatively speaking a small planet. (*b*) As civilization extends, wants and desires of a higher order than material gratifications arise, and among them that of extending knowledge for the sake of knowing. (*c*) Giant size and Giant strength are ugly qualities without beneficence. (*d*) The identity of the prisoner remains to be proved.

7. Give in Persian a description of a large Bazar. If you can, write in مسجع style.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. Aldis, M.A.

1. Explain what is meant by a fluid; and prove that the pressure at any point below the surface of a uniform fluid at rest under the action of gravity only varies as the vertical distance below the surface.

If 30 feet be the height of the water barometer, find the depth below the surface of a tank at a point where the pressure is double the pressure at a depth of 10 feet.

2. A right cone is immersed with its axis vertical, and its vertex in the surface of a uniform fluid at rest. Compare the whole normal pressure on the whole surface with that on the curved surface, and with the resultant pressure.

3 Describe the forces which act upon a floating body, and state the conditions of equilibrium.

A fluid whose spec. gr. is 2 rests upon another whose spec. gr. is 4. A cylinder whose spec. gr. is 3 is wholly immersed with its axis vertical. Find the position of equilibrium.

4. Define specific gravity. Draw a diagram of the common hydrometer and Nicholson's hydrometer; and state the purposes for which each may be used.

A solid body when immersed in distilled water weighs 9 oz., when immersed in another fluid weighs 6 oz., and when immersed in a mixture of equal parts by weight of this fluid and distilled water the body weighs 8 oz. Find the spec. gr. of the second fluid.

5. Explain what is meant by the elastic force of a compressible fluid. How does the elastic force of air depend (i) upon density, and (ii) upon temperature?

If the barometer fell and the thermometer rose, what would be the effect on the pressure of the air (i) in a closed vessel, and (ii) in an open vessel?

6. Explain the construction and working of the common air-pump.

If a bottle filled with air were inverted and its mouth immersed in a vessel of water, and the whole placed under the receiver of an air-pump, explain what would happen if the air were first exhausted, and afterwards re-admitted into the receiver.

7. Describe the action of the forcing-pump.

If the area of the section of the forcing-pump be 20 square inches, and the range of the piston be 2 feet; and if the surface of the water in the reservoir into which it is forced be uniformly 50 feet above the piston at its highest point, find the force required to hold the piston (i) at its highest point, and (ii) at its lowest point; given that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz.

8. Describe briefly the construction and graduation of the thermometer. Explain clearly the difference between it and the barometer, both as regards construction and use. Which instrument would be most affected by inequalities in the bore of the tube? Which would be most affected by the introduction of a little air between the mercury and the closed end?

9. If the pressure of the atmosphere be 15 lbs. on a square inch when the height of the water barometer is 34 feet, what would be the pressure of the air on a square foot inside a diving bell at a depth of 400 feet below the surface of water?

10. A glass bowl has been filled with muddy water, and the mud has sunk to the bottom. Given a piece of flexible india-rubber tubing, describe exactly what you would do to draw off all the water without stirring up the mud.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. What relation between the units of velocity, acceleration and time is implied in the equation $v = ft$? Show that the unit of acceleration varies directly as the unit of linear space, and inversely as the square of the unit of time.

If 5 is the numerical value of that acceleration which in 3 seconds generates a velocity of 3 feet per second, find the unit of space, 5 seconds being the unit of time.

2. A stone is dropped from the top of a well, and after $5\frac{5}{14}$ seconds the splash is heard; find the depth of the well, the velocity of sound being uniform, and equal to 35 g. feet per second.

3. Prove that the time of descent of a particle under the action of gravity down all chords of a vertical circle which pass through the highest point is the same; and give a construction for finding the straight line of quickest descent from a given point to a given circle.

4. In the mechanical system known as the wheel and axle the weight attached to the wheel begins to descend; investigate the motion that will take place, the inertia of the system being neglected.

5. Where will a shell strike a hill which rises from the horizontal plane at an angle of 45°, and at the distance of 2,000 feet from the gun, the elevation of the gun being 30°, and the initial velocity 100 g. feet per second?

6. Define and illustrate by a diagram the terms Azimuth, Hour angle, Declination, Right Ascension, and Ecliptic.

Where will a star whose R. A. is 30°, and declination 28° be seen at eight o'clock in the evening on the 22nd of December in N. lat. 73°?

7. What is the equation of time? When is it additive, and when subtractive? Investigate the change in value of that part of it which is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic. On July 25th, 1871, the sun rose at Greenwich at 4h. 15m. and set at 7h. 57m.; what was the equation of time?

8. Explain the respective effects of refraction and aberration on the apparent position of a star.

Prove the formula:—

$$\text{Aberration} = \frac{\text{vel. of earth}}{\text{vel. of light}} \text{. sine of earth's way.}$$

9. Explain the phænomenon known as the Harvest Moon. How is the moon's angular velocity about her own axis inferred? Draw a diagram representing the paths of the earth and moon round the sun.

10. Investigate the apparent motion of a superior planet. Jupiter is a morning star and stationary; how will he begin to move?

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Describe briefly the boundaries and extent of India. Name the chief languages now spoken in India, and define the territorial limits of each.

2. Sketch the manners and state of civilization of the Hindus at the time of Menu's Code. Discuss the evidence given by Elphinstone for fixing the era of Chandragupta.

3. When did the Muhammadan power in India reach its highest point as to extent of territory? Give a short account of the Emperor who reigned at the time; and a short outline of the history of his dynasty.

4. Describe the geographical position and the physical features of the Rajput States. Sketch briefly the origin, institutions, and national character of the Rajputs.

5. Give a sketch of the rise of the Mahratta powers, and the result of their sruggles with Aurangzib.

6. Narrate the principal transactions during the administration of Lord Amherst. Name, and give some account of the leading statesmen of the Company's Government in India during the first quarter of the present century.

[*N.B.*—Candidates may answer either the questions under (*a*.), or (*b*.), or (*c*.), but not parts of each. Only *one group* is to be answered.]

(*a*.) *Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.*

1. Distinguish between history and biography. Contrast ancient and modern history.

2. State generally the advantages of the study of history. By what principles ought the study of history to be directed? With what other sciences is history closely connected?

3. Characterize the two periods of modern history. State the criteria of an historical narrative. What is the great qualification of an historian?

(*b*.) *Mill on Representative Government.*

1. Under what social conditions is representative government inapplicable?

2. State briefly the proper functions of representative bodies. What are some of the dangers to which representative government is liable?

3. What conditions are necessary to render a Federal Union advisable? What are the two different modes of organizing a Federal Union?

(c.) *The history of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.*

1. Give an outline of the extent, the physical features, and political divisions of Palestine under David and Solomon.

2. At what periods of their history, and under what circumstances, did the Jewish people come into contact with the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans?

3. Briefly review the Maccabæan war in the light of patriotism and religion. Give some account of the fundamental doctrines of the Pharisees.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—Mr. BEEBEE, M.A.

1. Give a concise account of the struggles between the secular and ecclesiastical authorities in the reigns of the earlier Plantagenets.

2. Trace the origin and progress of the power of the House of Commons through the reigns of the Plantagenet and Tudor Kings.

3. What disputes as to the succession led to the Wars of the Roses? Trace the lineage of Henry VIII. as far back as Edward III.

4. Give some account of the Reformation in England in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

5. Write a short history of the wars in which the English were engaged in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

6. Who were the Puritans, and when did they first appear in history? Give a very brief notice of the disputes between the King and Parliament before the breaking out of the civil war.

7. State some of the chief constitutional measures passed, and fundamental privileges secured to the subject, in the reign of Charles II.

8. Give some account of the American colonies of Great Britain, and the history of the quarrel which led to their separation from the mother country.

9. Write a short account of the great political measures which were known as the Catholic Emancipation Act and the Reform Bill.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

N.B.—*Candidates may answer the questions under one group, but not questions from two or more groups.*

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

1. Distinguish between—
   (*a.*) Laws of Nature and Laws of Moral Action;
   (*b.*) Relatively Right and Absolutely Right;
   (*c.*) Materially Right and Formally Right;

Upon what conditions does the fact and amount of moral responsibility depend?

2. Can the susceptibility of Sympathy be resolved into other principles?

Examine the reasons which have been advanced for maintaining that Benevolence is originally traceable to Self-love.

3. Examine—
   (*a.*) Des Cartes' demonstration of the Divine Existence;
   (*b.*) Hume's objection to the Argument from Design that "the world is a singular and unparalleled effect."

4. What are Hume's opinions as to the nature of the Moral Faculty? Fleming shows that he had not correctly apprehended the counter-theory, and that he has virtually admitted its truth.

5. Discuss the case which Paley puts to decide the question of the existence of a Moral Sense.

6. "The writings of Hobbes gave rise to the ethical controversies which more peculiarly belong to modern times."

Explain—
   (*a.*) Hobbes' ethical views;
   (*b.*) In what different ways they were controverted by subsequent writers.

7. Explain carefully the theory which bases rectitude upon the fitness of things. Vindicate the theory from misapprehensions of Mackintosh and Brown.

8. Explain and criticise the opinions on Moral Obligation held by Warburton, Horsley, and Paley.

9. Discuss the formula "Action follows the strongest motive."

Butler's Analogy, Part I., and *Sermons* I., II., III.

1, To what class of persons is the Analogy addressed? What fundamental fact is therefore taken for granted? What method of reasoning does he profess to adopt as different from two other methods which he condemns?

2. What is the Nature, the Basis, and the Measure of Probable Evidence?

3. Distinguish between Natural and Moral Government. What is the design of Butler's chapter on Moral Government? Give the arguments which Butler advances to show that, in the natural course of things, vice is punished (*a*) as being harmful, (*b*) as being vicious.

4. The present world is peculiarly fit to be a state of moral and religious discipline for a future life.

Show this, and meet the following objections:—

(*a*.) So far as a course of behaviour, materially virtuous, proceeds from hope and fear, so far it is only a discipline and strengthening of self-love.

(*b*.) Discipline in resignation to the Divine Will is unnecessary, because there are no afflictions in heaven.

5. What is meant by a state of Probation as distinguished from Moral Government? Indicate the features of the analogy which exists between our state of probation as regards this life and as regards a future.

6. What is Prudence? On what grounds does Butler conclude that Prudence is a virtue? For what purpose does he allude to this fact in his chapter on Moral Government?

7. How does Butler show (*a*) that we have a moral approving and disapproving faculty; (*b*) that Benevolence is not the whole of virtue? What bearing has the sense of gratitude upon the proof of both these positions?

8. Give Butler's exposition of the Stoic Formula, "Follow "Nature." What perversions of its meaning does he expose?

Fowler's Inductive Logic.

1. Compare, as regards (*a*) Advantage, and (*b*) Applicability the processes of Observation and Experiment in (i) determining the effect of a given cause, and (ii) ascertaining the cause of a given effect.

2. Illustrate the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis. What further condition must be satisfied ere a legitimate hypothesis can rank as an established truth? Is a hypothesis to be accepted as true which explains all the observed facts and enables us to predict future?

3. Give a historical summary, from the time of Locke, of British philosophical speculation on (*a*) the Nature, and (*b*) the Origin, of the Causal Judgment. From what point of view does Fowler assert that the difference of opinion on the former question is unimportant?

4. What is the purpose of Scientific Classification? By what principles is it governed? Illustrate from the Science of Botany the distinctive features of a Scientific Classification.

5. State the Canons of the Experimental Methods, and specify the principles on which they are grounded.

6. A prince, who had always lived in a warm climate, naturally concluded that water never became hard, because he had always observed it to be fluid and yielding. Name and describe this inference. Upon what does the value of an inference of this character depend? Does the argument in any case afford us certainty?

7. Give a statement of the forms of Fallacy to which the Inductive Methods in common are liable.

8. Given certain phenomena $m\ n\ p\ q\ s$, $l\ m\ p\ r$, $m\ n\ q\ t$, &c., and supposing that the Method of Agreement only is available, explain (*a*) the difficulties which beset the application of the Method, and (*b*) the conclusions which can and cannot be legitimately drawn.

9. Describe the Method of Concomitant Variations. Specify the kinds of questions to which it is specially applicable. Give an illustration from one of them.

10. Dr. Whewell objects to the utility of the Inductive Methods that no discoveries are made by them:

Show—

- (*a.*) That he misapprehends the predominant function of these methods;
- (*b.*) That one of the methods has been very serviceable in modern times in leading to scientific discoveries.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M.A.

1. State and illustrate Hamilton's doctrine of the Relativity of Human Knowledge. What inferences follow?

2. Give Hamilton's view of Consciousness, and enumerate its special conditions. What is Attention?

3. Explain and apply the theory of mental latency. Tell what you know of the history of this doctrine.

4. State and criticise the Hypothesis of a Representative Perception.

5. Wherein does Reid lay himself open to the charge of being a Cosmothetical Idealist? Follow Hamilton's line of argument in refutation of the charge.

6. State concisely Hamilton's doctrine of Perception, and contrast it with Reid's. Explain—though the object of Perception is known only relatively, it is still no representation,—no mere modification of the ego.

7. On what grounds does Hamilton vindicate to Sight an exclusive knowledge of Extension? Account for the perception of Weight.

8. Explain Self-consciousness. What are its forms? Note the function of Critical Analysis in relation to it.

9. Distinguish between Reproduction and Representation. How does the latter differ from Imagination in the ordinary sense? Explain Reminiscence.

10. Explain Hamilton's theory of Pleasure and Pain; and distinguish the Beautiful, the Picturesque, and the Sublime.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Aldis, M.A.

Morning.

1. Prove that the modulus of the product of two imaginary expressions is equal to the product of their moduli.

If $a \pm \beta \sqrt{-1}$ be the roots of the equation $2x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x + 1 = 0$, and if $\gamma \pm \delta \sqrt{-1}$ be the roots of the equation $x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x + 2 = 0$, find the modulus of the product of $(a + \beta \sqrt{-1}) \times (\gamma + \delta \sqrt{-1})$.

2. Give a rule for ascertaining in general whether a proposed series be convergent or divergent. Find whether the following series are convergent or divergent—

$$\text{(i)}\quad \frac{a+x}{y} + \frac{a+2x}{y^2} + \frac{a+3x}{y^3} + \ldots\ldots$$

$$\text{(ii)}\quad \frac{1}{2.3.4.} + \frac{2}{3.4.5.} + \frac{3}{4.5.6.} + \ldots\ldots$$

Sum to infinity the series—

$$\frac{1.2}{3^2} + \frac{2.3}{3^3} + \frac{3.4}{3^4} + \frac{4.5}{3^5} + \ldots\ldots$$

3. Explain what is meant by a continued fraction and convergents. Prove that every convergent is nearer to the continued fraction than the preceding convergent.

Reduce $\sqrt{7}$ to a continued fraction, and find the difference between the third and fourth convergents.

4. Prove that the product of any n consecutive integers is divisible by $\underline{|n}$.

5. Show that in general the change in the tabular logarithmic sine of an angle is approximately proportional to the change in the angle. What exception is there to this rule?

From the formula—

$$\log \sin \theta = \log \theta + \tfrac{1}{3} \log \cos \theta,$$

find accurately to six places of decimals the value of—

$$L \sin 1^\circ\, 15'\, 33'',$$

given that $L \cos 1^\circ\, 15' = 9{\cdot}999897$

$L \cos 1^\circ\, 16' = 9{\cdot}999894$

$\log 219766 = 5{\cdot}341961$ and $\pi = 3{\cdot}1416$.

6. If ABC be any triangle, and if two circles be described passing through A and C, the one touching BA and the other touching BC, prove that their radii are proportional to the sides they touch.

7. State De Moivre's Theorem, and assuming it true for a positive integer, prove it true for negative and fractional values of n.

Hence deduce the expansion—

$$\cos a = 1 - \frac{a^2}{\underline{|2}} + \frac{a^4}{\underline{|4}} - \frac{a^6}{\underline{|6}} \cdots$$

8. Show how to obtain the exponential values of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$; and apply them to find the expansion of θ in powers of $\tan \theta$. How can this series be applied to calculate the value of π?

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

Afternoon.

1. Investigate the equation to a straight line in terms of the intercepts it makes with the axes.

Show that the points where the straight lines whose equations are $ax + by = c$, $bx + ay = c$ respectively, cut the axes, lie on a circle.

2. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from the point (h, k) on the straight line whose equation is—

$$x \cos a + y \sin a - p = 0.$$

What is the locus represented by the equation—

$$x \cos a + y \sin a - p = x \cos a + y \sin a - p' ?$$

3. Show that the equation—

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$$

represents two straight lines passing through the origin. What is the condition necessary that they should be at right angles?

4. From a given point (h, k) without a circle, whose equation is $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, a pair of tangents are drawn; show that the equation to their chord of contact is $hx + ky = r^2$. If the point (h, k) be not without the circle, what locus is represented by this equation?

5. Two circles OAB, OA′B′, touch at O, and AA′, BB′ intersect in O; show that AB is parallel to A′B′.

6. Investigate the equation to the tangent to a parabola in terms of the tangent of the angle it makes with the axis and the latus rectum.

Two tangents are drawn to a parabola from a point in the directrix; show that they will be at right angles to each other.

7. The co-ordinates of an extremity of a diameter of an ellipse being given, find those of the extremities of the conjugate diameter: and thence show that the sum of the squares of two conjugate diameters constant.

8. In a hyperbola, the line joining the extremities of two conjugate semidiameters is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other.

9. A chord of the ellipse whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is drawn, having its middle point on the straight line whose equation is $Ax + By = C$; show that the point of intersection of tangents drawn at the extremities of the chord lies on the curve whose equation is $C \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) = Ax + By$.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. What are the decompositions which take place in the preparation of oxygen from (1) potassium chlorate, (2) baryta, (3) manganese dioxide, (4) potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid?

2. Describe how the density of water gas is determined synthetically. 50 volumes of hydrogen, 75 of oxygen, and 300 of nitrogen are measured at 0°C. and 760 mm. They are then mixed together, and exploded. What is the volume of the mixed gaseous products at the same pressure, and a temperature of 150°C. ?

3. How many grams of copper turnings would be required to produce 20 litres of nitrogen dioxide at a temperature of 27°C., and pressure 734 mm., the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0°C., and 760 mm. being given as 0·09 grams, and the combining weight of copper 63·5 ?

4. Write down the names and symbols of the compounds of sulphur, oxygen, and hydrogen. Describe how sulphurous acid may be obtained, and explain its action as an *antichlor* and as a bleaching agent.

5. Explain the formation and separation of potassium chlorate when chlorine is passed into a solution of caustic potash. How is the salt manufactured on the large scale ?

6. Write down the formulæ representing two different modes by which marsh gas may be prepared. Assuming that marsh gas requires ten times its own volume of air for combustion, show how to infer its formula.

7. How is arsenic prepared from its ores ? How do ferric oxide and magnesia act as antidotes to the poisonous properties of the arsenites and arsenates ?

8. The combining weight of calcium is 40, and its specific heat 0·16 : the specific heat of carbon is 0·15, and that of calcium carbonate 0·202. Calculate the *atomic* heat of oxygen.

9. Describe and explain the process by which lead is obtained from galena. 100 grains of lead monoxide when reduced to the metallic state in a current of hydrogen lost 7·1724 grains. From this calculate the combining weight of lead.

10. Find the formula and state the name and crystalline form of the substance of which the following is approximately the percentage composition :—

Aluminium	5·77
Potassium	8·24
Sulphur	13·48
Oxygen	67·43
Hydrogen	5·05

N.B.—Combining weight of aluminium = 27·4.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. Give the names of the three great recognised groups of rocks and their sub-divisions.

2. Describe the carboniferous system.

3. Give the composition of granite, and state the form it assumes in mountain ranges.

4. State the advantages of a broken coast line.

5. Compare the mountain chains and slopes of America with those of Europe and Asia.

6. Describe the mountain chains of India.

7. What, in your opinion, would be the effect of evaporation in a long narrow sea, not subject to rain nor fed by rivers? Compare your conclusions with the actual state of the Red Sea.

8. Trace the course of the great gulf stream.

9. What are the *trade winds*? Within what limits are they found, and to what causes are they probably due?

10. Define climate and state the proximate causes which affect it.

11. Compare the climate of a detached island with the centre of a continent in the same latitude and of equal elevation above the sea.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—MR. W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Two vertical glass tubes containing mercury are connected by a horizontal capillary tube. When one tube is surrounded with melting ice, and the other with boiling-water, it is found that the respective levels of the surfaces of the mercury in the tubes, above the capillary tube, are 550 and 560 millimetres. From these data, calculate the coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury.

2. Describe Regnault's Hygrometer. Calculate the weight of dry air in a cubic foot of moist air whose pressure is 29·62 inches, temperature 85°F. and hygrometric state 0·85, the weight of a cubic inch of air at 32°F., and 30 inches pressure being 0·31 grains, and the pressure of saturated vapour at 85°F, being 1·20 inches.

3. Define a unit of heat and specific heat. Show that the specific heat of a gas under a constant pressure is greater than

its specific heat under a constant volume, and explain also how this follows as a consequence of the law of energy.

4. Explain the nature of the transformation of energy which takes place when water is converted into steam. Two ounces of steam at 212°F is condensed whilst passing through a worm immersed in water, and thereby the temperature of the water is raised from 62°F. to 108°F. If the weight of the water (including the weight of the vessel which contains it and the weight of worm reduced in water) be 3lbs., calculate the latent heat of steam.

5. Explain how the relative reflecting and radiating powers of different bodies were determined by Leslie, and give a general account of the results which he arrived at.

6. Draw a diagram to represent the relative intensities of heat at different parts of the thermal spectrum of the electric light and give a short account of the two different methods by which Professor Tyndall has determined the relative amounts of obscure and luminous radiation from the above source.

7. Enunciate the laws of the intensity of illumination on a given surface, and describe the photometers of Rumford and of Bunsen.

8. Draw diagrams of the different kinds of lenses so as to illustrate their action on direct pencils of parallel rays. When an object is placed at a distance of two feet from a certain convex lens, it is found that its image is formed at an equal distance behind the lens. What is the focal length of lens?

9. When a common burning lens is held in direct sun light, and the refracted pencil received on a white screen, the ring which bounds the pencil appears blue or orange-red according as the distance of the screen from the lens is greater or less than the focal length. Explain this fully.

10. Explain the principle of the compound microscope, and trace the course of the pencil of rays by which a small object is viewed.

11. When a ray of ordinary light is passed through two crystals of Iceland spar there are two emergent rays when the principal planes of the crystals are either parallel or at right angles to each other, but in all other positions there are four emergent rays. Explain this according to the physical theory of polarised light.

12. Explain how the polarising angle of a substance, and also its index of refraction, may be determined by Brewster's law.

N.B.—Full marks will be given for any ten of the questions, and only ten questions, or parts of questions, are to be attempted.

SOUND, MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. State the laws which govern reflection of sound. Draw a figure representing a series of waves emanating from a centre A and reflected from a line BC.

2. According to *Doppler's principle* when a sounding body moves towards a person, the tone received is somewhat higher than the true tone. Prove this.

3. Describe one only of the following:—(*a*) The Syren; (*b*) Savart's apparatus; (*c*) Lissajou's method of making vibrations apparent.

4. What is Ampèrès theory of Magnetism?

5. Point out how the laws of magnetic attractions and repulsions may be proved in either of the following ways:—(*a*) The torsion balance. (*b*) The oscillations of a magnetic needle.

6. Describe one or other of the principal methods of magnetizing a bar by magnets.

7. How can the relative intensity of the earth's magnetism at two places be found by the oscillations of a magnetic needle?

8. Give the laws of electrical attractions and repulsions.

9. Show by experiment that electricity does not penetrate the interior of an insulated body, but is confined to its surface.

10. Describe either of the following instruments:—

(*a*) Gold leaf electroscope; (*b*) Daniell's battery.

11. Express Ohm's law for the intensity of a current by a formula. Define and explain the meaning of the symbols used.

12. Describe the action of two parallel currents on each other, or of an infinite current on a current perpendicular to its direction.

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR. C. B. CLARKE, M.A.

1. Fill up a schedule (in the form subjoined) for each of the four specimen plants marked A, B, C, D, respectively.

Organ.	Number.	Isolation.	Insertion.	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
Sepals ..					
Petals ..					
Stamens ..					
Styles ..					

2. To what natural orders do you severally refer the four specimen plants marked E, F, G, H, respectively: and for what reasons.

3. Describe in botanic terminology the following fruits (with their contents): (*a*) cocoanut, (*b*) orange, (*c*) and (*d*) any two other fruits you may select as being well known to you.

4. What are cotyledons? Describe the germinating embryo of (*d*) a grass, (B) a conifer, (*j*) an orchid.

(Your description need refer to one particular species of each of the three orders only.)

5. In the field how do you usually distinguish a grass from a sedge?

A tree with alternate leaves is observed in fruit: the capsule is superior, three-celled with one seed suspended from the inner angle of each cell: the seed is albuminous with a superior radicle. To what natural order may the tree possibly or probably belong?

6. In some cases modern botanists consider that to be calyx which Linnœus called corolla, and that to be an ovary which Linnœus called seeds. On what considerations are these questions decided?

7. What is teratology? Give some instances in which an argument is deduced from teratology to assist in settling a morphological question.

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR. C. B. CLARKE, M.A.

1. What four chemical elements are found universally in plants? And in what forms do plants generally obtain these?

2. What is vascular tissue? Mention some large divisions of the vegetable kingdom which contain vascular tissue, and other large divisions which are entirely devoid of it.

3. Describe propagation by means of cuttings, layers, budding, grafting and inarching. Why are mangoes propagated by the troublesome process of inarching instead of by seed or one of the other processes just enumerated?

4. Describe the method of reproduction in ferns. Show that the spores are not analogous to the seeds of flowering plants.

5. What is meant by the fertilization of plants by insects? Mention some of the facts (and arguments therefrom deduced) which appear to show that this method of fertilization obtains largely in Nature.

6. Mention some natural orders of plants well represented in Bengal which are not found in the cold (nor in the cold temperate) zones of the earth.

The same plants are observed to recur at Alpine eleveations on mountains separated by wide and torrid plains: how has their dispersion across the intervening plains been explained?

7. State the order of time in which the great divisions of plants Angiospermous Exogens, Monocotyledons, Gymnosperms, and Cryptogams made their appearance on the earth. What is the earliest geological formation in which we have yet found the remains of any Angiospermous Phanerogams?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. D. CUNNINGHAM.

1. What is the cause of the coagulation of the blood? Mention any circumstances which retard or hasten the process. What is the formation of a "buffy coat" due to?

2. Describe the heart. Why are the valves necessary, and why should the left be thicker than the right ventricle?

3. What is the nature of the nervous supply of the heart, and what are the functions of the different nerves?

4. Describe the structure of the Kidneys. What is the object of the secretion of urine?

5. Mention the parts of which the essential organ of hearing consists and give a brief description of them.

6. Describe the various processes to which food is subjected in passing through the alimentary canal.

7. Give examples of parts in the human body in which the action is that of levers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd orders respectively mentioning the position of the power, weight and fulcrum in each instance.

8. What is the pulse at the wrist due to?

N.B.—Any four of the above questions to be answered.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. D. Cunningham.

1. What are the classes of the sub-kingdom Protozoa? Give the distinguishing characters of each.

2. What are "coral-reefs" and what the different kinds of them? To what class and order do the animals producing them belong?

3. What are the distinguishing characters of the sub-kingdom annulosa?

4. What is meant by the terms "complete" and "incomplete" as applied to the metamorphosis of insects?

5. Describe the characters of the class cephalopoda. Into what orders is the class divided?

6. Enumerate the orders of fishes and give the distinguishing characters of each.

7. Describe the bones of the fore-limb and shoulder-girdle of birds.

8. In what do the Soienia differ from the Cetacea? Give examples of both orders.

N.B.—Any four of the above questions to be answered.

B. L. Examination.

1875.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen.

1. Distinguish between the terms Sovereign and Sovereign Body, as applied to political Society. Is the Queen of England a Sovereign in the strict sense of the word? State the functions of a Sovereign Body with regard to law, and explain what is meant by saying that judicial decision is a source of law.

2. Distinguish between ownership and possession. What do you understand by an easement? Give an example.

3. Explain shortly how occupancy is said to be the original foundation of the rights of property.

4. Distinguish between natural born subjects and aliens; and between denizens and persons naturalized.

5. Distinguish between Crown Colonies and Settled Colonies. Give examples of personal and territorial laws now existing in India.

6. What is the nature of the interest which a Hindu Widow possesses in her husband's property? How are her powers of alienation limited? What are the rights of widows when there are more than one?

7. What rights of appeal to the Privy Council are given by the Charters of the High Courts, and in what cases must leave to appeal be obtained from the High Court?

8. If A living at Allahabad post a letter there to B living in Calcutta containing an offer, and B accepts the offer also by post, where is the contract made?

9. Besides the High Court what Courts in Bengal exercise ordinary original jurisdiction? What is the pecuniary limit to the subject matter of suits cognizable by the lowest Court?

10. Who are entitled to make privileged Wills? What are the three rules with which Testators *not* entitled to make privileged Wills must comply in executing their Wills? Is it necessary for two witnesses to a Will to sign in one another's presence?

11. What is the meaning of the terms "Vesting" and "Lapsing" as applied to legacies? A bequest is made by A to his adopted son B: B dies in the lifetime of A, leaving a son C him surviving, what becomes of the bequest?

12. What is a specific legacy? What is the difference of specific legacy and a demonstrative one? Are the following bequests specific or demonstrative? A bequeaths to B

(1) The sum of Rs. 1,000 in a certain chest.

(2) The sum of Rs. 1,000 out of Rs. 2,000 due to him by C.

LAND TENURES.

Examiner—Mr. F. Clarke.

1. Give an account of the relative rights of zemindars and putnee talookdars. What were the circumstances which led to legislation on this subject in 1819?

2. What principle of policy has the Government of India declared with regard to lands claimed to be exempt from the payment of revenue? What provisions been enacted for the ascertainment of doubtful claims?

3. What is an arrear of revenue? How does the Indian Legislature protect co-sharers from the sale of their estates for arrears by reason of default of other co-sharers, and to what limits does this protection extend?

4. What is distraint, and in what cases is it prohibited for arrears of rent due by ryots? How can the owner of the property distrained procure the withdrawal of the distress?

5. Give a brief account of the general legal relations between a ryot and the person to whom he pays his rent. Have they a reciprocity of rights?

6. Define Mortgage, Right of Redemption, Foreclosure. What restrictions are placed on a Hindu widow's power to mortgage property inherited from the husband? Has there been any modification of the old law in this respect?

7. What is the effect in a mortgage deed of a power of sale given to the mortgagee in case the mortgagor makes default? Discuss the law on this point in India and in England.

8. What is the position of a mortgagee in (1) a pure usufructuary mortgage, (2) simple mortgage, (3) mortgage by conditional sale. What are the duties of a mortgagee in possession?

9. A right to sue on a written contract accrues to A, who is 15 years of age and insane. At the age of 17 he recovers his reason, but at 20 lapses into idiocy. When may he institute his suit? Give the rules on which your answer is based.

10. Define nuisance, and state the law of limitation in the case of (1) continuing nuisance, (2) a continuing breach of contract, adding illustrations of your own.

11. What is the effect of non-registration of a Will? What are the rules as to the registering and depositing of Wills with the Registrar?

12. By what signs would you know that a document has been properly registered? What particulars must be endorsed upon a document presented for registration.?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—Mr. F. Clarke.

1. Explain fully the principle which lies at the root of the Hindu Law of Inheritance in Bengal, and state how it is made applicable to the succession, (1) a widow, (2) a daughter, (3) a father, and (4) a mother.

2. Contrast the doctrines of the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara Treatises on the right to inherit.

3. What is meant by Escheat? To what extent do you find traces of it in Hindu Law?

4. What were the facts and points of contention in the Shivgunga case? How does the decision of the Privy Council illustrate the principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance?

5. Give some account of the origin of adoption among the Hindus? What ideas do you imagine are present to the minds of (1) English and (2) Hindu parents who adopt a son?

6. What are the main provisions of Act XV of 1866? What view has been taken by the High Court of Bengal of the effect of remarriage on the rights of a Hindu widow acquired after remarriage.

7. Give an account of the leading principles of the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance?

8. A Mahomedan dies intestate, leaving a son, two daughters, a wife, a father, a mother, a sister, and two uncles. What becomes of his property? State fully the reasons for your answer.

9. Explain and give illustrations of the doctrines of Increase and Return.

10. What powers over the property of a minor are given to a guardian by Mahomedan Law?

11. How is the Mahomedan succession to property regulated in the case of missing persons and posthumous children?

12. Mention the principal rules which govern the Mahomedan Law of Wills.

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—MR. C. F. EGERTON ALLEN.

1. What is a contract of insurance? Give an instance.

2. Suppose A lives in Calcutta, and owes B, who lives in England, a sum of Rs. 500: now if C be going from England to Calcutta, he may pay B the Rs. 500, and take a bill of exchange from B which A will cash and pay to C on his arrival at Calcutta. Draw such a bill of exchange, and state the technical names for A, B and C.

3. What is the nature of the transaction known by the name of *jawabee hoondee?*

4. The forms of personal action in use are the following: Debt, Covenant, Detinue, Trespass, Trespass on the case, and Replevin. Distinguish between these different forms.

5. When is damage said to be remote? Give an example.

6. What is the difference between defamatory words and libel? What is meant by a privileged communication? When is it necessary, in an action for using defamatory words, to aver some particular damage to have happened?

7. What is the nature of the Statute 9 and 10 Vict., C. 93, usually called "Lord Campbell's Act"?

8. What is the effect upon an agreement of a mistake as to a matter of fact? What is the effect upon a contract of a mistake as to any law?

9. Distinguish between an ordinary bailee and a pawnee. When does a bailee's particular lien arise?

10. In what cases can an agent sue or be sued in his own name?

11. When is a principal bound by the acts of an agent done without authority?

12. When will the Court dissolve a partnership at the suit of a partner?

PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—MR. C. F. EGERTON ALLEN.

1. How is the fact that a plaint has been filed notified to a defendant, if the defendant lives within the jurisdiction of a Court other than that in which the suit is instituted?

2. Under what circumstances will a District Court issue an injunction to prevent the waste or damage of the property in dispute in a suit before itself? What course ought to be taken to obtain an injunction if the suit is in a Court subordinate to the District Court?

3. What are the chief points to be considered in drawing the written statement of a defendant?

4. What is an exhibit? What are the principal grounds for rejecting an exhibit! How is an exhibit made of the entry in a shop-book?

5. Distinguish between issues in bar of suit arising in the plaint, issues of fact, and issues of law arising out of facts found. Illustrate your answer by an example.

6. What is the procedure to be followed if after a decree for land, the defendant obstructs the execution of the decree? And what is the penalty for continued obstruction?

7. State shortly the steps to be taken in the case of a person suing in *forma pauperis.*

8. What proof is required to make entries in books of account legally admissible? And what is the value of such evidence to the proof of the facts sought to be established by it?

9. There is evidence to show that A, B and C murdered D, and that C said, A and I murdered D; A and B alone are on their trial for the murder of D. Is proof of the statement of C admissible as evidence against either A or B?

10. Give reasons why leading questions may, as a rule, be only put in cross-examination. Give instances of exceptions to this rule. State in what re-examination differs from examination-in-chief.

11. Under what circumstances may witnesses refresh their memory by referring to notes?

12. What effect has the improper rejection of evidence on the decision in any case?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner—Mr. F. Clarke.

1. Give some instances where a man can be guilty of murder according to the Penal Code without a premeditated design.

2. How far does the right of private defence of the body extend? A tries to push B into a tank three feet deep. B takes a pistol from his pocket, fires at A, and maims him for life. What is B's liability under the Criminal Law? Give your reasons. Would it make any difference if A was drunk at the time?

3. State the difference between kidnapping and abduction, and give instances of each.

4. What is the Law in the Penal Code as to illegal omissions? The infant daughter of A becomes dangerously ill, but A, who has religious objections to medical assistance, refuses to call in a doctor, and confines himself to offering up prayers for her recovery. The child dies. Is A guilty of any offence? Give your reasons.

5. Virginius, to save his daughter Virginia from dishonour, killed her in the open market-place. What would his crime have been in India at the present day, supposing the age of the girl to be sixteen years?

6. On what principle does the law give protection to a medical man who causes death by a dangerous operation?

7. What is the use of Bail? When can a Magistrate or Sessions Judge direct it to be taken?

8. State the rules which govern the attachment and restoration of property belonging to an absconding person.

9. On what grounds can an accused person object to be tried by a particular juror?

10. What are the powers of the High Court when a Court of Sessions pronounces sentence of death?

11. What is the procedure to be observed by a Magistrate in the trial of summons cases?

12. Illustrate what is meant by an appeal on a matter of fact and an appeal on a matter of law. When is an appeal to the High Court on a matter of fact allowable?

L. C. E. Examination.

1875.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. What is the difference between the values

(1) of $\frac{2\frac{4}{9} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{8}}{27\ \frac{1}{2}}$ of Rs. 11-4, and $\frac{5\ \frac{1}{12}}{2\frac{1}{2}\underset{.}{\ }+\underset{.}{\ }3\frac{3}{4}}$ of Rs. 6-4 as.

(2) of $\cdot 856$ of 2 cwt. 26lbs. and $3\cdot 2\ 2\ 7$ of 2 qrs. 10lbs.

2. Find the square roots of $39\frac{1}{16}$ and $\cdot 00255025$.

3. What is the value of a block of certain material 5 ft. 3 in. long, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and 10 in. thick, worth Rs. 42 a cubic foot?

If the block weigh a cwt., what will one of the same material 7 ft. long, 1 ft. 9 in. wide and 10 in. thick weigh?

4. The price of rice being raised 50 per cent., by how much per cent. must a householder reduce his consumption of that article so as not to increase his expenditure?

5. A merchant buys 5,000 maunds of rice, one-fifth of which he sells at a profit of 5 per cent., one-fourth at a profit of 10 per cent., and the remainder at a profit of 16 per cent. If he had sold the whole at a profit of 15 per cent., he would have made Rs. 438-12 as. more, what was the cost of the rice per maund?

6. Two cogged wheels, of which one has 16 cogs and the other 27, work in each other: if the latter turn 80 times in three quarters of a minute, how often does the other turn in 8 seconds?

7. If $ax = \frac{2pq}{1+q^2}$, find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}+x}+\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}-x}}{\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}+x}-\sqrt{\frac{p}{a}-x}}$.

8. Simplify (1) $\frac{x^2-bc}{(a-b)(a-c)}+\frac{x^2-ac}{(b-c)(b-a)}+\frac{x^2-ab}{(c-a)(c-b)}$

(2) $\left\{\left(\frac{x^2}{y}+y-x\right)\div\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}+\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1\right)\right\}\times\left(\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$.

9. Solve the equations : $\frac{x-1}{x^2+x} - \frac{x+1}{x^2-x} = \frac{1}{4-2x}$.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} ax - by = a - b \\ a^2x + b^2y = a^2 - ab + b^2 \end{array}\right\}.$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} x + y + z = xyz = 6 \\ xy + yz + zx = 11 \end{array}\right\}.$$

10. Supposing the weight of an empty ship and the tonnage to vary as the square and as the cube of its length respectively : prove that— w being the weight of a ship and its cargo, of length l, and w_1, w_2 similar weights corresponding to lengths l_1 & l_2—

$$\frac{w}{l^2}(l_1-l_2) + \frac{w_1}{l_1^2}(l_2-l) + \frac{w_2}{l_2^2}(l-l_1) = 0.$$

11. Find the sum of an Arithmetic series to n terms, and of a geometric series to infinity.

Find the number of terms in an Arithmetic series whose first term is 16, common difference 4 and sum 120, explaining the double result.

12. Find the greatest coefficient in the expansion of $(1+x)^{2n}$; and show that—

$$\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x}{a+x} + \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a+x}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a+x}\right)^3 + \&c$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. Define the various units which are employed in the measurement of angles. Assuming $\pi = 3{\cdot}14159$, and that a right angle is represented by $\frac{\pi}{2}$: Express in degrees the unit of circular measure.

2. Define the sine, co-sine and tangent of an angle, and express the two first in terms of the last. Write down with their proper signs, the sines, co-sines, and tangents of 30°, 90°, 120°, 210°, 270° and 315°.

3. Prove the formulæ :—

$$\text{Cos }(A + B) = \text{Cos A Cos B} - \text{Sin A Sin B}.$$

$$\text{Cos } 3A = 4 \text{ Cos A. Cos }(60^\circ + A) \text{ Cos }(60 - A).$$

$$\left(\cot \frac{A}{2} - \tan \frac{A}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 - 2 \tan A \cot 2 A\right) = 4.$$

4. In any triangle prove that—

$$\text{Cos } A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2\,b\,c}; \qquad a \cos B - b \cos A = \frac{a-b}{c}\left(2s - c\right)$$

One side of a triangle is 43-inches, the difference of the other two is 22-inches, and the angle contained by them is 120° : find the three sides.

5. What are logarithms? Define the terms 'Characteristic' and 'Mantissa.' Given log $2 = \cdot30103$, find whether $\dfrac{\sqrt[4]{1\cdot6}}{1\cdot2\cdot5}$ is greater or less than 1. Also represent log $\cdot000025$ with a positive mantissa.

6. The sides of a triangle are in the ratio of 11 : 13 : 16; find the least angle, having given.

$\log 2 = \cdot3010300,$ $\qquad$ $\text{L. tan } 21^\circ\cdot31' = 9\cdot5957679$
$\log 7 = \cdot8450980,$ $\qquad$ Diff. for $1' = 3701$
$\log 3 = \cdot4771213,$

7. In a triangle ABC the side BC $= 123$, angle B $= 46^\circ 31'$, C $= 57^\circ\cdot29'$, find the sides AC and BC, having given.

$\log 123 = 2\cdot08991,$ $\qquad$ $\text{L. Sin } 57^\circ\cdot29' = 9\cdot92595$
$\log 1069 = 3\cdot02896,$ $\qquad$ $\text{L. Sin } 46^\circ\cdot31' = 9\cdot86068$
$\log 9198 = 3\cdot96369,$ $\qquad$ $\text{L. Sin } 76^\circ\cdot\ 0' = 9\cdot98690$

8. A hollow iron cylinder of which the internal radius is 3-inches, and the thickness 2-inches is cased with wood an inch thick. If the weights of equal volumes of iron and wood are as 11 : 2, compare the weights of the iron cylinder and the wooden case.

9. A hollow cone, whose height is 6-inches and radius at base 2-inches is inverted and filled with water to the depth of 5-inches. How many heavy balls half an inch in diameter must be dropped in so as just to bring the water to the brim?

10. Give expressions for the volume (1) of a pyramid, (2) of a wedge. A road 20ft. wide is to be constructed leading up from a horizontal plane to a bridge over a railway: the height to be

reached is 24ft., the slope is to be 1 in. height to 40 in. horizontal length, and the width of the embankment at its base where it abuts on the bridge is to be 40ft. How many cubic yards of earth will it take ?

GEOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. Perpendiculars AD, AE are drawn to the sides AB, AC respectively of an isosceles triangle ABC cutting the base in D, E ; BD, CE are bisected in F, G : show that AFG is an isosceles triangle.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

3. The four sides of any quadrilateral figure are bisected : show that the four points of bisection are the four vertices of a parallelogram whose area is half the area of the quadrilateral.

4. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have.

5. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

6. Prove that the ordinate of any point on a parabola is a mean proportional between the abscissa of the point and the latus rectum.

G is the foot of the normal at a point P on a parabola, Q is the middle point of SG, and X the foot of the directrix—prove that

$$QX^2 - QP^2 = 4\ AS^2$$

7. If from a point O a pair of tangents OQ and OQ′ be drawn to a parabola, the triangles OSQ, OSQ′ will be similar and OS will be a mean proportional between SQ and SQ′.

8. If from the foci S and H of an ellipse SY and HZ be drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then Y and Z are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and SY, HZ $= BC^2$.

9. Prove that the area of an ellipse is to the area of the auxiliary circle as the semi-axis minor is to the semi-axis major.

10. If the normal to the hyperbola at the point P meet the transverse axis in G and PN be the ordinate of P — then

$$NG : NC :: BC^2 : AC^2$$

11. The tangent at any point of a hyperbola meets the asymptotes in a triangle of constant area.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces and the triangle of forces: and assuming the former, prove the latter proposition.

Forces P, Q, R, act at a point: the direction of Q is opposite to that of the resultant of P and R, and the direction of R opposite to that of the resultant of P and Q: show that P, Q, R are in equilibrium.

2. When any number of forces act on a body in one plane, state the conditions of equilibrium.

A heavy uniform beam is hung from a fixed point by two equal strings attached to its ends, and a weight equal to half the weight of the beam is suspended from one end: show that the beam will be inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30,° if the beam and one of the strings include an angle of 30.°

3. Show that a system of heavy particles has one and only one centre of gravity: and prove that if a body be suspended from a point about which it can swing freely, it will rest with its centre of gravity in the vertical passing through the point of suspension.

4. When is a machine said to work to mechanical advantage, and what is the rule for finding the mechanical advantage of a Compound Machine when the mechanical advantage of each part is given?

In a combination of wheels and axles each of the radii of the wheels is six times the radius of the corresponding axle: if there be four wheels and axles, find what power will balance a weight of 1296 lbs.

5. Show how to graduate the common steelyard.

A uniform bar 24 inches long and weighing 2 lbs is used as a common steelyard, the fulcrum being at a distance of 6 inches from one end. Find the greatest weight which can be weighed with a moveable weight of 4 lbs.

6. Two given weights are connected by a string which passes over a pulley: one hangs freely and the other rests on a rough inclined plane: find the directions of the string when the latter weight is in the highest and lowest position consistent with equilibrium.

7. What are the relations between the velocity, time and space in the case of a body falling from rest. If a body falls from rest through 16 feet in the first second, and if the sum and difference

of the spaces fallen through in the mth and nth seconds be 128 and 96 feet, find m and n.

8. Weights of 3 ℔s and 1 ℔ are attached to the ends of a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley: find the velocity acquired and the space passed through by one of the weights in 4 seconds: and if the string is then cut, determine the subsequent motion of the lighter weight.

9. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola. Find the time in which a projectile reaches its greatest height and its range on a horizontal plane through the point of projection.

10. An elastic ball is at rest on a smooth horizontal plane and another ball impinges on it directly with a given velocity: the masses of the balls being equal determine their subsequent motions.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. Show that the difference of the pressures at any two points in a heavy fluid is proportional to the vertical distance between the points.

2. Define the whole pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid and give a formula for it.

A rectangular trough is filled with water and then tilted at a given angle, so that only one edge of its base remains in contact with the ground: find the resultant vertical pressure upon the side bounded by that edge. For what angle of inclination will it be greatest?

3. State the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A conical vessel floats in water with its vertex downwards and a certain depth of its axis immersed: when filled up to the depth originally immersed it sinks till its mouth is on a level with the surface of the water. Find what portion of the axis was originally immersed.

4. Define density and specific gravity: and show how to find the S. G. of a mixture when the weights and specific gravities of the components are given.

A certain volume of the standard fluid is mixed with 2 cubic inches of a fluid whose S. G. is 1·5: the S. G. of the mixture is 1·2, find the volume of the standard fluid.

5. What is the relation between the pressure, temperature, and density of an elastic fluid?

The temperature of an elastic fluid contained in a closed tube is made to be successively 32°, 64°, 96°: prove that the pressure corresponding to 64° is half the sum of the other two.

6. Describe the construction and action of the common pump: and explain some method by which water can be forced to a cistern at the top of a house.

7. Explain the optical meaning of the terms medium, pencil, focus, image. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct reflexion at a concave spherical mirror.

8. When a pencil is refracted through a prison in a principal plain, find the deviation of the axis.

9. At what distance from a small luminous object must a convex lens of 10 inches focal length be placed in order that a real image may be formed at a distance of 6 feet from the object? Compare the magnitudes of the object and image.

10. Explain the construction and use of Hadley's Sextant.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, I.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. Specify the character of the lime you would employ for submarine works; and in the event of not being able to obtain natural hydraulic lime, explain how artificial hydraulic lime could be produced according to the experiments of Sir C. Pasley and M. Vicat. In what time should good hydraulic lime set and harden?

2. Give an account of the system of blasting adopted in the Mont Cenis tunnel, and state some of the peculiarities attending the construction of that tunnel.

3. Mention the characteristic features of, and the indications of quality in, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron. Why are large castings likely to be proportionately weaker than small ones?

4. In excavating a trench for the foundations of a building, I come upon the site of an old tank and find that the soil partakes of the nature of peat; what steps must I take in order to ensure a firm and unyielding foundation, and what precaution ought to be adopted in the first few courses of the walls?

5. Whence arises the stability of earthwork? Distinguish between its temporary and its permanent stability.

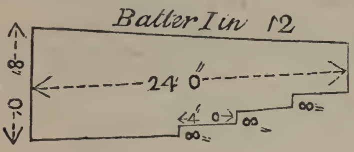
6. In raising an embankment upon ground which has a steep side long (or transverse) slope, what precautions must be taken to ensure the stability of the mass of earthwork?

7. Define clearly the undermentioned terms:—

Batter
Binder.
Bond.
Break-joint.
Chisel-draught.
Through.
Skewback.
Spandril.
Dowel.
Underpinning.
Newels.
Pitching.
Header-Quoins.
Impost.
Length of lead.
Scantling.

8. Enumerate and specify the several descriptions of stone masonry employed in the construction of railway bridges.

9. Give an account of the Akra brick fields near Calcutta, and state the peculiarity of the kilns in use there.



10. The figure is a cross section of a retaining wall twenty feet long, built of granite.

The candidate is required to estimate—

i. The volume of the wall in cubic feet.

ii. The approximate weight of the wall in tons.

State the most simple method of calculating the area of such a section.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, II.

Examiner—Lieut. Broadbent, R.E.

1. What foundations would you put in for a double-storied house under the following condition of ground?—

(*a*.) Stratum of hard ground over lying soft ground.

(*b*.) Sound gravel sloping 1 in 10.

(*c*.) Soft ground 20 ft. thick over lying hard ground.

2. Eight wells having been sunk in two lines of 4 each for foundation of a rectangular pier, how would you complete the foundation to receive the superstructure?

3. A rectangular retaining wall has to be built on clay to support a bank of earth 12 ft. high, the upper surface of which is horizontal, and the natural slope 40°. Taking the weight of a cubic foot of earth as 100 lbs. and of masonry as 120 lbs. find the dimensions of the wall and the width of the foundation required, if the clay will only bear a pressure of 1 ton per square foot. Give a sketch of the wall with its foundation (which is to be of concrete), showing how the dangers of unequal settlements and sliding have been guarded against.

4. What are the essential conditions to be fulfilled to ensure the stability of an arch?

5. Describe a suitable method of forming a segmental arch of brick of 40 feet span and 120 degrees arc. The thickness of the arch to be 2½ bricks. Indicate the most important points to be attended to.

6. Give a sketch of a "flat arch," indicating the proper inclination to be given to the skew-back. How would you estimate the direction and amount of the thrust of an arch of this kind?

7. Explain the advantages of a continuous girder, and point out the chief difference in structure between a continuous girder over two spans, and a girder for a single span.

8. Explain the nature and direction of the forces to which the flanges and web of a girder are subjected. In a girder supporting one of the rails of a line of railway, state what arrangement of the load will cause the maximum stress (*a*) at any given section of the flanges, (*b*) at any given vertical section of the web.

9. What provision has to be made in girder bridges of large spans for meeting the effects of lateral pressure of the wind and differences of temperature?

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. An unfinished excavation for a road is found to give the adjoining section on the centre line. At the point A, which is the zero of distance, and where the reading is 8 ft., the depth of excavation required to formation level is 3·5 ft., and at G, where the section terminates, the depth, in like manner, is to be 1·8 ft., calculate the depths at B, C, D, E and F, so that the road may have a uniform gradient from end to end, and also compute the gradient which the above data give.

Back.	Fore.	Dist.
8·00		0·A
	4·40	100·B
2·10	2·80	175·C
9·10	5·50	245·D
7·20	3·90	325·E
4·10	4·75	450·F
4·00	3·85	550·G

2. The centre lines of a railway being found to meet in the middle of a river, a line 500 feet long is measured along the bank from a point (A) in one line to a point (B) in the other;

the angle at (A) between (B) and a flag set up some distance back on line (A) being 161°, and that at (B) between (A) and a flag back on line (B) being 169°; calculate: (i) the angle of intersection of the two straight lines; (ii), the tangent lengths and the secant point; the radius of the curve being 6,000 ft.

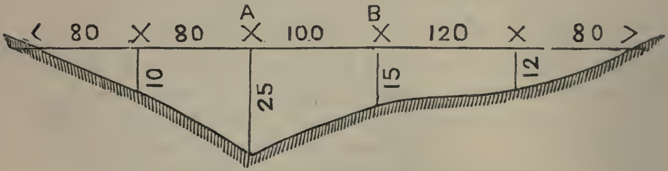
3. Calculate the necessary superelevation of the outer rail on a curve of 313 ft. radius, supposing the train to move at 20 miles per hour, the gauge being 5 ft. 6 in. What other mechanical precautions must be used on such a curve?

4. State the objects to be aimed at in laying out the course of any line of communication. What considerations would guide you in fixing upon a ruling gradient?

5. Describe the various forms of permanent way with which you are acquanted. Give a sketch of Greave's cast iron pot sleeper system, and state under what circumstances they are most applicable.

6. Calculate the number of tons of iron per mile in the rails of a double line of railway, each rail having 7·63 square inches in the transverse section; also the number and the weight of the cross sleepers required for the same length of railway.

7. In Bidder's tables for computing the cubic contents of earthwork, we find at the intersection of 10 and 19 the numbers—Red, 21,700; Black 1,450. Show how these numbers were obtained and their method of application.



8. The breadth of this embankment at formation level is 28 ft., the side slopes are 2 to 1; all dimensions being in feet, calculate the total quantity of earthwork in cubic feet.

9. If the ground have a transverse slope of 11 to 1, calculate the additional quantity of earthwork in that portion of the embankment between A and B; also calculate the half widths at A and at B.

10. You have visited the Hughli floating bridge and have been shewn over the works by Mr. Bradford Leslie; give a general description of the structure and explain clearly the mode of working the draw-bridge.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

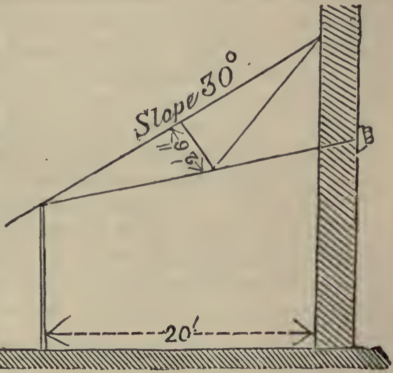
Examiner—Lieut. Broadbent, R.E.

1. State the rule for finding the pressure which a short column of any given substance will bear, the crushing force per square inch of which is known. How is the rule modified by increasing the length in the case (*a*) of wood and (*b*) of cast iron?

2. Define "Limit of Elasticity" and "Modulus of Elasticity." What will be the elongation of a steel bar 2″ square and 30 ft. long under a strain of 40 tons suddenly applied? Modulus of elasticity of steel = 29,000,000.

3. What are the dimensions of (*a*) the strongest beam (*b*) the stiffest beam that can cut out of round logs 1 ft. in diam.? Explain the difference between the two, and give a case where it may be important to have the stiffest rather than the strongest beam.

4. What is a "factor of safety?" Give the usual factors of safety, for cast iron, wrought iron, timber and brickwork.

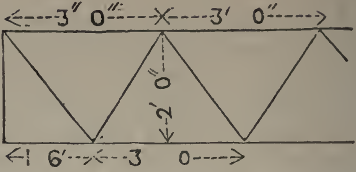


5. A "lean-to" shed is to be roofed with corrugated iron supported on trusses of the form shown in the sketch, placed 4 feet apart. The upper end of each rafter rests in a recess in the wall, the lower, on longitudinal beams carried on the top of a row of pillars. The rafter is of ⊤ iron 3″×3″×½″, and the remaining portions of round iron. Taking the weight to be supported including wind pressure as 40 lbs. per square feet, ascertain if the rafter is strong enough, and calculate the dimensions required for the other parts.

N.B.—The whole of the tendency to overturn the pillars is supposed to be taken by the tie passing through the wall.

6. Find the dimensions required for the sal-wood beams for a bridge of boats; width of roadway is 20 ft.; number of beams to each bay 6; clear span 22 ft. The greatest weight which need be

provided for is 140 lbs. per sq. ft., including the weight of the bridge:—Constant for sal = 800.



7. A triangular braced iron girder, of which the accompanying sketch is a diagram of one end, is 27 ft. long. The load is 1½ tons per ft. run, uniformly distributed along the *top* of the girder. Complete the diagram, showing only the portions absolutely necessary under the conditions above stated, and figure on the diagram the section in square inches of each brace. State also the modifications and additions you would make to guard against any small inequality in the distribution of the load.

8. A plate girder 60 ft. span and 5 ft. deep, carries one rail of a line of railway. Assuming the weight of the girder as 6 cwt. per foot run, and that of a train as 2 tons per foot run, find (*a*) area of flanges required at the centre and at 15 ft. from each end when the train covers the bridge from end to end, and (*b*) area of the web at points 30 ft., 45 ft. and 60 ft. from the end, when the train rolls on to the bridge, as the train successively reaches these points, the train being supposed long enough to cover the whole bridge.

9. What must be the width of the base of a retaining wall 20 ft. high and 2 ft. thick at the top, to sustain the pressure of water on a level with its summit? The side of the wall towards the water slopes $\frac{1}{8}$. Specific gravity of masonry to be taken as 2.

10. Find the thickness of abutment required for a segmental arch of 120° arc and 20 ft. span. Height of abutment to springing line = 10 ft. Thickness of arch = 18 inches. (An additional thickness of 2 ft. to the arch may be taken to allow for the load on it.)

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. Deduce the true formula for the discharge through a rectangular orifice, the coefficient being taken equal to (M), and contrast it with the approximate formula employed in practice.

2. The inclination of a channel is 6 ins. per mile, its bottom width 12 ft. and width at water surface 20 ft., calculate the discharge in cubic feet per sec., when the water flows at a depth of 3 ft., and point out the peculiarity of a channel having such side slopes.

3. The sill of a sluice having a square opening 1′ 6″ in the side is 9′ 8″ below still water level; in one minute the discharge was found to be 2,166 cubic feet. Calculate the coefficient of contraction

4. The rain falling upon an area of 10 square miles drains into a reservoir at which there is a weir 90 feet long; if 2 ins. of rain fall in 24 hours, and if this be delivered off the land at a uniform rate in the same time; calculate the depth at which the water flows over the crest, the reservoir being full at the commencement of the rain.

5. What must be the diameter of a pipe which in conjunction with another pipe 30″ diam. will discharge the same quantity of water as one 42″ pipe, the fall being 12 ft. per mile in each case?

6. In the case of a canal for irrigation purposes, what considerations ought to guide the engineer as to the quantity of water required? What further information is necessary before the cross section of the canal can be decided upon?

7. The drainage of a city having been determined upon, how would you proceed to estimate: (*a*) the quantity of sewerage per unit of area; (*b*) the velocity with which it should flow at a minimum; taking as a guide the account of the London drainage works given in your text-book?

8. Describe and sketch the different joints used for cast iron water pipes; give their technical names and state how they are made water-tight.

9. Explain the construction of the mode of giving off water for irrigation called the "Ruote" originally adopted in the Italian system, and point out its defects, practical and theoretical.

10. Trace minutely the course of the water from the time it is pumped from the Hughli at Munirampore until it enters the main for Calcutta. Give a neat free-hand sketch of, and describe the pumps used at the Tallah and Wellesley square stations.

GEODESY.

Examiner—LIEUT. BROADBENT, R.E.

1. Draw the following scales:—
   - (*a*). A scale of $\frac{1}{240}$ to show feet;
   - (*b*). a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile, showing divisions of 10 yards;
   - (*c*). a comparative scale to the last to show divisions of 10 mètres.

   N.B.—A mètre = 3·281 feet.

2. Explain the construction and use of a vernier. Illustrate your explanation: (*a*) by a scale of 10 ft. to 1 inch with a vernier to show inches; (*b*) by a sketch with full explanations, of a vernier of a theodolite to measure angles to 10″, the principal arc being graduated to 10′.

3. Describe the method of measuring a line with a chain, indicating the chief things to be guarded against. How can a survey be made with a chain only?

4. For what kind of work is the prismatic compass principally used? Give a short account of the mode of proceeding.

5. Describe the construction of a box sextant, showing how the correct method of graduating the arc is arrived at. What are its advantages and disadvantages as compared with the prismatic compass?

6. Describe how you would set up a theodolite in the field for work, the observations to be taken to ascertain if it is in adjustment, and how you would proceed to adjust the instrument if it required it.

7. By what considerations would you be guided in choosing the trigonometrical stations for a large survey?

8. Describe Gale's traverse system. If the traverse returns to the starting point, what checks have you on the accuracy of the work?

9. How would you ascertain the variation of the compass at any place? How is it that the variation is different at different places?

10. Two straight portions of a railway are inclined to each other at an angle of 140°. They are to be joined by a curve of 2,000 yards radius which it is proposed to lay out with a theodolite by angles at the circumference. Describe the method of proceeding, and calculate the distances of the points when the curvature begins from the intersection of the prolongations of the straight

portions, and also the tangential angle, the chords being 100 ft. long.

11. Describe fully one method of laying out a curve without any angular instruments.

12. Define a 'horizontal line' and a 'level line.'

13. Describe the method of running a line of levels with a 'dumpy level,' and show how the necessity for making corrections for curvature and refraction is avoided.

14. Show how the angles subtended at an inaccessible station may be obtained by means of angles taken at a Satellite station.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—Lieut. Broadbent, R.E.

1. Draw a diagram of a king-post truss. Name each part and describe its use in the structure.

2. What form of wooden truss would you employ for a roof of 40 ft. span? Trace the action of the load on the various parts of the truss.

3. State the principal points to be kept in view in designing a wooden cultre for a masonry arch.

4. Describe the construction of an ordinary newel stair.

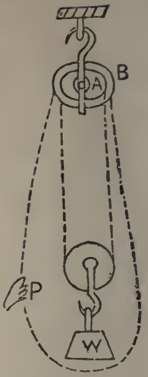
5. Give sketches showing in detail the method you would adopt for connecting together the different parts of a trapezoidal truss for a bridge. Any iron work that is used should be shown.

6. Illustrate by sketches the methods of building up a compound of two or more similar timbers to resist transverse strain. (The compound beam is to be of the same length as its component timbers.)

7. Define the 'advantage of a machine,' and illustrate your definition by an example from one of the 'mechanical powers.'

8. Define the terms 'Pitch circle,' 'Pitch of the teeth' (of a spur wheel) and 'Pitch of a screw.' Give the radius of the pitch circles, the pitch and number of the teeth of a pinion and spur wheel suitable for an ordinary purchase crab.

9. In Weston's patent Block, the pulleys, A and B, are rigidly connected together, so that both turn together on the same axis. An endless chain passes over the pulleys in the manner shown in the sketch. The diameters of A and B being 5 and 6 inches respectively, what power must be applied at P to raise a weight W = 1 ton ?



10. Give the general formula for the relation of the power applied at the end of a lever fixed at right angles to the axis of a screw to the pressure produced by the screw.

11. What useful functions does the fly wheel of a steam engine perform ?

12. Describe with the aid of a sketch the construction and action of the ordinary form of the "governor" of a steam engine.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. How many grams of pottassium chlorate would be required to fill with oxygen a gas-holder of 15 litres capacity, the temperature of the room being 28°C. and the barometer standing at 735 mm., the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0°C and 760 mm. being 0·08936 grams ?

2. Describe the decompositions by which sulphuric acid is prepared. What are the tests for a sulphate in solution ? How many tons of chamber vitriol containing 60 per cent. of pure acid can be prepared from 150 tons of pure iron pyrites, the combining weight of iron being 56 ?

3. State the properties of Marsh gas and explain how it may be prepared. How many litres of carbon dioxide and water gas, respectively, are formed by the combustion of 10 litres of Marsh gas, and how many litres of oxygen are required ?

4. Describe and explain the structure of the flame of a common candle and of the jet produced by the ordinary mouth blow-pipe. Why does the flame of an ordinary lamp appear brighter with than without a chimney-glass ?

5. When is water said to be *hard* Explain how lime is able to render some kinds of hard water soft. How would you test for common salt in water?

6. From what ore is iron usually made in England, and why? Describe the manufacture of cast-iron and the chemical changes which take place in the process.

7. Define the coefficient of linear expansion of a solid body. A bar of metal is 10 feet long at 13°C. and 10·125 feet at 171°C.; calculate the coefficients of its linear, superficial, and cubical expansion, and its length at 0°C.

8. Distinguish between evaporation and ebullition, and state the circumstances which accelerate the former. Describe an experiment to illustrate the influence of pressure on the boiling point of a liquid.

9. Explain the transformation of energy which takes place when water is converted into steam. 1·64 oz. of steam, at 212°F. is condensed by passing it through a worm immersed in water, and thereby the temperature of the water is raised from 62°F. to 116°F. If the weight of the water (including the weight of the vessel which contains it, and the worm reduced in water) be 20 oz., calculate the latent heat of steam.

10. Describe some experiments to show that bodies when cold absorb the same kind of rays which they give out when heated.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Draw a vertical section of the ground, showing the strata which would be exposed in digging a tank to a depth of about 30 feet at or near Calcutta. What evidence of subsidence is afforded by such excavations?

2. Give a short general description of the different classes of rocks and of the mode of their formation. What evidence is there as to the age of the great Trap-flows of Western India?

3. What are *moraines*, and how are they formed? Describe the Boulder clay of Europe, and explain its origin.

4. Explain the meanings of the terms Catchment-basin, Delta and Watershed. To what causes are the sudden floods of the Mahánadi and the Indus, respectively, due?

5. Draw an ideal section of the ground across a valley, and explain by it the supply of water to a perennial spring. Point out the disastrous effect of the destruction of forests on river supply from subsoil drainage.

6. What are *lagoons*, and how are they formed? Trace the probable origin of the Chilka Lake in Orissa.

7. Contrast briefly the Peninsula of India with the Himalayan Zone as regards physical configuration, structure, and geological history.

8. Describe, and account for the monsoons in the Bay of Bengal, stating the modifications which they undergo in passing over Northern India. How do the winter rains of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab originate?

9. Describe the six systems of crystallography, and give examples of minerals belonging to each system.

10. Mention the names of the principal ores of copper, lead, zinc and tin, and give the chemical composition of each.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. H. H. Locke.

1. The intrados line of a certain arch is a perfect semi-ellipse, of the following dimensions:—transverse diameter ("span" of the arch) 35 feet; semi-conjugate diameter ("rise" or height of the arch from springing line to crown) 12 feet. There are 17 equal voussoirs, thedepth of which, from extrados to intrados, is 7 feet. Draw an elevation of this arch, showing all the joints or voussoir lines. Scale 5 feet to an inch.

2. A flooring 15 feet square is covered with regular hexagonal tiles of 1 foot side, alternately white and dark-grey. A perspective drawing of this flooring is required, in which the dark tiles are to be indicated by Indian ink-tinting. You are to select for yourself such positions for the station point, and pictureplane, and such a height of horizon as, in your opinion, will best display the simple tesselation. The scale also is left to you; it being only required that the drawing, when finished, may not (so far as the representation of the tesselation is concerned) exceed the limits of a page of foolscap, but it is not required that the vanishing or measuring points, which you may use in making the drawing, should also fall within these limits. Marks will be awarded according to

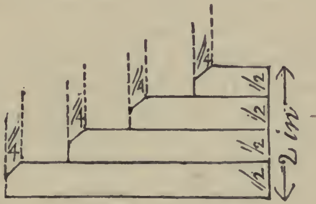
the success with which the tesselation pattern is displayed with good perspective effect, without confusion or distortion, and for neatness of drawing, clearness of tinting, etc.

3. Draw in elevation a Doric capital (either Greek or Roman) for a column 3 ft. 9 in. diameter. Scale one inch to the foot.

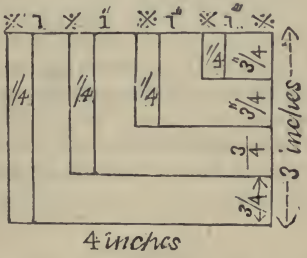
4. Draw the object laid before you according to the instructions attached to it.

Make an isometrical drawing of the object of which a rough free-hand sketch is given below, with dimension figured thereon. Your drawing is to be the full side of the object according to the dimensions here given.

Elevation



Plan



Question No. 2 is the only one for which any "inking-in" is required; for all the others clean clear pencil lines will suffice.

Honor Examination,

1875.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

1. Turn the following lines into modern English :—

Who so gruccheth aught, he doth folye,
And rebel is to him that at may gye.
And certeynly a man hath most honour
To deyen in his excellence and flour,
Whan he is sikor of his goode name.
Than hath he doon his freend, ne him, no schame,
And gladder oughte his freend ben of his deth,
Whan with honour up-yolden is his breth,
Thanne whan his name appalled is for age;
For al forgeten is his vasselage.

2. (*a.*) Explain Chaucer's use of these words :—
nys; nas; nere; nadde; nylle; nolde; nat; nost; nyste.

(*b.*) Analyze, and give the meanings of the following :—
lever; sikerer; alle; criden; flowen; i-write; ferre.

(*c.*) Parse the undermentioned words, and state their meanings :—
yaf; byt; wiste; couthe; cowde; hote; highte; for-blak; arm-gret; y-meynd; aboughte; neste; brente.

3. State briefly some of the principal changes in the English language:

(*a.*) From the time of Chaucer to Spenser.

(*b.*) From the age of Spenser to the reign of Queen Anne.

4. Give a short account of Spenser's Bowre of Blisse. Mention some of the chief moral lessons taught in the 2nd Book of the Faerie Queene.

5. Explain clearly the following passages :—

(*a.*) Allas! and konne ye ben agast of swevenys?

(*b.*) I saugh his sleves purfiled atte honde
with grys, and that the fyneste of a londe.

(*c.*) How longe Juns, thurgh thy cruelté,
Wiltow werreyen Thebes the citee?

(*d.*) And yet doth Juno me wel more schame,
For I dar nought byknowe myn owne name,
But ther as I was wont to hote Arcite,
Now highte I Philostrate, nought worth a myte.
(*e.*) Let him be war, his nekke lith to wedde.
(*f.*) Out brest the blood, with sterne stremes reede:
With mighty maces the bones thay to breste.
(*g.*) The whiles my handes I washt in puritie,
The whiles my soule was soyld with foule iniquities.
(*h.*) Als his faire leman flying through a brooke
She overhent, nought moved with her piteous looke.
(*i.*) So their way does ly,
That one of those same islands, which doe fleet
In the wide sea, they needes must passen by.
(*j.*) For what art thou,
That mak'st thyselfe his dayes-man, to prolong
The vengeance prest? or who shall let me now
On this vile body from to wreske my wrong?
(*k.*) Certes (sayd he) I n' ill thine offred grace,
Ne to be made so happy doe intend.

6. In the clause, "if me thou deigne to serve and sew," what is the meaning of "sew?" Give instances of words in modern English with which it is compounded. How is the word now used?

7. State in plain prose the following:—

Have you not seen when, whistled from the fist,
Some Falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
And, with her eagerness the quarry missed,
Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind.

8. What was the purpose of Dryden in writing Absalom and Achitophel?

Give a brief account of the career of the Duke of Monmouth.

What was the cause of the war with Holland referred to in "Annus Mirabilis?"

9. State your views on the following sentiments:—

(*a.*) 'Tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desires;
And the most difficult of tasks to keep
Heights which the soul is competent to gain.
(*b.*) Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man!

(*c.*) There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.

10. What are the most striking characteristics of Keats' poetry?

11. Interpret the meaning of these lines:—

Bards of Passion and of Mirth,
Ye have left your souls on earth!
Ye have souls in heaven too,
Double-lived in regions new!

THE DRAMA.

Examiner.—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

1. Delineate the character of Brutus as represented in the play of *Julius Cæsar.*

2. In the speech of Antony over the body of Cæsar, mention the chief points which contributed to excite the Roman population.

3. (*a.*) Give an outline of the part taken by Antony in *Antony* and *Cleopatra.*

(*b.*) Compare the two characters which Antony presents in *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatatra.*

4. Explain the following passages:

(*a.*) I have done
As you have done; that's what I can; induc'd
As you have been; that's for my country:
He, that had but effected his good will,
Hath overta'en mine act.

(*b.*) All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she chats him: the kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy reck.

(*c.*) Thus we debase
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble
Call our cares, fears: which will in time break ope
The locks o' the Senate, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles.

(*d.*) Bear with me;
My heart is in the coffin there with Cæsar,
And I must pause till it come back to me.

(*e.*) There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.

(*f.*) Hapless Edward, thou art fondly led—
They pass not for thy frowns as late they did,
But seek to make a new-elected king.

(*g.*) There's a natural
Unceasing war 'twixt cunning and suspicion;
Peace exists only betwixt confidence
And faith. Who poisons confidence, he murders
The future generations.

(*h.*) The human, not the great part, would I act.

5. (*a.*) Explain the causes of the mutiny in the army of Wallenstein.

(*b.*) State the reasons which induced Wallenstein to abandon the Emperor of Austria.

6. Explain the historical allusions of these words of Wallenstein:—

(*a.*) This is our
Requital for that murderous fight at Lützen!

(*b.*) Once already have I
Proved myself worth an army to you—I alone!

7. Give an outline of the part Queen Isabella plays in Marlowe's Edward II.

8. Give a brief account of the struggle of Max. Piccolomini between love and duty.

9. Delineate the character of Peter Van den Bosch in Philip Van Artevelde.

10. State the principal events in the life of Phillip as represented in the play.

11. Criticize the following sentiment:—
That man is not the most in tribulation
Who, resolute of mind, walk's his own way,
With answerable skill to plant his steps.

12. Give the purport of these passages:—

(*a.*) My lord, I'm fearful you mistake the man.
If my account be true, the life he's led
Served rather in its transit to eclipse
Than to shew forth his nature.

(*b.*) We Arteveldes were made for times like these;
The Deacon of the Mariners said well
That we are of such canvas as they use
To make storm-stay-sails.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. Turn the following passages into modern English, and explain their place in Sidney's argument:—

(*a.*) "Nowe, whom shall wee finde (sith the question standeth for the highest forme in the schoole of learning) to bee Moderator? Trulie, as me seemeth, the Poet; and if not a Moderator, even the man that ought to carrie the title from them both, and much more from all other serving sciences."

(*b.*) "Those kinde of objections, as they are full of very idle easiness, sith there is nothing of so sacred a majestie, but that an itching tongue may rubbe itselfe upon it; so deserve they no other answer, but in steed of laughing at the jest, to laugh at the jester. Wee know a playing wit can prayse the discretion of an Asse; the comfortablenesse of being in debt, and the jolly commoditie of being sick of the plague."

2. Point out and account for the main points of difference between Sidney's English and that of the present day.

3. With what two very different parties has Sidney a controversy in his "Apologie?" Give some account of these controversies during and after Sidney's age.

4. Compare Sidney's estimation of the use of Poetry with Mill's and with Coleridge's.

5. "Agreeing with Wordsworth in his demand for a reformation of poetic diction, Coleridge protests against Wordsworth's errors of defect and exaggeration." Give an account of the revolution in literature in which Coleridge and Wordsworth were engaged together, and show how far they differed from one another in the views they held.

6. Explain ——— with notes ———.

(*a.*) "The dying man, knaves!" rejoined the Baron; "I promise thee we shall all be dying men an we stand not to it the more stoutly. But I will relieve the guard upon this caitiff companion of yours.—Here, unfried-hag-fiend of a Saxon witch—hearest me not?—tend me this bed-ridden fellow, since he must needs be tended, whilst these knaves use their weapons.—Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlaces and quarrels—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain."

(*b.*) "By my halidom," said he, "we have forgotten, Sir Prior, to name the fair Sovereign of Love and Beauty, by whose white hand the palm is to be distributed. For my part, I am liberal in my ideas, and I care not if I give my vote for the black-eyed Rebecca."

(*c*.) "Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halfling—so help me the God of Abraham!" said the Jew, clasping his hands. "I am an impoverished wretch——the very gaberdine I wear is borrowed from Reuben of Tadcaster."

The Templar smiled sourly as he replied, "Beshrew thee for a false-hearted liar!" and passing onward, as if disdaining farther conference, he communed with his Moslem slaves in a language unknown to the by-standers."

7. How far are the characters of Prince John, Isaac, and De Bracy original, and how far are they borrowed?

8. Illustrate from Ivanhoe (1) the relations that existed between the Saxons and Normans in England in that age, (2) the customs and forms of Chivalry.

9. Mr. Ruskin writes of Scott's fine sense of the picturesque. Mr. Carlyle says that Scott's genius was not dramatic. Examine these criticisms.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. What events gave occasion to Hooker's great work? Discuss the value of this work in English Literature.

2. "Law being imposed either by each man upon himself, or by a public society upon the particulars thereof, or by all nations of men upon every several society, or by the Lord himself upon any or every of these; there is not amongst these four kinds any one but containeth sundry both natural and positive laws." Explain exactly the place of this assertion in the chain of Hooker's reasoning; and examine the remark of Hallam, that "Hooker held the unqualified doctrine of the mutability of all positive law."

3. Carefully characterise the style of Hooker.

4. Characterise Burke as a thinker and writer.

5. Compare Burke's theory of Beauty with other theories on the same subject.

6. Explain at length Mr. Ruskin's view of the relation of Art to Morality, and criticise it.

7. "But the superiority of the literature itself [of Greece and Rome] for purposes of education, is still more marked and decisive." How does Mr. Mill establish this conclusion?

8. Explain the following passages :—

(*a.*) "Is it possible, that man being not only the noblest creature in the world, but even a very world in himself, his transgressing the law of his nature should draw no manner of harm after it? Yes, 'tribulation and anguish unto every soul that doeth evil.'"

(*b.*) "A church is far more easily improved from within than from without."

(*c.*) "It would be difficult for any body to imagine that "Rule Britannia," for example, or "Scots wha hae," had no permanent influence on the higher region of human character; some of Moore's songs have done more for Ireland than all Grattan's speeches: and songs are far from being the highest or most impressive form of poetry."

9. "Mill excels in Exposition." What are the chief methods of attaining effectiveness of style in this kind of composition? Illustrate them from Mill's "Address."

10. Explain what is meant by *simplicity*, *clearness*, *strength*, *energy*, *pathos*, *the Ludicrous*, *Humour*, *Wit* as qualities of style.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. Compare in detail the English and the Sanscrit Alphabets. Does the comparison suggest any argument on the vexed question of the origin of language?

2. Explain with illustrations the law of the transmutation of Consonants.

3. Explain the rival theories as to the origin of "Roots."

4. State and illustrate the chief rules that must be followed in tracing derivations.

5. How far do the signs of cases in Anglo-saxon and in English agree with those in Sanscrit? Give illustrations.

6. "Every English sentence is in its essence Anglo-Saxon, and therefore German, not Romance, even though it consists only of words of Romance origin." Justify each part of this statement.

7. Trace the history of the following words, accounting for each change that took place in meaning, sound, or spelling: gossip, sycophant, journeyman, influence, uncouth, artillery, jeopardy, jealousy, prevaricate.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

Select one of the following subjects :—

1. The English poets of the nineteenth century.
2. The literature of England from the death of Cromwell to the Revolution of 1688.
3. Oliver Cromwell.

SANSKRIT.

PROSE AND POETRY.

Examiner—Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna.

I. Write notes on the following extracts, after the manner of Mallinatha.

(1.) एकैकवृत्तेः प्रतिलोकपालं
पतिव्रतात्वं जगृहुर्दिशां याः ।
वेद स्म गाथा मिलितास्तदासा-
वाशा इवैकस्य नलस्य वश्याः ॥

(2.) वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिलासावतीतस्य सिन्धुः
पाण्डुच्छायातटरुहतरुभ्रंशिभिर्जीर्णपर्णैः ।
सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती
कार्श्यं येन त्यजति विधिना स त्वयैवोपपाद्यः॥

(3.) सैव मे शरणमस्तु शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायां सर्व्वगलश्ग्रामशार्व्वरान्धकारपूराध्मातगभीरगह्वरायामस्यां महाटव्यामेकाकीनो मे प्रसुप्तस्येत्युपधाय वामभुजमशयिषि ।

(4.) अयि हृदय किमिदमकार्य्यवदध्यवसत्रापि तदसम्भवे किमेवमुत्ताम्यसि ।

(5.) भूषणमणिरणितदत्तलयसंवादिपादचारमपदेशस्मितप्रभाभिषिक्तविम्बाधरमवस्रंसितप्रतिसमाहितशिखण्डभारं— उपरिपरिवर्त्तितत्रिकविलग्नलोलकुण्डलमवगणितकर्णपूरकनकपत्रप्रतिसमाधानशीध्रतानतिक्रमितक्रीडनकमसकृत्क्षिप्यमानहस्तपादवाह्याभ्यन्तरभ्रान्तकन्दुकं···निषद्योत्थाय निमील्य उन्मील्य स्थित्वा गत्वा चैवातिचित्रं पर्य्यक्रीडत राजकन्या ।

II. वदरीतपोवननिवास-
निरतमवगात मान्यथा ।
धातुरुदयनिधने जगतां
नरमंशमादिपुरुषस्य गाङ्गतम् ॥

(*a.*) Give the root of अवगात. What is the meaning of the word here? How does it come to bear that meaning?

(*b.*) In what metre is the above *sloka* composed?

(*c.*) Why is the word उदयनिधने not used with the 6th case-ending, according to the general rule of Syntax?

(*d.*) Explain, by quotation, the 4th line.

III. Point out and explain the rhetorical figures in the following extracts. What part of speech is **सृष्टि** in the 2nd *sloka?*

(1.) स्थित्यतिक्रान्तिभीरूणि स्वच्छान्याकलितान्यपि ।
तोयानि तोयराशीनां मनांसि च मनस्विनाम् ॥

(2.) ईश्वरस्य जगत्कृत्स्नं सृष्टिमाकुलयन्निव ।
अस्ति योऽस्त्रीकृतस्त्रीकस्तस्य वैरमनुस्मरन् ॥

IV. Explain, by quotations or otherwise, the allusions in the following *slokas* :—

कथं वादीयतामर्वाङ्मुनिता धर्म्मरोधिनी ।
आश्रमानुक्रमः पूर्व्वैः स्मर्य्यते न व्यतिक्रमः ॥
वलिसद्म दिवं स तथ्यवागुपरि स्माह दिवोऽपि नारदः ।
अधराथ कृता ययेव सा विपरीताजनि भूविभूषया ॥
पञ्चेषुविजयासक्तौ भवस्य क्रुध्यतो जयात् ।
येनान्यविगृहीतारिजयकालनयः श्रितः ॥

V. गुणापवादेन तदन्यरोपणात्
भृशाधिरूढस्य समञ्जसञ्जनम् ।
द्विधेव कृत्वा हृदयन्निगूहतः
स्फुरन्नसाधोर्विवृणोति वागसिः ॥

(*a.*) In what sense is **अपवाद** used in the foregoing *sloka?* What is its ordinary acceptation? Illustrate your answer by quotations.

(*b.*) Comment grammatically on भृशाधिरूढस्य.

(*c.*) How would you explain that the use of हृदयं in the third line is not a violation of the following syntactical rule "जनितान्वयस्य निराकाङ्क्षत्वम्"?

(*d.*) Is वागसि an उपमा or a रूपक? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. किमन्यदद्यापि यदस्त्रतापितः
पितामहो वारिजमाश्रयत्यहो।
स्मरन्तनुच्छायतया तमात्मनः
शशाक शङ्के स न लङ्घितुं नलः॥

(*a.*) Why are the words पितामह and वारिज used in the above *sloka* in preference to other words of the same import?

(*b.*) Is there any व्यङ्ग्यार्थ in the 3rd line; if so, to which class of ध्वनि does the *sloka* belong?

(*c.*) In what sense is शङ्के used in the 4th line?

VII. Point out all the verbs in the following extract, and write grammatical notes on them. Parse सौधभित्तिं

ततः क्षणादेवावनिदुर्लभेन स्पर्शेनासुखायिषत किल मे गात्राण्यह्लादयिषतेन्द्रियाण्यभ्यमनायिष्ट चान्तरात्मा—कथन्त्विदमिति वामतो वलितदृष्टिः समया सौधभित्तिं अङ्गनाजनमलक्षयम्।

VIII. To which school of Hindu Philosophy and to what particular tenet of that school does the following *sloka* allude? What are the writer's objections to that tenet? How do the philosophers of that school meet them?

एकस्य विश्वपापेन तापेऽनन्ते निमज्जतः ।
कः श्रोतस्यात्मनो भीरो भरः स्यात् दुरितेन ते ॥

IX. (1.) "In contradiction, however, to the date usually assigned to the work *(Dasakumaracharita)* or to any earlier era, we have one internal proof that it is later even than the reign of Bhoja, for the last of the stories relates to the prince who is said to be a member of his race—the *Bhoja-vansa.*"—*Professor Wilson.*

(2.) "दण्ड्याचार्य्यः कालिदासादिभ्यः प्राचीनकविरिति——

"जाते जगति वाल्मीकौ

कविरित्यभिधाभवत् ।

कवी इति ततो व्यासे

कवयस्त्वयि दण्डिनि" इति

प्राचीनपद्येन प्राचीनतरोऽयमिति नात्रसन्देहः ।"

Bidyodaya.

Comment on the above.

X. *Original.*	*Translation.*
(1.) "तदालोचननिश्चिततत्कृत्यैरमात्यै राजा विज्ञापितोऽभूत् देव निरुपायेन दैवसहायेन योद्धुमरातिरायाति, तदस्माकं युद्धं साम्प्रतमसाम्प्रतम् ।"	1. When the ministers heard this intelligence, they advised the king to retire into the fort, and resign to them the conduct of the war.
(2.) "लावण्योपमितपुष्पसायक भूनायक भवानेव भाविन्यपि जन्मनि वल्लभो भवत्विति ।"	2. May that Lord, whose beauty was as the flowery bow of Kama, be again my husband in my future life.
(3.) "तस्यैव कृते विशिष्टस्थानवर्त्तिनः कष्टानि तपांसि, महान्ति दानानि, भीमानि समुद्रलङ्घनादीनि च मानवाः समाचरन्ति ।"	3. The duties of an ascetic are severe, and imply liberal gifts, perilous conflicts, and crossing deep waters.
(4.) "सौम्य यद्यपि ददाम्याजन्मनो मूषितं धनं, न त्वर्थपतिदारापहारिणः शत्रोर्मे मित्रमुखस्य धनमित्रस्य चर्म्मरत्नप्रत्याशां पूरयेयमदत्वैतदयुतमपि यातनामनुभवेयमियं मे साधीयसी सन्धा ।"	4. ———— and told him, that though I might give up all the other wealth I had stolen, I would never restore my false friend's magical purse and I was accordingly punished, but in vain as I defied my judge.

(5.) "तन्नन्दिनीं-सुवृत्तां —कश्चिन्मगधनाथमन्त्रिसम्भवो रत्नोद्भवो नाम रमणीयगुणालयो उपयम्य सुवस्तुसम्पदा श्वशुरेण सम्मानितोऽभूत्।"	5. He had a daughter named Suvritta, who was married to a man of great wealth and abilities, the son of the minister to the king of Magadha.

Are the above English passages inaccurate translations of the original, as a writer in the Bidyodaya says?

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna.

1. इदं कविभ्यः पुर्व्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे ।
विन्देम देवतां वाचममृतामात्मनः कलाम् ॥

(*a.*) Shew that the above *sloka* observes the following canon of a *nandi*, and that *Kalidasa* and *Sudraka* have not violated it in their *Sakuntala* and *Mrichcha-katika.*

आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता स्तुतिर्यस्मात् प्रयुज्यते ।
देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नान्दीति संज्ञिता ॥
माङ्गल्यशङ्खचक्राब्जकोककरवसंशिनी ।
पदैर्युक्ता द्वादशभिरष्टाभिर्वा पदैरुत ॥

(*b.*) Why does *Bhavabhuti* use the obsolete word नमोवाकं here?

2. एवमहमार्य्यमिश्रान् प्रणिपत्य विज्ञापयामि, यदिदं वयं मृच्छकटिकं नाम प्रकरणं प्रयोक्तुं व्यवसिताः । एतत् कविः किल

द्विरदेन्द्रगतिश्चकोरनेत्रः परिपूर्णेन्दुमुखः
सुविग्रहश्च ।
द्विजमुख्यतमः कविर्बभूव प्रथितः शूद्रक
इत्यगाधसत्वः ॥

(*a.*) Why is मृच्छकठिक so called? Why is the drama classed under the head of प्रकरण ?

(*b.*) Discuss the etymology of आर्य्य.

(*c.*) Which of the three twice-born castes does द्विजमुख्यतम here mean, and why?

(*d.*) Is the repetition of the word कवि here exceptionable?

3. Explain the following extracts, clearing up the allusions, where necessary.

(१) कामं नीचमिदं वदन्तु पुरुषाः स्वप्ने च यद्वर्द्धते
विश्वस्तेषु च वञ्चनापरिभवश्चौर्य्यं न शौर्य्यं
हि तत् ।
स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं वद्धो न
सेवाञ्जलिः

मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पुर्व्वं कृतो
द्रौणिना ॥

(२) तदयमनुचराज्ञानियन्त्रणोन्मुक्तवीरसमयसङ्कलदसह्यदुःखनिभृतैर्यूथपतिभिरार्य्येण च सपत्तपातवाष्पेण वीक्ष्यमाणः स्वद्रोहशपथयन्त्रितसशोकविभीषणेन याच्यमानशरीरसौष्ठवः प्रयत्ननिरुद्धनिष्ठुरप्रहारमर्म्मच्छेदवेदनावेगः परिष्वङ्गव्याजविधृतसुग्रीवकण्ठपरिधीकृतस्वकण्ठकनककमलमालागुणः शक्रसुनुरसन्नामपि दशायां वीरश्रिया प्रदीप्यते ।

(३) चन्दनश्चन्द्रशीलाद्यो दैवादद्य सुहृन्मम ।
चन्दनं भोः स्मरिष्यामि सिद्धादेशस्तथा यदि ॥

4. Point out and explain the rhetorical figures and defects (if any) in the following :—

(१) दरिद्र्याद्ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः
निस्तेजाः परिभूयते परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते ।
निर्विण्णः शुचमेति शोकपिहितो वुद्ध्या परित्यज्यते
निवुद्धिः क्षयमेत्यहो निधनता सर्व्वापदामास्पदम् ॥

(२) अज्जस्सबि णाम गुणो दोसो त्ति वुच्चदि,

जइ एव्वं ता चन्दालोए बि अन्दआरो त्ति
वुच्चदि।

(३) मुखं यदि किमिन्दुना यदि चलाञ्चले लोचने
किमुत्पलकदम्बकैर्यदि तरङ्गभङ्गी भ्रुवौ।
किमात्मभवधन्वना यदि सुसंयताः कुण्डलाः
किमम्बुरुहडम्बरैर्यदि तनूरियं किं श्रिया॥

(४) प्राप्तः संप्रति रामरावणरणः स्नेहस्त्र
निर्व्यञ्जकः
तस्मिन्नञ्जलिरेष शान्तमथवा वीर्य्येषु वः
के वयम्॥

5. Is there any grammatical inaccuracy in the following *sloka*? Has it caused any rhetorical defect?

दारिद्र्याद्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न
दारिद्र्यं अल्पक्लेशं मरणं दारिद्र्यमनल्पकं दूःखम्॥

6. विदू।......भो वअस्स चारुदत्त उट्ठेहि
उट्ठेहि
अम्हाणं गेहे सन्दिं दइअ चोरो णिक्कन्तो।
चारु। भवतु भोः अलं परिहासेण।
विदू। भोः ण परिहासो पेक्खदु भवं।
चारु। कस्मिन्नुद्देशे।

विदू । भो एसो ।

चारु । (विलोक्य) अहो दर्शनीयोऽयं सन्धिः,—
कथमस्मिन्नपि कर्म्मणि कुशलता !

विदु । भो बअस्स अअं सन्धी दुवेहिं ज्जेव दिणो भवेत् आदु आअन्तुएण सिक्खिदुकामेण वा, अण्णधा इध उज्जइणीए को अम्हाणं घरविहवं ण आणादि ।

(*a.*) Shew how far the foregoing scene is consistent with the characters represented.

(*b.*) Who are the persons referred to by दुवेहिं in the last speech ?

(*c.*) Give a Sanskrit synonym of आदु in the same speech.

7. पुण्योऽपि भीमकर्म्मा निधिर्व्रतानां चकास्त्यमितशक्तिः ॥
मूर्त्तिमभिरामघोरां बिभ्रदिवाथर्वणो निगमः ॥

(*a.*) What is the principal *rasa* of the above *sloka?* What are its आलम्बन, उद्दीपन, अनुभाव and सञ्चारिभाव here? Define the *rasa,* according to *Kavya prakasa.*

(*b.*) Why is the word पुण्य used in the masculine?

(*c.*) What is the force of अपि.

(*d.*) Explain why बिंभ्रत् is used instead of बिभ्रन्.

(*e.*) Who is spoken of in the above *sloka*?

(*f.*) Explain the simile in the above *sloka*.

8. रामात् प्राप्तमहार्घवीरमरणस्याशास्तिरेषाद्य मे
योऽहं सूर्य्यसुतः स एष भवतां योऽयं स वत्सोऽङ्गदः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above lines, and point out the rhetorical defect.

(*b.*) Some read शक्रसुत for सूर्य्यसुत, which reading do you prefer, and why?

9. Translate into Sanskrit :—

'Tis bravely done, thou worthy minister,
Thou saintly priest, thou human Vrihaspati,
The mercenary herd obey their lords
For their own profit; should they hold their faith
In time of adverse fortune, they expect
That future days will give back power and wealth.
How few, like thee, regardless of reward,
And animated, by remembered kindnesses,
Unwearied labour in the perilous service
A master no more lives to recompense?
How shall I charge the enmity of such
As thou to friendship? It but little profits
To court alliance with a fool or coward;
Nor do the brave and wise claim our dependance,
Unless fidelity confirm their worth.
They, who to intellect and courage join
Devoted faith, are wedded to their lords,
In adverse, ever as in prosperous fortune.

THE VEDAS.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Give a short account of the works constituting *vaidik* literature.

2. To which of the principal parts of the *vedas* do the *suktas* and the *áranyakas* belong, and why?

3. According to certain European orientalists, the *upanisats* do not form any portion of the *vedas.* What is your own opinion on the subject?

4. How does *vaidik* Sanskrit differ from later Sanskrit? Illustrate some points of difference by quotations.

5. (१) प्रातर्युजा विबोधयाश्विनावेह गच्छतां।
अस्य सोमस्य पीतये ॥

(२) या सुरथा रथीतमोभा देवा दिविस्पृशा।
अश्विना ता हवामहे ॥

(३) या वां कशा मधुमत्यश्विना सूनृतावती।
तया यज्ञं मिमिक्षतं ॥

(४) न हि वामस्ति दूरके यत्रा रथेन गच्छथः।
अश्विना सोमिनो गृहं ॥

(*a.*) Give the different meanings of the third *rich.*

(*b.*) Bring the fourth *rich* into prose order, supplying any omissions, if necessary.

(*c.*) Paraphrase the first *rich.*

(*d.*) Parse प्रातर्युजा in the first *rich.*

(*e.*) Account for आ and ई in the word रथीतमा in the second *rich,* and for आ in यत्रा in the 4th.

(*f.*) Analyse विबोधयाश्विनाविह in the first line.

(*g.*) Why does दिवि in the word दिविस्पृशा retain its case-ending?

(*h.*) Give the etymology of सूनृतावती and मिमिक्षतं

(*i.*) In what metre are the above *richs* composed?

6. Explain in Sanskrit:—

आ ग्ना अग्न इहावसे होत्रां यविष्ठ भारतीं ।
वरूत्रीं धिषणां वह ॥
अभि नो देवीरवसा महः शर्म्मणा नृपत्नीः ।
अच्छिन्नपत्रा सचन्तां ॥
इहेन्द्राणीमुपह्वये वरुणानीं स्वस्तये ।
अग्नायीं सोमपीतये ॥
प्र मंहिष्ठाय, वृहते, वृहद्रये सत्यशुष्माय तवसे मतिं भरे ।
अपामिव प्रवणे यस्य दुर्द्धरं राधो विश्वायु शवसे अपावृतं ॥
अध ते विश्वमनु हासदिष्टय आपो निम्नेव सवना हविष्मतः ।

यत् पर्व्वते न समशीत हर्यत इन्द्रस्य वज्र श्नथिता
हिरण्ययः
अस्मै भीमाय नमसा समध्वर उषो न शुभ्र आभरा
पनीयसे ।
यस्य धाम श्रवसे नामेन्द्रियं ज्योतिरकारि हरिती
नायसे ॥

7. Translate into English:—

सुरूपकृत्नु मूतये सुदुघामिव गीदुहे ।
जुहूमसि द्यवि द्यवि ॥
उप नः सवनागहि सीमस्य सीमपाः पिब ।
गीदा इद्रेवती मदः ॥
अथा ते अन्तमानां विद्याम सुमतीनां ।
मा नी अति ख्यं आगहि ॥
अस्मा इदु प्र तवसे तुराय प्रयो न हर्मि स्तोमं
माहिनाय ।
ऋचीषमायाध्रिगव ओहमिन्द्राय ब्रह्माणि रात-
तमा ॥
अस्मा इदु प्रय इव प्रयंसि भराम्यांगूषं बाधे
सुवृक्ति ।
इन्द्राय हृदा मनसा मनीषा प्रत्नाय पत्ये धियो
मर्ज्जयन्त ॥

अस्मा इदु त्यमुपमं स्वर्षां भराम्यांगूषमास्येन ।
मंहिष्ठमच्छोक्तिभिर्मतीनां सुवृक्तिभिः सूरिं वावृधध्यै ॥

8. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(N. B. Preference to be given to *vaidic* Sanskrit.)

Indra, of wonderful splendour, come hither: these libations, ever pure, expressed by the fingers of the priests, are desirous of thee.

Indra, apprehended by the understanding and appreciated by the wise, approach and accept the prayers of the priest as he offers the libation.

Fleet Indra, with the tawny coursers, come hither to the prayers of the priest, and in this libation accept our proffered food.

Inasmuch as all people commit errors, so do we, divine Varuna, daily disfigure thy worship by imperfections.

Make us not the objects of death, through thy fatal indignation, through the wrath of the so displeased. We soothe thy mind, Varuna, by our praises, for our good, as a charioteer his weary steed.

My tranquil meditations revert to the desire of life, as birds hover around their nests.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

चमसवदविशेषात् ॥ ८ ॥

पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशब्दत्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह, कस्मात् मन्त्रवर्णात्,

अजामेकां रोहितशुक्लकृष्णां
बह्वीः प्रजाः सृजमानां स्वरूपाः ।
अजो ह्येको जुषमाणोऽनुशेते
जहात्येनां भुक्तभोगामजोऽन्यः ॥ इति ।

अत्र हि मन्त्रे रोहितशुक्लकृष्णशब्दै रजःसत्वतमांस्यभिधीयन्ते । रोहितं रजः रञ्जनात्मकत्वात्, शुक्लं सत्वं प्रकाशात्मकत्वात्, कृष्णं तमः आवरणात्मकत्वात् । तेषां साम्यावस्थाऽवयवधर्मैर्व्यपदिश्यते रोहितशुक्लकृष्णेति । न जायत इति चाजा स्यात्, मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिरित्यभ्युपगमात् । नन्वजाशब्दः छागायां रूढः । वाढं, सा तु रूढिरिह नाश्रयितुं शक्या विद्याप्रकरणात्, सा च बह्वीः प्रजास्त्रैगुण्यान्विता जनयति, तां प्रकृतिं अजो ह्येकः पुरुषः जुषमाणः प्रीयमाणः सेवमानो वाऽनुशेते, तामेवाविद्ययात्मत्वेनोपगम्य सुखी दुःखी मूढोऽहमित्यविवेकितया संसरति, अन्यः पुनः अजः पुरुषः उत्पन्नविवेकज्ञानो विरक्तो जहाति एनां प्रकृतिं भुक्तभोगां कृतभोगापवर्गां परित्यजति मुच्यत इत्यर्थः, तस्मात् श्रुतिमूलैव प्रधानादिकल्पना कापिलानाम् ।

1. Translate the above passage into English.

2. Write an epitome of the answer which Sancarácharja gives to the above argument.

3. What is meant by "purusha" in the above argument?

4. What function, if any, does the Sánkhya allow to the Purusha?

5. What system in modern philosophy resembles the Sánkhya, and what the Nyáya?

6. Was the Nyáya in its origin a theistic system? Give reasons for whatever you say in answer.

7. How do you distinguish "ákása" from the *air* and *space* "desa" in the categories of the Nyáya?

8. How do the Sánkhya and the Nyáya argue as against each other?

वत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तं क्षीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरज्ञस्य ।
पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रधानस्य ॥५७॥

दृष्टमचेतनमपि प्रयोजने प्रवर्त्तमानं, यथा वत्सविवृद्ध्यर्थं क्षीरमचेतनं प्रवर्त्तते एवं प्रकृतिरचेतनापि पुरुषविमोक्षणाय प्रवर्त्तिष्यते। न च क्षीरप्रवृत्तेरपीश्वराधिष्ठाननिबन्धनत्वेन साध्यत्वान्न साध्येन व्यभिचार इति साम्प्रतं, प्रेक्षावत्प्रवृत्तेः स्वार्थकारुण्याभ्यां व्याप्तत्वात् ते च जगत्सर्गाद्व्यावर्त्तमाने प्रेक्षावत्प्रवृत्तिपूर्व्वकत्वमपि व्यावर्त्तयतः न ह्यवाप्तसकलेप्सितस्य भगवतो जगत् सृजतः

किमप्यभिलषितं भवति नापि कारुण्यादस्य सर्गे प्रवृत्तिः, प्राक् सर्गाज्जीवानामिन्द्रियशरीरविषयानुत्पत्तौ दुःखाभावेन कस्य प्रहाणेच्छा कारुण्यं, सर्गोत्तरकालं दुःखिनोऽवलोक्य कारुण्याभ्युपगमे दुरुत्तरमितरेतराश्रयत्वं कारुण्येन सृष्टिः सृष्ट्या च कारुण्यमिति। अपि च करुणया प्रेरित ईश्वरः सुखिन एव जन्तून् सृजेन्न विचित्रान्, कर्म्मवैचित्र्यात् वैचित्र्यमिति चेत् कृतमस्य प्रेक्षावतः कर्म्माधिष्ठानेन, तदनधिष्ठानमात्रादेवाचेतनस्यापि कर्म्मणः प्रवृत्त्यनुपपत्तेस्तत्कार्य्यशरीरेन्द्रियविषयानुत्पत्तौ दुःखानुत्पत्तेरपि सुकरत्वात्। प्रकृतेस्त्वचेतनायाः प्रवृत्तेर्न स्वार्थानुग्रहो न कारुण्यं प्रयोजकमिति नोक्तदोषप्रसङ्गावतारः। पारार्थ्यमात्रन्तु प्रयोजनमुपपद्यते तस्मात् सुष्ठूक्तं वत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तमिति ॥५७॥

9. Translate the above passage into English.

10. How does Sancaráchárja meet this argument?

11. Compare with the doctrine of the Sánkhya the following lines of the Raghuvansa, and show to what extent Kapila and Kalidása agreed, and where they differed?

वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥

12. Show what analogy may be traced between the three Hindu systems (Nyáya, Sánkhya and Vedanta) and Buddhism. Exhibit the points of agreement and disagreement.

13. Show also the bearing of those systems on the existing popular rules of faith and practice.

रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् ।
पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ।

14. Translate the above two lines.

15. Is there any *sutra* in which it is held that "purusha" is really neither bound nor emancipated? Cite it.

16. How can that sutra be reconciled with the sutra cited above under question 8?

17. In what sense can the Sánkhya be called an atheistic system?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

रामोऽपि हतमारीचो निवर्त्स्यन् खरनादिनः ।
निरवर्त्स्यन्न चेदार्ता सीतायावितथैव नः ।

1. Parse **निवर्त्स्यन्**. What is its root? Is it a verb in the parasmai or atmane pada? If the latter,

why is it in the parasmai pada here? Does it take the parasmai pada in any other tense?

2. Can the word निर्वत्स्यन् ever have any other meaning than that in the above line? What difference is there in grammar and meaning between निवर्त्स्यन् and निरवर्त्स्यन्?

सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीचीं चक्षुमेकिकां।
विज्ञायामंस्त काकुत्स्थः क्षये क्षेमं सुदुर्लभं॥

3. Derive सध्रीचीं, and give its meaning as well as the meaning and root of क्षये. Give another word in which the same root may be found in a similar sense.

तथार्त्तोऽपि क्रियां धर्म्म्यां सकालेनामुचत क्वचित्
महतो हि क्रिया नित्या छिद्रे नैवावसीदति॥ २४॥
आह्वास्त स मुहुः शूरान् मुहुराह्वत राक्षसान्।
एत सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयतः राघवं॥ २५॥
स्वपोषमपुषद्युष्मान् या पक्षिमृगशावकाः।
अद्युतच्चेन्दुना सार्द्धं तां प्रब्रूत गता यतः॥ २६॥
गिरिमन्वसृपद्रामो लिप्सुर्जनकसम्भवां।
तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत्॥ २७॥
सीतां जिघांसू सौमित्रे राक्षसा आरतां ध्रुवं।
इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं सम्प्रहारेऽश्चुतत्तयोः॥ २८॥

इदं कवचमच्योतीत् साश्वोऽयं चूर्णितो रथः।
एह्यमुं गिरिमन्वेष्टुमवगाहावहे द्रुतं ॥ २९ ॥
मन्युर्मन्ये ममास्तम्भीद्विषादोऽस्तभद्द्युतिं।
अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्तथाजरत्॥ ३० ॥
गृध्रस्येहाश्वतां पक्षौ कृत्तौ वीक्षस्व लक्ष्मण।
जिघांसोर्नूनमापादि ध्वंसोऽयं तां निशाचरात्॥३१॥
क्रुद्धोऽदीपि रघव्याघ्रो रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात्।
अबोधि दुःस्थं त्रैलोक्यं दीप्तैरोपरि भानुवत्॥ ३२॥
अताय्यस्वोत्तमं सत्वमप्यायि कृतकृत्यवत्।
उपाचायिष्ट सामर्थ्यं तस्य संरम्भिणोमहत्॥३३॥

4. Translate the above lines into English.

5. Give the roots of आर्तः and अजारीत् Is the latter ever used in a sense different from what it bears in this place? If so, give an instance. Show also by a citation from the Rig Veda Sanhita (within the portion allotted for the Honor Test) that जरा is used there in an opposite sense.

एष्टारमेषिता संख्ये सोढारं सहिता भृशं ॥८॥३१॥

6. By what are आर्तः and सोढारं governed? Why, and by what rule of Panini? Why have these two words not got the इट् while their nominative forms have it?

ऊचे संवरिषीष्ठास्त्वं गच्छ शत्रोः पराक्रमं ।
ध्वृषीष्ठायुधि मायाभिः त्वरिता शत्रुसंमुखं ॥९॥२७॥

7. What are the roots of संवरिषीष्ठाः and ध्वृषीष्ठाः What nouns do you know as derived from the root of ध्वृषीष्ठाः and in what sense literally ?

म्रियामहे न गच्छामः कौशल्यायनिवल्लभां ।
उपलभ्यामपश्यन्तः कौमारीं पततां वर ॥७॥९०॥

8. Give the derivation and meaning of कौशल्यायनिवल्लभा and कौमारी.

दृष्ट्वा सुषुप्तं राजेन्द्रं पापोऽयं विषमाशयः ।
चारकर्म्मणि निष्णातः प्रविष्टः प्रमदावनं ॥ ८२ ॥
सुप्रतिष्णातसूत्राणां कपिष्ठलसमत्विषां ।
स्थितां वृत्ते द्विजातीनां रात्रावैक्षत मैथिलीं ॥८३॥
सर्व्वनारीगुणैः श्रेष्ठां विष्टरस्थां गविष्ठिरां ।
शयानां कुष्ठले तारां दिविष्ठामिव निर्म्मलां ॥८४॥
सुषाम्नीं सर्व्वतेजःसु तन्वीं ज्योतिष्टमां शुभां ।
निष्टपन्तीमिवात्मानं ज्योतिःसात्कुर्व्वतीं वनं ॥८५॥
मधुसाद्भुतकिञ्जल्कपिञ्जरभ्रमराकुलां ।
उल्लसत्कुसुमां पुण्यां हेमरत्नलतामिव ॥८६॥
विलोचनाम्बु मुञ्चन्तीं कुर्व्वाणां परिषेसिचां ।
हृदयस्येव शोकाग्निसन्तप्तस्योत्तमव्रतां ॥८७॥

दृष्ट्वा तामभनग्वृक्षान् द्विषोघ्नन् परिसेधतः ।
परितस्तान् विचिक्षेप क्रुद्धः खर्यमिवानिलः ॥८८॥

ते विज्ञायाभिसोष्यन्तं रक्तैरक्षांसि सव्यथाः ।
अन्यैररण्यायतं मेवुर्व्वरक्षाशृङ्खलादिभिः ॥९०॥

पुंसा भक्ष्येण बन्धूनामात्मानं रक्षितुं बधः ।
क्षमिष्यते दशास्येन कृत्येयं तव दुर्म्मतिः ॥ १२७॥

आचिकूटमकार्षुर्ये त्वत्कानिर्ज्जङ्गमं जगत् ।
दशग्रीव कथं ब्रूषे तानबध्यान्महीपतेः ॥१३९॥

9. Translate the above lines into English.

10. Derive सुषाम्नीं निष्टपन्ती कृत्या and give the root of मेवुः

रावणस्येह रोत्स्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः ।
viii. 120.

11. How is रावणस्य governed? Cite the sutra of Panini on the subject.

12. Compare the terminations of लट् and लृट्. Show the analogy that the terminations of the latter tense in the 1st and 2nd persons bear to those of the former.

13. Show that the terminations of *Vidhi ling* and *Asir ling* are throughout analogous, and point out the analogy.

14. Find a similar analogy between the terminations of लट् and another tense. Also between those of लृङ् and another tense. Exhibit your answer clearly by a Paradigma, pointing any differences between Vedic and modern use.

15. Show the principal Vedic variations from modern usage in the conjugation of verbs.

16. Compare the Vedic श्रुधि कृधि वृधि आगहि with their modern forms, and show how the latter developed from the former.

17. In addition to तव्य अनीय and यत् (modern passive affixes) there is another form in the same sense in the Vedas which has become obsolete. What is it?

18. Give the Vedic peculiarities of क्त as far as they may be collected from the portion fixed in the Honor Test.

ESSAY.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an essay in English on the story of the *Ramayana.* Is it a true story or a myth? What evidence may be collected on the subject from names of towns, villages and other places in India called after heroes of that poem, but not inhabited by Arja classes? Cite such names and give their geography. In what state was the Deccan in the age of the *Ramayana?* The character of Rama as pourtrayed in that work, to what extent is it affected by the account of Báli's death and the banishment of Sita—the character of Rávana—of Bibhishana—of Indrajit.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. State the subject and the limits of the science of Political Economy. To what extent is Political Economy a practical science?

2. Define the terms Value, Price, Rent, Profit, Wages, Cost of Production. If several commodities have a joint cost of production. what determines the value of each?

3. Does the price of labour depend in any, and if any, in what degree and under what circumstances on the price of provisions? Does the price of provisions depend in any, and if any, in what degree on the price of labour?

4. State Ricardo's theory of Rent. What, according to this theory, would be the effect on rents, of improvements in the science of agriculture? Does rent ever form part of the cost of production?

5. Define productive labour. Give the origin and refutation of the doctrine of over-production, or excess of supply.

6. Define the terms Money and Currency; and state your reasons for using or not using these terms identically. To what extent and under what conditions is it practicable, and to what extent is it advisable to use as a legal tender both metallic and paper money?

7. Describe fully the Indian Currency. Is a Gold Currency desirable for India? How do you account for the comparative failure of the Government Paper Currency Measure in India? Show that the conditions of India are favourable to stability of currency.

8. Uniformity of taxation is a peculiarity of Indian Finance. State the chief objections to uniform taxation in India. Wherein does the incidence of taxation in India differ from that of most European States?

9. State with especial reference to Britain and India the advantages and disadvantages of defraying extraordinary public expenses by loans.

10. What are the chief objections to a real sinking fund, that is, to an excess of revenue over expenditure, with a view of discharging the National Debt?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Internal Affairs, 1603—88.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Describe two important conspiracies against the person of James I. instituted early in his reign. Mention dates and names of persons connected with them, and trace their results.

2. Give an account of the attempt made by James I. to impose episcopacy upon Scotland, pointing out the difficulties in his way and the result of his undertaking.

3. Give some account of the treaty of Ripon particularizing the events which led to it, the persons taking part in it, and its conclusion.

4. Narrate the important events and negociations which took place in the year 1642 and led to the civil war in England.

5. Describe the part taken and the attempts made by the Scots in the civil war.

6. Was the execution of Charles I. justifiable? Was it prudent? Discuss these questions.

7. Give an account of important attempts made to restore the Stuart dynasty during the Government of Cromwell.

8. Describe the political parties in England at the close of the reign of Charles II.

9. Give an account of the second declaration of indulgence published by James II. with its consequences.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Foreign and Colonial, 1603—88.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Describe the treaty of James I. with the Dutch arranged in 1608, giving some account of the state of European political affairs at the time.

2. Give an account of the cause, progress and conclusion of the war fought for the Crown of Bohemia, particularizing the interest felt and the part taken in it by James I.

3. Narrate the causes and events of the war with France declared by Charles I. in 1627.

4. Describe the principal occurrences of Cromwell's war with the Dutch, giving dates.

5. What were the articles of the Peace of Breda? Give a brief account of the preceding war.

6. By whom and for what reason was the Triple Alliance broken? What important military events ensued?

7. Give an account of the Peace of Nimeguen.

8. What was the colonial policy of James II.? Give a short account of the North American Colonies during his reign.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Literary and Biographical, 1603—88.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Give a short account of the principal English works of Lord Bacon, arranging them either in the order of time, or according to the departments to which they belong.

2. Who were the authors and what are the subjects of the following works? "Polyolbion," "Cooper's Hill," "The Anatomy of Melancholy," "Leviathan," "Hydriotaphia," "Hudibras."

3. Over what period of English History do Shakespeare's historical plays extend? Name these plays in the chronological order of their subjects.

4. Omitting Shakespeare, mention in chronological order the names and chief works of the English dramatists down to the end of the reign of James II.

5. Sketch briefly the biography of Lord Clarendon, so as to show the nature and amount of his connexion with the transactions which he records in his history, and to indicate, on the one hand, his probable qualifications, and on the other his probable prejudices.

6. Omitting Clarendon's History, mention other historical works referring to the period of the civil war also written by contemporaries, indicating where you can their character and special merits.

7. Enumerate and characterise briefly the principal English parliamentary orators in the reign of Charles I.

8. Mention the chief contemporaries of Milton, and indicate the nature of the writings of each.

9. Trace the history of periodical literature in England from the first publication of the "Weekly News" in 1622 down to 1688.

10. Name the authors of the following works, and arrange them in order according to the date of their death:—"Religio Medici," "Davideis," "Ductor Dubitantium," "Behemoth," "Britannia," "The Gull's Hornbook."

HISTORY.

Guizot: Hallam: Taylor.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Define *Civilization.* Wherein does the civilization of modern Europe differ from that of Asia, and how do you account for the difference?

2. State the origin and nature of the Feudal System. What intrinsic causes rendered the permanency of feudalism impossible?

3. To what moral and social causes do you attribute the crusades? Show by a few general facts the influence which they exerted upon the social condition of Europe.

4. Mention the principal checks upon the royal authority in the time of Henry VII. In what year of his reign was the Statute of Fines passed, and what was its real intention?

5. Trace historically the judicial powers of the House of Lords. Give a short account of the contest between the two houses in the case of Skinner and the East India Company; and state the great constitutional principle which was thereby settled.

6. Do you know any Government except the British, where hereditary and democratical power have been so blended as to maintain their respective influences? To what circumstances do you attribute the general harmony between the two legislative bodies in the British Constitution?

7. Trace the history of the Law of Treason in England down to the reign of William III., and state the alteration which was made in the law during the reign of this monarch.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the Earl of Danby's administration from 1673 to 1678. What important questions of constitutional law arose on the impeachment of Danby?

9. State the general principles of historic evidence; and institute a comparison between the classical and the sacred writings, in

relation to the proof of the genuineness and authenticity of each kind.

10. Give some account of the manner in which the manuscripts of classic authors were preserved during the Middle Ages.

ESSAY.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.

The growth of the British Constitution during the reigns of the last three Stuart Kings.

PHILOSOPHY.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. What objections have been urged against Mr. Mill's Psychological Theory of the belief in an external world, and how does he answer them? Give your own opinion on the various points in dispute.

2. Expound the functions of our organism in originating and developing a knowledge of the essential qualities of matter and of the existence of an external world.

3. Compare, as regards agreements and differences, the classification of qualities of matter made by Sir W. Hamilton with that elaborated by Mr. H. Spencer. What distinction of these qualities is recognized, and in what way accounted for by Mr. J. S. Mill?

4. Give a general account of the objects, conditions and laws of representation. Discuss particularly the relation between the represented object and the original presented object. Comment on the statement endorsed by Sir W. Hamilton;—"memory does not belong alone to the cognitive faculties, but the same law extends in like manner over all the three primary classes of mental phenomena."

5. Summarize the arguments by which Mr. H. Spencer establishes the position that inconceivability of the negative is the ultimate test of truth. Within what limits is the test true, and in what circumstances is the application of the test illegitimate, and the result likely to be fallacious?

6. What, according to Mr. Bain, are the essential characteristics of Intelligence? Describe concisely the various methods of association by which, in his opinion, all intellectual phenomena are to be explained.

7. Give a summary statement of the evidence on which a belief in the existence of First or Intuitive Truths is justified. Explain the process and the successive stages of their development into general propositions. What priority is attributed to them in calling them *First Truths?*

8. Give a brief outline of Mr. H. Spencer's system of Psychology; and, assuming its truth, examine its bearing upon the two opposed systems of intuitionalism and associationalism as regards their truth or falsehood.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M.A.

1. Indicate the scope of Ethics, and explain its relation to Politics. What different views have been entertained regarding this relation?

2. All moral theories, ancient and modern, are ultimately reducible to two grand schools. State precisely the distinguishing psychological and ethical doctrines of these schools; and refer to their proper heads the theories of Aristippus, Kant, Comte, and that which places virtue in "obedience to the will of God."

3. What were the principal ethical tenets of Aristotle? The practice of virtue (energeia) precedes and creates the capacity (dunamis): how does Aristotle explain this?

4. Give Plato's view of justice. Against what doctrine was it directed? How does Bentham explain Injustice?

5. State and criticise Hobbes' view of Moral Approbation.

6. Starting with the assumption that men have an equal right to all things and are originally in a state of mutual warfare, how does Hobbes explain the termination of this state and the means of securing the peace of society?

7. What is Clarke's view regarding the nature of Virtue? How is it criticised by Sir James Mackintosh. How would you reply?

8. State and criticise Butler's doctrine of Moral Obligation. How does he show that man is made for society and to promote the happiness of it?

9. What, according to Smith, constitutes a sense of merit and

of demerit? How does he explain the influence of fortune on these sentiments?

10. Give a summary of the ethical doctrines of Hutchison, Mandeville and Mill.

11. Explain Kant's theory as to the difference of validity between the dictates of the speculative and of the practical reason. "The only good thing in the world is a good will," what does he mean?

12. Briefly contrast the methods of ancient and modern Ethics.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. What distinction between real and nominal definitions does Mr. J. S. Mill recognize? To which class do mathematical definitions belong? How does he account for the peculiar certainty attaching to mathematical demonstrations?

2. Expound the joint or double method of agreement. In what respect does it differ from,

(*a*) the simple method of agreement;
(*b*) the method of difference.

Mr. Mill points out that this method, if the conditions are fulfilled, is free from the characteristic imperfection of the simple method, and also proves that the inferred cause is the only possible cause of the phenomenon under investigation; explain.

3. Explain the deductive method and its utility in application to (*a*) empirical laws, (*b*) intermixture of effects.

4. Reproduce Mr. Mill's criticism on the doctrine of the meaning of propositions that they express a relation between ideas. According to his psychological views, of what ultimately are the subjects and predicates of propositions names? Is there any difference between Mr. Mill's and Mr. H. Spencer's opinions on this point? Contrast Mr. Mill's own doctrine of the import of propositions with that of Sir W. Hamilton.

5. Explain the nature of an analogical argument? What distinguishes an analogical from an inductive inference? Elucidate and illustrate the fallacy of false analogy.

6. What, in Mr. Mill's opinion, are the nature and value of the syllogism? What are his reasons for rejecting the commonly received syllogistic axiom *de omni et nullo*, and what axioms does he propose to substitute for it? Mr. Bain defends the axiom *de*

omni, and Mr. H. Spencer points out an ambiguity in Mr. Mill's proposed substitute.

7. Explain in what different ways imperfection attaches to the method of agreement, and in what ways it may be remedied.

8. In what way does Mr. Mill criticise Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of the concept? Carefully state his own. Point out any defects you recognize in it, and give what you conceive to be the true explanation of the formation of the concept.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M.A.

1. Account, independently of tradition or revelation, for the belief in the Supernatural, and for the practice of Expiation and Prayer before the rise of speculative thought.

2. Describe and illustrate the two general modes of Rational Theology, with a note on the literature of each mode.

3. State and criticise the argument of Clarke for the existence of God.

4. Account for the idea of Causation, and adduce what arguments you can against the Development Theory of the world.

5. State what is called the Teleological argument for the existence of God, with an illustration from organized life and from the mental constitution. Is organized life by itself a sufficient ground?

6. State and examine any two of the objections which have been urged against the argument from Design.

7. Notice the chief forms in which Pantheism has been entertained. What is its special modern form? What is Hylozoism?

8. What constitutes a veritable Divinity? and how far does the Philosophy of the unconditioned, how far that of the conditioned, afford such a Deity?

9. Follow Butler's line of argument to show that the present life is one of Probation and Discipline.

10. How far does "the ignorance of man" aid Theology where analogy fails? What is the most modern expression of this view?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Sime, M.A.

1. State the main divisions of Greek Philosophy previous to Sokrates, with the names of its principal cultivators, and the periods when, and the places where, the different sects flourished.

2. Explain and illustrate the Pythagorian Philosophy. How far was it an advance on preceding thought? How does it appear in the Ethics of Aristotle?

3. Tell what you know of the Philosophy of Heraclitus, and compare with it the "Logic" of Hegel.

4. What view does Lewes give of the Sophists? and what do you think of his opinion? How does Sokrates refute them?

5. State clearly Plato's doctrine of ideas with the substance of Aristotle's criticism of it.

6. Give some account of the Alexandrian Philosophy, particularly in its relation to the Sceptics.

7. Note precisely the point of dispute between Nominalism and Realism, and describe the cause which gave rise to, and the circumstances which embittered, the controversy.

8. Contrast the philosophical methods of Bacon and Descartes. What is the proper relation of these methods to each other?

9. Set forth the cardinal points in the system of Spinoza, noting wherein he agreed with, and wherein he differed from, Descartes.

10. Trace the progress of Idealism in the history of British Philosophy.

11. Represent both sides of the dispute between Hamilton and Schelling regarding the proper object of philosophy.

12. Trace very briefly the history of the doctrine of final causes.

MATHEMATICS.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. Aldis, M.A.

1. Prove that an infinite series is convergent if after any fixed term the ratio of each term to the preceding is numerically less than some quantity which is itself less than unity.

Will the series be convergent if this ratio (< 1) continually approaches unity as its limit? Investigate the conditions under which the series whose general term is $\frac{1}{n\,(\log n)^p}$ is convergent or divergent.

2. Find the number of solutions, in positive integers, of the equation $ax + by = c$.

Find the coefficient of x^{82} in the expansion of $(1 - x^5 - x^7 + x^{12})^{-1}$ in ascending powers of x.

3. Shew how to find the number of positive integers which are less than a given number N and prime to it.

4. Given $\sin x = n \sin (x + a)$, shew how to expand x in powers of n.

5. Resolve $x^m + 1$ into factors.

6. In a spherical triangle prove that—

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A,$$

and hence deduce the four formulæ known as Gauss' Theorems.

7. Find the angular radius of the small circle described about a given spherical triangle.

Find also the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed spheres of a regular polyhedron.

8. Prove that in any equation, complete or incomplete, the number of positive roots cannot exceed the number of changes in the signs of the coefficients; and in any complete equation the number of negative roots cannot exceed the number of continuations in the signs of the coefficients.

Find all the positive commensurable roots of the equation.

$$x^6 + 5x^5 + 5x^4 - 7x^3 - 29x^2 - 57x - 18 = 0.$$

9. Investigate the conditions under which Newton's method of approximating to the numerical value of the root of an equation is legitimate.

Evaluate to three places of decimals the root of the equation

$$x^4 - 40x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 42 = 0$$

lying between 1 and 2 .

10. Find the equation to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4a^2$ referred to new axes given by the straight lines

$$12y^2 - 25xy + 12x^2 + ay + ax - a^2 = 0$$

and hence deduce that the rectangles contained by the segments of the chords of this circle formed by these lines are equal.

11. Investigate the nature of the curve represented by the general equation of the second degree for all cases in which $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

Find the equation representing the axes of the conic

$$2x^2 + 3xy - 4y^2 - 3ax + 2by - ab = 0$$

12. Prove that all chords of a conic section, which subtend a right angle at a given point of the curve, intersect on the normal at that point.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. The coefficients of x^2, xy, and y^2 in the general equation of the second degree are a, $2b$, and c, respectively: show that if the axes be turned through any angle w, $b^2 - ac$ is an invariant.

Find the condition necessary that an asymptote of the curve may pass through the origin.

2. The foci of the conic whose equation is $a\,x^9 + 2\,b\,x\,y + cy^2 = d$ are given by the equations $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{a - c} = \frac{xy}{b} = \frac{d}{b^2 - ac}$.

3. Enunciate and prove Brianchon's theorem.

Given five tangents to a conic, show how to find the points of contact; and given five points on a conic, show how to find the tangents at those points.

4. Show that the equation to a circle circumscribing the fundamental triangle is $\beta\gamma \sin A + \gamma\alpha \sin B + \alpha\beta \sin c = 0$.

What locus is represented by the equation

$$a\,(\alpha^2 - \beta\gamma) + (b - c)\ \alpha\,(\beta - \gamma) = 0.$$

5. A conic section is inscribed in a triangle and touches the sides opposite the angles A, B and C, in A′, B′, and C′ respectively: any point P is taken in B′C′, and CP, BP, meet AB, AC, in R and Q; show that QR is a tangent to the curve.

6. Define a differential coefficient. Prove from your definition that if ϕ be the angle between the radius, vector and the tangent at any point P of a curve, and s be the length of the arc AP of the curve measured from a fixed point A on the curve, $\cos\,\phi = \frac{dr}{ds}$.

Also assuming the definition, and employing ordinary algebraical developments only, show that the differential coefficient of

$$\log\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}.$$

7. Change the independent variable from x to θ in the equation

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} + \frac{2\,x}{1 + x^2}\,\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{(1 + x^2)^2} = 0 \text{ where } x = \tan\,\theta$$

and show that the equation $ry^2 - 2sxy + tx^2 = px + qy - r$ may be reduced to the form $\frac{d^2 z}{dv^2} + z = 0$ by putting $z = u \cos v$, $y = u \sin v$.

8. Prove that the radius of curvature at any point of a curve $= r\,\dfrac{dr}{dp}$.

Find the relation between p and r in the case of the lemniscate whose equation is $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$; and prove that the radius of curvature at any point is $\dfrac{a^2}{3r}$.

9. Integrate the following expressions with respect to x
$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a + b\sqrt{x}}}$; $\dfrac{1}{(x^2 + ax + a^2)^2}$: and find the value of

$$\int_0^{2a} \frac{x^n\,dx}{\sqrt{2\,ax - x^2}}.$$

10. If $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ $\quad A'x + B'y + C'z + D' = 0$ be the equations to two planes, show that the conditions that they should be parallel are that $\dfrac{A}{A'} = \dfrac{B}{B'} = \dfrac{C}{C'}$; and that they will be perpendicular if $AA' + BB' + CC' = 0$.

Find the angle between the planes whose equations are

$$2x + \sqrt{3}\,y + \sqrt{2}\,z = 0 \text{ and } \sqrt{3}\,x + y = 0.$$

11. The equation to an ellipsoid is $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ and (f, g, h) is any point: interpret the equation $\dfrac{fx}{a^2} + \dfrac{gy}{b^2} + \dfrac{hz}{c^2} = 0$.

Show that the locus of the pole of the plane $Ax + By + Cz = 1$ with regard to a system of surfaces confocal with the surface whose equation is $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ is given by the equations

$$\frac{x}{A} - a^2 = \frac{y}{B} - b^2 = \frac{z}{C} - c^2.$$

12. The directions cosines of the axis of a cylinder are l, m, n, and the radius of the base is r: the axis passes through a point whose co-ordinates are a, b, c, find the equation to the cylinder.

13. Investigate a method for determining the existence of umbilici on a surface.

Find the umbilici of the surface whose equation is

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^p + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^p + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^p = 1.$$

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS, AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. A common balance being loaded with unequal weights, find the position in which it will rest.

State the requisites of a good balance, and the way in which they may be secured.

2. A set of forces, the algebraical sums of whose resolved parts in two directions at right angles to each other are X and Y, act on a particle P, and keep it at rest; show that the locus of P may be obtained by solving the differential equation $X + Y\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

Find the point on a circle at which a particle acted on by gravity and a magnetic force in the highest point of the circle varying inversely as the square of the distance will be at rest.

3. When any number of forces act on a rigid body, find the condition that they should reduce to a single resultant, and the equation to the straight line in which it acts.

4. Show how the centre of gravity of a solid may be found by dividing the body into polar elements.

A solid is formed by joining a portion of a paraboloid of revolution to a right circular cone, the circular bases being equal, and the vertical angle of the cone a right angle: find the position of the solid when resting on a horizontal plane.

5. Find the attraction of a circular arc on a particle situated at the centre of the circle.

The sides of a quadrilateral are uniform, and attract with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance a particle placed within it: if the rectangle under the sides containing any angle be equal to the rectangle under the sides containing the opposite angle, show that when the particle is in equilibrium it is equally distant from those angular points.

6. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Four equal spheres of the same material are fastened together so as to be mutually in contact and float in water so that three of them are just immersed, prove that their specific gravity is $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}$.

7. What is vapour? Is the vapour of water visible? Explain why water boils at a lower temperature than 212° Fahrenheit on the top of a mountain. Give an account of the phenomena of dew and hoar frost.

8. Distinguish between whole and resultant pressures; and find the condition that the pressures of a heavy incompressible fluid on a given surface may be equivalent to a single resultant.

A vessel whose boundaries are an octant of an ellipsoid and two of its three principal planes is filled with water, show that the action of the fluid pressures on the curved surface is equivalent to a single resultant whose equation referred to the principal axes of which Z is vertical is

$$\frac{x-\frac{3}{8}a}{\frac{1}{a}}=\frac{y-\frac{3}{8}b}{\frac{1}{b}}=\frac{z-\frac{3\pi c}{16}}{\frac{\pi}{2c}}.$$

9. Rays diverge from a given point, find a surface which will refract them accurately to another given point.

A hemisphere of glass has its spherical surface silvered: light is incident from a luminous point Q, in the axis of the figure produced, on the plane surface; show that if q is the focus of the emergent pencil, A the centre of the semicircle, and O its vertex, μ the refractive index for glass, $\frac{1}{Aq}-\frac{1}{AQ}=\frac{2\mu}{OA}$.

10. Show how to determine the position of the primary and secondary foci of a pencil of rays obliquely incident on a spherical reflecting surface.

11. Determine the magnifying power of a lens for given positions of the object and eye with respect to the lens.

Show that if P, Q be two small equal objects in the axis of a lens and on opposite sides of it, the angle subtended at P by the image of Q is equal to the angle subtended at Q by the image of P.

12. Describe Ramsden's and Huyghen's eye-pieces pointing out the relative advantages of each. Why can the latter never be used in a telescope intended for measuring?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. Aldis, M.A.

1. When a point moves in a plane curve, shew how to express its component velocities at any instant along and perpendicular to the radius vector drawn from a fixed point in the plane of the curve.

Two points P and P′ move with uniform velocities V and V′ along fixed straight lines OPA, OP′A′. Shew that if the apparent angular velocity of the one point as seen from the other point be zero, then v : v′ : : OP : OP′.

2. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction and with a given velocity, shew how to determine the orbit round a centre of force $= \frac{\mu}{(\text{dist})^2}$.

A particle describes an ellipse (semiaxis major = a, excentricity = e) about a centre of force $\frac{\mu}{r^2}$. At the extremity of the minor axis a velocity $\frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{e}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}}$ along the minor axis is imparted to it by a sudden blow at right angles to its path. Shew that the new periodic time will be to the old :: $e^3 : \sqrt{(2e^2-1)^3}$.

3. A particle moves under the action of given forces on a given smooth surface; determine the motion and the pressure on the surface. Deduce that the length of the path from point to point will be a minimum, if there be no impressed forces.

4. A particle moving in a resisting medium, of which the resistance varies as the product of the density and the square of the velocity, is acted upon by a central force; shew how to find the differential equation to the orbit.

5. Explain what is meant by the "equation of continuity" in fluid motion, and obtain it in the form

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d(\rho u)}{dx} + \frac{d(\rho v)}{dy} + \frac{d(\rho \omega)}{dz} = 0$$

Investigate the motion of an incompressible fluid in a uniform tube of small section.

6. Explain the nature of the assumptions upon which the resistance of a stream of water on a solid of any form is calculated. Determine the motion of a heavy sphere descending vertically in a fluid, and apply the result to explain the distribution of sediment by currents in the ocean.

7. Describe the construction and use of the Altazimuth. When the errors of Tabular Azimuth and Zenith Distance are given, shew how to find the corresponding errors of R. A and N. P. D.

8. Shew how the time may be found when the latitude is known, by observing equal altitudes of the sun before and after the meridian passage.

9. Compare the effect on the observed position of a heavenly body of Refraction and Aberration.

Shew how to determine the constant of Refraction from observations of circumpolar stars.

10. Investigate the method by which the equatorial horizontal parallax of the moon can be obtained from observations made from two places situated on the same meridian.

11. Explain the nature of Precession and Nutation, and calculate the effect of general precession on the Right Ascension and Declination of a star.

12. Shew how to calculate the length of the moon's shadow; and explain the conditions under which a solar eclipse will be total or annular.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. W. N. BOUTFLOWER, B.A.

1. If A B C be the angles of a plane triangle, l, m, n, known quantities and $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$; show that when x and y are eliminated from the equations $f(x) + 2 \cos A = kl$, $f(y) + 2 \cos B = k\,m$, $f(xy) + 2 \cos C = k\,n$. The resulting equation to determine k is

$l\,m\,n, k^3 - (l^2 + m^2 + n^2 + 2\,m\,n \cos A + 2\,l\,n \cos B + 2\,l\,m \cos C)\,k^2 + 4\,(l \sin B, \sin C + m \sin A, \sin C + n \sin B, \sin A)\,k = 0.$

2. Prove that $\log(1 + \sin x)$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{\underline{|3}} - \frac{2\,x^4}{\underline{|4}} + \frac{5\,x^5}{\underline{|5}} - \text{\&c.}$$

3. Two cones of equal volume have a common axis and their bases in the same plane. Supposing them to approximate in form till they coincide, show that the surface of revolution formed by the rotation of the curve, whose equation is $27\,x^2y = 4c^3$, round the axis of y is the locus of their ultimate intersections, the axis of y being the common axis of the cones, and the axis of x being any straight line perpendicular to it in the plane of their bases.

4. The length of the evolute of the ellipse, whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^9} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, is $\frac{4\,(a^3 - b^3)}{ab}$; and the area enclosed is $\frac{3\pi}{8}\frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{ab}$.

5. The vertex of a triangle is fixed, while its base of constant length moves along a given straight line; show that the locus of the centre of the circumscribed circle is a parabola.

6. The locus of the centres of equilateral hyperbolas, touching

the sides of a given obtuse angled triangle, is the circle with respect to which the given triangle is self-conjugate.

7. A cylinder, filled with fluid whose density is p, is closed at both ends, and then suspended from a point in the rim of one end. If h be the height of the cylinder, r the radius of the base, and α the angle at which the axis of the cylinder is inclined to the vertical; show that the resultant pressure on the curved surface is equal to $\pi g \rho r^2 h \sin \alpha$.

8. A paraboloid of revolution floats in stable equilibrium with its axis vertical and vertex downwards. If it be slightly displaced, show that the times of its vertical and angular oscillations will be equal, if its radius of gysation about a horizontal axis through its centre of gravity be the geometric mean between a and $c - \frac{h}{3}$, where h is the height of the part of the paraboloid above the liquid, $4c$ the latus rectum, and a the height of the portion immersed.

9. A lens is placed in the centre of a concave mirror, the axes being coincident; a pencil is directly incident on the lens, and after refraction is reflected at the mirror, and again refracted through the lens; prove that the last geometrical focus is the same as if the pencil had been once reflected at a mirror coincident with the image of the concave mirror formed by the lens.

10. Four convex lenses whose focal lengths are a, b, b, a are placed at intervals $a + b$, $2b\frac{a+b}{a-b}$, & $a + b$ on the same axis; show that the emergent ray is in the same straight line with the incident ray.

11. Show that any three equal conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, lie in the cone whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2}(2a^2 - b^2 - c^2) + \frac{y^2}{b^2}(2b^2 - a^2 - c^2) + \frac{z^2}{c^2}(2c^2 - a^2 - b^2) = 0$.

12. If the surface whose equation is

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - b^2} + \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2} = 1$$

be cut by the surfaces whose equations respectively are

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = p^2,$$
$$a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 z^2 = q^2;$$

the curves of intersection will be at right angles whatever be the values of p and q.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. ALDIS, M.A.

1. Sum to infinity the series—

$$\frac{1-1^2}{1\cdot 2}+\frac{1+2^2}{2\cdot 3}+\frac{1+3^2}{3\cdot 4}+\frac{1-4^2}{4\cdot 5}+\cdots\cdots$$

2. Find the values of α and β, given that they are roots of the equation

$$x^4-4x^3+6x^2-5x+2=0$$

and that $\alpha^2+\beta^2=5$.

3. An ellipse of constant excentricity e passes through a fixed point O and always touches a fixed straight line AB. If the $\perp^r$ distance of O from AB be h, and if the major axis of the ellipse makes a constant angle α with AB show that the minimum area of the ellipse

$$=\frac{\pi h^2 \sec^2 \alpha\sqrt{1-e^2}}{4\sqrt{1-e^2+\tan^2\alpha}}.$$

4. A smooth wire is bent into the form of a parabola with its axis vertical and vertex upwards. A weightless elastic string, the unstretched length of which is equal to the latus rectum has a heavy bead (weight $=\lambda$) attached to its middle point, while the ends are fastened to rings sliding on the wire. Shew that in the position of equilibrium the string will be stretched to twice its natural length.

5. A smooth sphere (coefficient of restitution $=$ e) is acted upon by an attraction $=\mu\times$ distance from an infinite smooth plane. If it be projected from any point on the plane with vel. V at an angle α with the plane, shew that after an infinite number of rebounds the sum of the areas of the loops formed between the path of the sphere and the straight line passing through the points of impact, will be

$$\frac{V^2\sin 2\alpha}{\mu(1-e)}$$

6. A hollow cone whose height $=$ height of the water barometer is filled with water and inserted with axis vertical and vertex downwards into the receiver of an air pump, the upper surface being exposed to the atmosphere. If T be the time in which the cone is emptied through a small hole at the vertex when the receiver is open to the atmosphere, and t the time when the receiver is kept exhausted, prove that $T : t :: 3 : \sqrt{2}$.

7. A bead P slides on a smooth circular wire APB, which revolves with uniform angular vel. ω round a vertical diameter AB. The bead is projected from A with a vel. $= a\,\omega$ and is acted upon solely by a vertical force $= \omega^2 \times$ distance of P below the centre of the circle. Find the equation to the curve traced by the projection of P on a horizontal plane.

8. An infinite number of stars of equal finite size and uniform intrinsic brightness are arranged in an endless series of spheres round a common centre O. If the number of stars in each sphere is proportional to the surface of the sphere, and if the number of stars of each sphere visible from O : number of stars of that sphere eclipsed by intervening stars :: apparent area of sky uncovered by interior stars : apparent area covered by interior stars, shew that from O the sky will appear as a solid vault of uniform brightness.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Describe in detail the process of the analysis of coal gas.

An analysis of Calcutta gas gave the following numbers. Calculate the percentage composition of the gas.—

Original volume	115	m-m. at	29·2°C.
After absorption of CO_2	109·7	,,	
,, ,, O	109·2	,,	
,, ,, $C_n\,H_{2n}$ ...	101·8	,,	29·3°C.
Re-measured vol. of CH_4, H, CO			,,
and N...	56·1	,,	,,
After addition of O	181·9	,,	,,
After explosion	102	,,	,,
After absorption of CO_2	72·1	,,	,,
Vol. of Nitrogen...	9·4	,,	,,

Given $H = A - D$, $CH_4 = \frac{1}{3}\,(2C - 3A + 2D)$, $CO = \frac{1}{3}\,(3A - 2C + D)$ where $A =$ vol. of H, CO and CH_4, $C =$ contraction, and $D =$ Vol. of CO_2.

2. State under what heads organic compounds are classified and give an example of each class.

3. A mixture of a silver, lead and mercurous salt is given. State how you would separate each substance and individually recognize it.

4. Give as many examples as you can of elementary substances which have, respectively, monatomic, triatomic, tetratomic and hexatomic molecules.

5. State how you would analyse a substance containing the following mixtures:—Silver, Arsenic, Aluminium, Barium and Magnesium.

6. What are the three chief considerations which determine the atomic weight of an element, and which is the most important of them?

7. What is M. Lieben's theory of the acids of Phosphorous? Draw diagrams to illustrate it.

8. What is the action of Chlorine on (1) Hydriodic acid, (2) Hydrobromic acid, (3) Potassium Bromide, (4) Sodium Iodide?

What is the action of Iodine on Bromic acid, and what that of Bromine on Iodic acid?

9. Give the modern definitions of Acids, Bases and Salts.

10. State how you would distinguish the compounds of arsenic from those of antimony.

HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Describe the method of measuring the linear dilatation of solids proposed by Ramsden, and that by Lavoisier and Laplace, and compare them as to their relative efficiency.

2. Describe Dumas' method for the determination of vapour-density, and calculate the vapour-density of sulphide of carbon from the following data:—

Excess of weight of globe full of vapour at 59°C. and 752.5 mm. above weight when full of air at 15°C. and 765 mm. = 0·3 grains. Volume of globe at 12°C. = 190*c.c.* Coefficient of expansion of glass = 1÷38700.

3. Establish Dr. Apjohn's formula for the wet and dry bulb hygrometer, *viz.*

$$F = f' - A\,(t - t')\,h.$$

Calculate the value of the constant A, approximately, and state the value adopted by Dr. Apjohn.

4. Describe Favre and Silbermann's mercurial calorimeter.

5. Prove that the velocity of draught in a chimney whose height is h is given by

$$v^2 = 2gk\,(t'-t)\,h$$

where k is the coefficient of expansion of air and t' and t the temperatures of gases in the chimney and of the external air, respectively.

6. Compare the heat spectrum of the sun with that of the electric light and explain the probable cause of the differences. Give a full account of the different methods by which Professor Tyndall has determined the relative amounts of obscure and luminous radiation from different sources.

7. A given mass of air is suddenly compressed from a volume V to a volume $V(1-m)$; show that the increase of temperature is approximately $0{\cdot}41mT$, where T is the absolute temperature of air before compression.

8. If the temperature be maintained constant, show from thermodynamical principles that those substances which increase in volume as the temperature rises give out heat when the pressure is increased, and those which contract as the temperature rises absorb heat when the pressure is increased.

9. Describe Sir W. Thomson's method of obtaining a scale of absolute temperatures.

10. Prove that the height to which a liquid will ascend between two plates is equal to the height to which it rises in a capillary tube whose diameter is equal to twice the distance between the plates.

11. Give an account of the kinetic theory of gases, and show how Boyle's law follows from it. Show also that the kinetic energy of the unit of mass of a gas is proportional to the absolute temperature.

MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. Enunciate the laws of divided currents. A battery having an electromotive force of 1000 units is connected with a circuit having a galvanometer at the end. The resistance is:—

Circuit	= 8	units.
Galvanometer	= 10	„
Battery	= 10	„

A fault occurs at the middle of the circuit offering a resistance of 20 units: compare the force of the current before and after the fault.

2. Describe in detail Wheatstone's method for determining the velocity of electricity.

3. Give a description of the tangent galvanometer; and prove that the intensities of different currents are proportional to the tangents of the corresponding angles of deflection.

4. Explain what is understood by charging a series of Leyden jars by cascade; and show that if n similar jars are so charged the inside of the first jar receiving a unit of positive electricity and developing m of negative electricity on the outside, that the positive electricity is equal to $\frac{1-mn}{1-m}$, and the negative $m\left(\frac{1-mn}{1-m}\right)$

5. Compare the weights which two similar magnets can sustain; the weight of one being 27 and the other 1 pound.

6. Write a brief history of the Electric Telegraph, and describe the instruments of Bouelli and Caselli.

7. Give a short account of the unit of electrical resistance adopted by the British Association.

8. What are the causes of atmospheric electricity?

9. A disturbing magnet is placed end on towards the poles of the disturbed magnet (the energy of the magnets are supposed to be collected in the poles and the attractive and repulsive forces to vary inversely as the square of the distance) find the angular velocity impressed on the disturbed magnet.

10. Give a short account of Gauss's explanation of terrestrial magnetism.

HISTORY AND LOGIC OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. J. O'Kinealy.

1. State Faraday's theory of Statical Electrical Induction.

2. Give the arguments for and against the theories :—
   (*a.*) of one or two fluids;
   (*b.*) the material reality of the electric fluid.

3. Trace the progress of the theory of terrestrial magnetism.

4. Relate the discovery of electro magnetic action.

5. What is the present belief regarding the thermal phenomena of chemical action?

6. Point out the distinction between observation and experiment. Compare their relative advantages.

7. Give the substance of Mill's criticism on the mathematical theory of probabilities.

8. What is the nature of analogical evidence and on what circumstances does its value depend?

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B.A.

1. Explain the following passages with especial reference to the italicized words and phrases, adding illustrative notes wherever they may seem necessary:

(*a*.) "It much *repairs* me
To talk of your good father. In his youth
He had the wit which I can well observe
To-day in our young lords; but they may jest
Till their own scorn return to them unnoted
So like a courtier; contempt nor bitterness
Were in his pride or sharpness; if they were
His equal had awak'd them; and his honour,
Clock to itself, knew the true minute when
Exception bid him speak, and at this time
His tongue obeyed his hand: who were below him
He used as *creatures of another place;*
And bow'd his eminent top to their low ranks
Making them proud of his humility
In their poor praise he humbled."

What varieties of reading and punctuation have been given in the above passage?

(*b*.) The king hath happily received, Macbeth,
The news of thy success; and when he reads
Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his: silenc'd with that,
In viewing o'er the rest o' the self same day
He finds thee in the stout Norwegian ranks
Nothing afraid of what thyself didst make,
Strange images of death."

(*c*.) *Dol.*—They say Pointz has a good wit.

Fal.—He a good wit? Hang him, baboon! his wit's *as thick as Tewksbury mustard;* there's no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet.

Dol.—Why does the prince love him so then ?

Fal.—Because their legs *are both of a bigness ;* and '*a* plays at quoits well ; and *eats conjer and fennel ;* and *drinks off candle's ends for flapdragons ;* and *rides the wild mare* with the boys ; and *jumps upon joint stools ;* and wears his boot very smooth, *like unto the sign of the leg ;* and *breeds no bate* with felling of discreet stories ; and such other *gambol* faculties 'a has that show a weak mind and an able body, for the which the prince *admits* him ; for the prince, himself is such another ; the weight of a hair will *turn the scales between their avoirdupois*."

(*d.*) " Such *sparks*
Are the true parasites, O their but their *Zanies*."

(*e.*) " For she is
A lady, that the neighbour princes *send*
Blanks to fetch home."

(*f.*) " Honour consists not in bare opinion·
By doing any act that breeds content,
Brave in appearance *cause* we think it brave."

(*g.*) " This 'tis for a *puisne*,
In policy's Protean school, *to try conclusions*
With one that hath *commenced, and gone out doctor*."

(*h.*) " But how now stands the wind ?
Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill ?"

2. Construct a glossary of the following words and phrases : To *balk lo-gic* ; to *cheapen* ; *besonian* ; *tender-hafted* ; *crants* ; *windlace*.

3. Explain the allusions in the following passages, mentioning the authors from which they are taken, and stating the scope of each poem :—(N.B.—Only five of the passages are to be attempted.)

(*a.*) " At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame ;
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store
Enlarged the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With Nature's mother-wit and arts unknown before.
Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown ;
He raised a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down."

(*b.*) " His sword was in his sheath
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men."

(*c.*) And what if she had seen those glories fade,
Those titles vanish, and that strength decay,
Yet shall some tribute of regret be paid
When her long life had reached its final day:
Men are we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which once was great has passed away."

(*d.*) "No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him."

(*e.*) "From Stirling castle had we seen
The mazy Forth unravell'd,
Had trod the banks of Clyde and Tay,
And with the Tweed had travell'd;
And when we came to Clovenford
Then said my 'winsom Marrow'
'Whate'er betide we'll turn aside
And see the braes of Yarrow.'"

(*f.*) "Sun-girt city! thou hast been
Ocean's child, and then his queen;
Now is come a darker day,
And thou soon must be his prey,
If the power that raised thee here
Hallow so thy watery bier."

(*g.*) "She ceased in tears, fallen from hope and trust;
To whom the Egyptian: 'O, you tamely died,
You should have clung to Fulvia's waist, and thrust
The dagger through her side.'"

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B.A.

1. Put into modern prose any four of the following passages, adding notes upon such words, idioms, and constructions as seem to require them:

(*a.*) "But above all, in this righting and helping of a man's self in his own carriage, he must take heed he show not himself dismantled and exposed to scorn and injury, by too much dullness, goodness, and facility of nature; but show some sparkles of liberty, spirit, and edge, which kind of fortified carriage, with a ready rescussing of a man's self from scorns, is sometimes of necessity imposed upon men by somewhat in their person or fortune ; but it ever succeedeth with good felicity."

(*b.*) "For they have not denysed one of all those rules of sestrictions, amplifications, and suppositions, verye wittelye invented in the smal Logicolles, whyche heare oure children in every place do learne. Furthere more they were never yet hable to fynde out the seconde intentions ; insomuche that none of them all coulde ever see man himself in commen, as they cal him, thoughe he be (as you knowe) bygger than ever was annye syannte, yeu and poynted to of us even wyth our fynger."

(*c.*) "Agayne lykewise as no one wood can be greatlye meet for all kynde of shaftes, no more can one facion of the stete be fit for every shooter. For those that he lytle hested and big toward the hede called by theyr ly kerresse taper fashion, reshe growne, and of some menye fellowes bobtayles, be fit for them whiche shote under hande bycause they shoote wyth a softe lowse and stresses not a shaft muche in the breste where the wryghte of the bowe lyethe as you may perceyve by the wenynge of every shafte."

(*d.*) "And yet I must say, that as I have just cause to make a pittiful defence of poore Poetry, which from almost the highes estimation of learning is fallen to be the laughing-stocke of children. So have I need to bring some more available proofes ; sith the former is by no man barred of his deserved credite, the silly latter hath had even the names of Philosophers used to the defacing of it, with great danger civill war among the Muses."

(*e.*) "A Taverne is a degree, or (if you will) a paire of stayres above an Ale house, where men are drunke with more credit and Apologie. If the Vintner's nose be at the doore, it is asigne sufficient, but the absence of this is supplyed by the Tuir brush. The rooms are il heath'd, like the drinkers that haue bin washt well over night, and are smelt to fastacy next morning."

(*f.*) "There are in Paris every week commonly some Odde Pamphets and Pasquils dispersed, and drop'd up and down ; for there is nowhere else that monstrous liberty (yet London hath exceeded her farre now of late, the more am I sory) which with the Gazets and courants he should do well to reade weekly, and raise Discourse there on, for though there be many triviall passages in them, yet are they couched in very good language, and one shall feele the generale pulse of christendome in them, and know the names of the most famous men that are up and down the world in action."

(*g.*) "If Lucilla reade this trifle, shee will straight proclaime Euphues for a traytour, and seeing me turne my tippet, will either shut me out for a mangler or cast me off for a Wire drawer; either convince me of malyce in bewraying there sleightes, or condemne me of mischiefe in arming young men against fleeting minions. And what then? Though curio bee as hot as a toast, yet Euphues is as colde as a clocke, though hee bee a cocke of the game, yet Euphues is content to bee craven and elye creake, though curio be olde huddle and twang, *ipse*, he, yet Euphues had rather shrinke in the wetting than wast in the wearing."

2. What was Euphuism? Who in modern times has attempted to parody it, and with what success. Mention the several objects with which the principal of Milton's prose works were written. Criticize the style of Clarendon; what were his political and religious leanings?

3. What contemporary accounts of the reformation have we? Give some account of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, and of the spirit and aim of Hobbe's writings.

4. "I find myself every year, or rather every month, to be more angry and revengeful; and my rage is so ignoble, that it descends even to resent the folly and baseness of the enslaved people among whom I live." By whom was this said? Does it present a fair picture of the speaker's character? Illustrate by reference to his works. Compare him with any writer of the present century.

5. How was Lamb's style influenced by his political feelings? Who were his literary associates? Give your opinion of Southey as a prose writer.

6. Analyse the genius of any great modern English Novelists.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

N.B.—Only three questions in each group are to be attempted.

1. It has lately been endeavoured to revive and establish the theory that Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon: state the principal arguments employed, and consider fully the question of Bacon's having any sufficient [reasons for concealing his authorship.

2. Give your opinion as to whether Hamlet's madness was real or feigned, supporting your answer by quotations from or reference to the play.

3. Mention other plays of the same character as the *Knight of the Burning Pestle.* Compare *Parolles*, *Bobadil*, and *Bessus*.

Sketch the plot of any one of Fletcher's comedies. On what grounds does Dyce place the *Two Noble Kinsmen* among Shakespeare's works? What play hitherto included among Marlowe's has lately been attributed to Shakespeare?

4. Into which of the two poems *L' Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* does Milton seem to throw himself with the more perfect sympathy. Illustrate your answer. Judging from internal evidence only, where in point of time would you place *Lycidus* among Milton's poems? Give your reasons. Under what disadvantages does the *Faerie Queen* labour? What English poets seem to have been influenced by Spenser and in what way?

5. How would you define Lyrical Poetry? State and consider Bacon's definition of poetry: also point out what is wanting in Milton's definition of fine poetry to make it a complete statement of the nature of lyrical poetry in particular.

6. Give the approximate date of the birth of modern lyric poetry in England. How was preparation made in the public mind for its reception? Whom do you consider its harbinger? Name the greatest masters of Modern English lyric poetry in chronological order, as regards the appearance of their most successful works, and state the principal characteristics of their style of writing.

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1. What is Grimm's statement regarding the origin of dialects, and what modification does it require? Explain what is meant by the morphological classification of human speech.

Assuming that all languages may be reduced to roots, enumerate the three stages through which the formation of speech has passed; and state with examples what are the characteristics of each stage.

2. Into what three periods would you divide English literature from A.D. 1100 to 1550, and on what principle would you make that division? Mention the chief writers who flourish between those dates, and give the titles of their works.

3. Distinguish between Articulation and Modulation. Give instances of the operation of sound as a formative agency, and of phonetic distortions resulting from accentuation. What are primary and secondary interjections? Explain Ablant and Umlant.

4. State and exemplify Grimm's Law.

5. Write grammatical notes on the italicized portions of the following passages:—

(*a.*) "A slave that still *an end* times me to shame."
"When saw we thee *an* hungered?"

(*b.*) God defend *but* I should still be so."

(*c.*) "You may not so extenuate his offence
For I have had such faults."

(*d.*) "*Who*, if *he* breaks thou may'st with better face
Exact the penalty."

(*e.*) "If it had been a dog that *should have howled*,
Thus, they would have killed him."

ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

One subject only to be chosen.

1. The development of Poetry in connection with the intellectual, social, and religious progress of a nation.

2. The character of society in Bengal, and the manner in which it has been affected by its intercourse with a foreign and conquering nation like the English.

3. The influence of Journalistic literature upon literary style.

SANSKRIT.

SACUNTALA', MEGHADUTA, VIRACHARITA.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English the following passage :

राजा । तत्र खलु शतक्रतोरव महिमा । पश्य,
सिद्ध्यन्ति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः
सम्भावनागुणमवेहि तदीश्वराणां ।
किं प्राभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां बधाय
तञ्चेत् सहस्रकिरणा धरि नाकरिष्यत् ॥
मातलिः । विच्छित्तिशेषैः सुरसुन्दरीणां वर्णैरमी
कल्पलतांशुकेषु ।
सञ्चिन्त्य गीतिक्षममर्थबन्धं दिवौकस-
स्त्वच्चरितं लिखन्ति ॥

राजा । मातले असुरसंप्रहारोत्सुकेन पूर्वेद्युर्दिवमधिरोहता न लक्षितोऽयं प्रदेशो मया तत्कतमस्मिन् पथि वर्त्तामहे मरुतां

2. What is ईश्वराणां opposed to in the above passage?

3. What does अमी refer to?

4. What does मरुतां mean? How many are they?

सन्तप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं तत् पयोद प्रियायाः
सन्देशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य ।
गन्तव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां
वाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या ॥

5. What is indicated by the words सन्तप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं?

6. Give the meanings of तत् and हर in the 1st and 2nd lines. In what case and in what sense is ते? Can you refer to the grammatical sutra which allows it?

7. Translate into English the following lines:

आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा
मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनुं वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती ।
पृच्छन्ती वा मधुरवचनां सारिकां पञ्जरस्थां
कच्चिद्भर्त्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति ॥

8. In what tense is निपतति? Can you refer to the grammatical sutra which regulates it?

9. Translate into English the following extract:

जयति जयति रामदेवः ।

दनुर्नाम श्रियः पुत्रः शापाद्राक्षसतां गतः ।
इन्द्रास्त्रकृतकाबन्ध्यः पूतोऽस्मि भवतां श्रयात् ॥

रामः । प्रियं नः प्रियम् ।

दनुः । माल्यवत्प्रयुक्तेन च मया युष्मदासादनाय दूषितमरण्यमासीत् । अलं वा तत्कालकाश्मल्यस्मरणेन । सम्प्रति तु युष्मत्प्रभावात् प्रवृद्धसहजज्योतिषः परोक्षमेव वस्तु किञ्चिदत्र प्रतिभाति । तच्च वः प्रतिबोधनाय कृतमहोपकारेभ्यः कथ्यते ।

प्रार्थ्य माल्यवता वाली युष्मद्घाते नियुज्यते ।
तेनापि रावणे मैत्रीमनुरुद्ध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते ॥

रामः । एष एव पन्थाश्चारित्रस्थानाम् ।

न तादृशः सुहृत् कार्य्यं माध्यस्थ्यमवलम्बते ।
ममाप्यस्मिन् महावीरे सोत्कण्ठमिव मानसम् ॥

इतरे । कान्यत्र रामदेवादमून्यक्षराणि नाम ।

रामः । भद्र कृतं सौजन्यममुना । नन्द महाभाग स्वेषु लोकेषु ।

10. Give the exact sense of वृद्धसहजज्योतिषः परोक्षमेव वस्तु किञ्चिदत्र प्रतिभाति ।

11. Translate into English the following passage:

हृतजानिररातिभिः सलज्जो
यदि मर्त्योः शरणं गतोऽन्यथापि ।
मृदितोमृत एव निष्प्रतापः
परितप्याप्यथवा घटेत सन्धौ ॥

उत्तिष्ठेत बधाय नः परिभवप्रौठेन चेन्मन्युना
नेष्टे तत्प्रसरं निरोद्धुमुदधि स्तिग्मांशुवीर्य्यो हि सः ।
किन्तु प्राक्प्रतिपन्नरावणसुहृद्भावेन भीमौजसा
शत्रुर्वज्रधरात्मजेन हरिणा घोरेण घानिष्यते ॥

12. Derive हृतजानि, what *samása* is it?

13. Who is meant by वज्रधरात्मजेन ?

14. Parse घानिष्यते.

15. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

Officiousness is always a cause of mischief. A man should not therefore go beyond his own province.

Unsteadiness causes harm. Therefore must one study to be quiet.

Quarrels produce evil to all parties. Therefore peace should always be sought.

BHATTI, UTTARCHARITA, NAISHADHA.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BAJERJEA.

1. Translate the following extracts into English:—

सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीचीं वृक्षमेकिकां ।
विज्ञायामंस्त काकुत्स्थः क्षये क्षेमं सुदुर्ल्लभं ॥
रुदतोऽशिश्वियच्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयीत् ।
म्रियेऽहं मां निरास्थश्चेन्मा न वोचश्चिकीर्षितं ॥
तथार्त्तोऽपि क्रियां धर्म्म्यां सकालेनामुचत् क्वचित् ।
महतां हि क्रिया नित्या छिद्रे नैवावसीदति ॥
भूतिं तृणह्मि यक्षाणां हिनस्मीन्द्रस्य विक्रमं ।
नमभज्मि सर्व्वर्य्यादास्तनच्मि व्योम विस्तृतं ॥
बलिनावमुमद्रीन्द्रं युवां स्तम्बेरमाविव ।
आचक्षाथामिथः कस्माच्छङ्करेणापि दुर्गमं ॥
उपारंसीच्च सम्पश्यन् वानरस्तं चिकीर्षितात् ।
रम्यं मेरुमिवाधूतकाननं श्वसनोर्म्मिभिः ॥

2. Derive सध्रीची

सतामूचेऽथ कच्चित्वममावास्यासमुन्नये ।
पितॄणां कुरुषे कार्य्यमवाचीनैः स्वादुभिः फलैः ॥
स्मरोऽभङ्गुरप्रज्ञो गृहीत्वा भासुरं धनुः ।
विदुरो जित्वरः प्राप लक्ष्मणो गत्वरान् कपीन् ॥

3. Derive अमावास्या विदुर and भासुरं, and give the meaning of अवाचीनः

4. Translate the following lines into English :—

शैशवात् प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियां
सौहृदादपृथगाशयामिमां ।

छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे
सौनिको गृहशकुन्तिकामिव ॥
विश्रम्भादुरसि निपत्य लब्ध निद्रा-
मुन्मुच प्रियगृहिणीं गृहस्य शोभां ।
आतङ्कस्फुरितकठोरगर्भगुर्वीं
क्रव्याद्भ्यो बलिमिव निर्घृणः क्षिपामि ॥

5. Derive सौनिकः and क्रव्यात् ?

6. What is the exact meaning of निर्घृण ?

7. Turn into Sanskrit prose, and explain the following:

ततः प्रतीच्छ प्रहरेतिभाषिणी
परस्परोल्लासितशल्यपल्लवे ।
मृषा मृधं सादिबले कुतूहला-
न्नलस्य नासीरगते वितेनतुः ॥
प्रयातुमस्माकमियं कियत्पदं
धरा तदम्भोधिरपि स्थलायतां ।
इतीव वाहैर्निजवेगदर्पितैः
पयोधिरोधक्षममुद्धृतं रजः ॥

8. What sort of a verb is स्थलायतां ?

अथ स्वमादाय भयेन मन्थनाच्चिरत्नरत्नाधिकमुच्चितं चिरात् ।
निलीय तस्मिन्निव सन्नपांनिधिर्वने तड़ागो ददृशेऽवनीभुजा ॥

9. To what does खं refer?

10. In what voice is ददृशे?

11. What mythological stories are alluded to in the above lines?

12. Give a comprehensive rule for the insertion of इट् in Sanskrit verbs.

13. Give as many verbs as you can think of which might be called "defective"—*i. e.,* which have entirely different forms in some tenses, and therefore appear to have taken those tenses from other roots.

KIRATARJUNIYA.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः
प्रसादयन्ती हृदयान्यपि द्विषाम्
प्रवर्त्तते नाकृतपुण्यकर्म्मणाम्।
प्रसन्नगम्भीरपदा सरस्वती ॥ ३ ॥
भवन्ति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चितां
मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयन्ति ये।
नयन्ति तेष्वप्युपन्ननैपुणा
गभीरमर्थङ्कतिचित्प्रकाशताम् ॥ ४ ॥
स्तुवन्ति गुर्व्वीमभिधेयसम्पदं
विशुद्धिमुक्तेरपरे विपश्चितः।

इति स्थितायाम्प्रतिपूरुषं रुचा
सुदुर्ल्लभाः सर्व्वमनोरमा गिरः ॥ ५ ॥
समस्य सम्पादयता गुणैरिमान्
त्वया समारोपितभार भारतीम ।
प्रगल्भमात्मा धुरि धुर्य्यं वाग्मिनां
वनेचरेणापि सताधिरोपितः ॥ ६ ॥
विरोधि सिद्धेरिति कर्त्तुमुद्यतः
स वारितः किम्भवता न भूपतिः ।
हिते नियोज्यः खलु भूतिमिच्छता
सहार्थनाशेन नृपोऽनुजीविना ॥ ८ ॥
ध्रुवं प्रणाशः प्रहितस्य पत्त्रिणः
शिलोच्चये तस्य विमार्गणं नयः ।
न युक्तमत्रार्य्यजनातिलङ्घनं
दिशत्यपायं हि सतामतिक्रमः ॥ ९ ॥

2. What accusative does नयन्ति govern? Parse समस्य.

3. What two classes of *alankára* are indicated in the sloka commencing with the words स्तुवन्ति गुर्व्वीं and what compliment is implied in it?

4. Give the meanings of प्रणाशः and सतामतिक्रमः Why is it the cerebral ण in प्रणाशः ?

5. Explain the simile in the following verses. What are the things compared?

विशदभ्रूयुगच्छन्नबलितापाङ्गलोचनः ।
प्रालेयावततिम्लानपलाशाब्ज इव ह्रदः ॥

6. What is the import of the following maxim :

अभितस्तम्पृथासूनः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे ।
अविज्ञातेऽपि वन्धौ हि बलात्प्रह्लादते मनः ॥

7. Translate the following sloka into English :

स भवस्य भवक्षयैकहेतोः
सितसप्तेश्च विधास्यतोः सहायं ।
रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्यं
प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवानुबन्धः ॥

8. Translate into English the following lines :

क्षत्रियस्तनयः पाण्डोरहम्पार्थो धनञ्जयः ।
स्थितः प्रास्तस्य दायादैर्भ्रातुर्ज्येष्ठस्य शासने ॥ ४५ ॥
कृष्णद्वैपायनादेशाद् बिभर्मि व्रतमीदृशम् ।
भृशमाराधने यत्तः स्वाराध्यस्य मरुत्वतः ॥ ४६ ॥
दुरक्षान् दीव्यता राज्ञा राज्यमात्मा वयम्बधूः ।
नीतानि पणतां नूनमीदृशी भवितव्यता ॥ ४७ ॥

9. To what does नीतानि refer, and by what is पणतां governed ?

10. Render the following lines into Sanskrit prose, explaining the sense :

न ददाह भूरुहवनानि
हरितनयधाम दूरगम् ।

न स्म नयति परिशोषमपः
सुसहम्बभूव न च सिद्धतापसैः ॥
विनयगुणा इव विवेक-
मपनयभिदन्नया इव ।
न्यायमवधय इवाशरणाः
शरणं ययुः शिवमया महर्षयः ॥

11. What *alankáras* are found in the above?

12. In what case is शरणं ?

13. Render the following lines into elegant Sanskrit:

Truth is above all things. Tell the truth without fear or favour, and you will find it conduce to your best interests. Poverty with truthfulness is better than wealth with deceit and lying. But human nature is feeble. Even Yudhisthira was guilty of an untruth and had to suffer for it.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

ओषांचकार कामाग्निर्दशवक्त्र महर्निशं ।

1. Give another form of the root of ओषांचकार in the same tense, number, and person. What other verbs admit optional forms in that tense?

प्रत्यूचे वालिनं रामो नाकृतं कृतवानहं ।
यज्वभिः सत्वभिः पूर्वै र्जरद्भिश्च कपीश्वर ॥

2. Translate these two verses into English. Derive सत्वभिः What meanings can be attached to जरद्भिः according to Vedic usage; what is its root? Can you cite any passage in the Bhatti where the same verb has quite an opposite meaning?

आस्ते स्मरन् स कान्ताया हृताया बालिना
कपिः । VI. 52.

3. What does स्मरन् govern here as its object? Cite Panini's rule on the subject.

4. Say generally what verbs govern the sixth case as their object, and under what circumstances and limitations.

5. What is the meaning of पाहि as it occurs in the Rig-Vedá? Can you mention any other verbs conjugated in a similar manner in the Rig-Veda?

6. What parts of the verb वच (to speak) are never used? What is its 3rd singular in लुङ (3rd Preterite or Aorist) and its 3rd plural in the Benedictive *(Asir-ling)?* Do you know its peculiar form in the Rig-Veda in the Benedictive 3rd plural?

7. What is the Imperative 2nd singular of अस (to be) and of शास? Do you know any other verbs which have a similar termination in the same mood, person, and number? Do you know of any other verbs which have the same termination in the Rig-Veda, but not in modern Sanskrit?

मूलप्रकृतिरबिकृतिर्महदाद्याः प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त ।
षोड़शकस्तु बिकारोन प्रकृतिर्न विकृतिः पुरुषः ।

8. Expound this aphorism in the words of the Tattwa Kaumudi as far as you can remember them. Which are the terms herein defined, and how many and what principles are comprehended under each term? What is the technical definition of Purusha, and what idea is conveyed thereby in the Sankhya system as represented in the Tattwa Kaumudi?

9. Give a short summary of the Sankhya argument as against the Vedant. Criticise it according to the principles of modern philosophy.

10. Give an epitome of Sancaracharja's argument founded on the Sutra आत्मकृतेः परिणामात् ।

न विना भावैर्लिङ्गं न विना लिङ्गेन भावनिर्वृत्तिः ।
लिङ्गाख्यो भावाख्य स्तस्माद् द्विविधः प्रवर्तते सर्गः ॥५२

11. Translate the above literally and then expound its meaning.

12. To what conception in the Nyaya Philosophy would the लिङ्ग in the above aphorism correspond?

13. Give a full exposition of the following aphorism:—

एव प्रत्ययसर्गो विपर्ययाशक्तितुष्टिसिद्ध्याख्यः ।
गुणवैषम्य विमर्दात्तस्य च भेदास्तु पंचाशत् ॥

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. A. P. Howell, B.A.

1. Political Economy has been defined: (1) a science which teaches how a nation may be made rich; or (2) the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution and consumption of wealth. Examine these definitions, and give a more accurate one.

2. Show that Political Economy is an abstract science and its method *à priori.*

3. Classify productive and unproductive labour: is there any other kind of labour.

4. "In matters of national wealth, the end of legislation is to create consumers." Examine this statement.

5. Show how in times of scarcity the interest of speculators in grain coincides with the interest of the public.

6. What is the effect of duties on importation: (*a*) on the country that imposes them; (*b*) on those with whom that country trades.

7. Explain the incidence of taxation on rent, profits and wages.

8. What constitutes a good system of local taxation?

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. A. P. Howell, B.A.

1. Trace the influence of myths in Greek literature and art.

2. Contrast the constitution of Athens during the Persian wars and during the Peloponnesian war.

3. Give some account of the character, philosophy, teaching and death of Sokrates.

4. What were the position and policy of Demosthenes in Alexander's time, and what events led to the exile and flight of the former?

5. What were the comparative resources of Karthage and Rome when the struggle between them began?

6. What was the reform movement initiated by Marcus Porcius Cato, and with what result?

7. What were the more important domestic reforms in Julius Cæsar's administration?

8. Narrate the events that led to the assumption of imperial power by Vespasian?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—Mr. A. P. Howell, B.A.

1. Give a brief account of the origin and of the more remarkable events in the history of the English Parliamentary system.

2. For what legislative improvement is the reign of Charles II remarkable?

3. Can you illustrate from English History the statement that the best legislation is that which abrogates former legislation?

4. Give some account of the history of the standing army in England; of what opposite political views does it represent the compromise?

5. To what concurrent causes do you attribute in George III's reign a revival of some of the political doctrines that prevailed during the Stuarts?

6. For what Acts of Parliament relating to India are the following years remarkable, 1784—1813, 1833—1853, 1861—1870.

7. Narrate the efforts of the French to establish an empire in India between 1746 and 1761.

8. What do you mean by the Central Provinces, Berar, the Punjab; and what events led to these Provinces coming under British rule?

MODERN EUROPE.

Guizot, Hallam, &c.

Examiner—Mr. A. P. Howell, B.A.

1. It has been stated that England has worked out its civilization with little aid from France, while France has worked out its civilization with great aid from England: show whether this is historically true.

2. Show how the fundamental idea of liberty in Modern Europe came to it from its conquerors.

3. Explain the remark that chivalry was to manners what feudalism was to politics; and contrast the duration and influence of both institutions in France and England.

4. What are the points of similarity and difference between the Froude and the great English Rebellion?

5. Explain the terms Calvinism, Arminianism, Jansenism, and their respective political tendencies.

6. Give a brief account of the origin and decline of the Muhammadan kingdoms in Spain.

7. What do you know of Rienzi?

8. What events led to the release of Switzerland from the Empire? Give dates.

MATHEMATICS.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. A pack of cards contains 52 cards, each of which is marked differently. In how many ways may the cards be arranged in four sets, each set containing 13 cards?

2. Find an expression for the general term of the expansion

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \&c. \dots .)^n$$

3. Enunciate and prove Sturm's theorem; apply it to determine the situation of the real roots of the equation

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x - 1 = 0.$$

4. What is the circular measure of an angle?

The angles of a triangle are in Arithmetical progression, and the greatest is double the least. Express the angles in degrees, grades and circular measure.

5. Calculate the value of $\sin 18°$ to 3 places of decimals.

6. If S be the sum of all the angles in a spherical polygon, n the number of its sides; the right angle being taken for unity the surface of the polygon will be measured by $S - 2n + 4$. Prove this, and show as a necessary consequence that if θ be the angular radius of a small circle, its area is to that of the whole surface of the sphere as versin θ to 2.

7. Prove that if S be the number of solid angles in any polyhedron, F the number of its faces, E the number of its edges, $S + F = E + 2$; and show that there can only be 5 regular, polyhedrons.

8. Show that in spherical triangles

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2} C = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} (a - b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2} (a + b)} \cot \tfrac{1}{2} (A + B)$$

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2} c = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} (A + B)}{\cos \frac{1}{2} (A - B)} \tan \tfrac{1}{2} (a + b)$$

9. A spherical triangle is formed on the surface of a sphere of radius ρ; its angular points are joined, forming thus a pyramid with the lines joining them with the centre. Show that the volume of the pyramid is

$$\tfrac{1}{3}\rho^3 \sqrt{\tan\gamma.\ \tan\gamma_1.\ \tan\gamma_2.\ \tan\gamma_3}.$$

where γ, γ_1, γ_2, γ_3 are the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of the triangle.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. Given n fixed right lines and a fixed point O; if through this point any radius vector be drawn, meeting the right lines in points $r_1\ r_2\ r_3 \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\ r_n$ and on this a point R be taken, such that

$$\frac{n}{\mathrm{OR}} = \frac{1}{Or_1} + \frac{1}{Or_2} + \ldots\ldots + \frac{1}{Or_n}$$

find the locus of R.

2. How many conditions must be fulfilled in order that an equation of the nth degree may represent n right lines, all passing through a given point.

3. Given the base and the products of the tangents of the halves of the base angles: find the locus of the vertex.

4. Investigate the condition that two conic sections whose equations are

$$\mathrm{A}x^2 + \mathrm{B}xy + \mathrm{C}y^2 + \mathrm{D}x + \mathrm{E}y + \mathrm{F} = 0$$
$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

should be similar and similarly placed.

5. Find the equation of a plane passing through $x'\ y'\ z'$ and through the intersection of the planes—

$$\mathrm{A}\,x + \mathrm{B}y + \mathrm{C}z + \mathrm{D} = 0$$
$$a\,x + by + cz + d = 0$$

6. Interpret the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (lx + my + nz)^2$$

7. Prove that in ellipsoids the sum of the squares of three conjugate semi-diameters is constant. Show that this can be deduced from the corresponding theorem in conics.

8. Determine the surface generated by a straight line which moves parallel to the plane xy and passes through the curves—

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1 \quad , y=0$$

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1 \quad , x=0$$

9. Show that the sum of the reciprocals of the radii of curvature of two normal sections at right angles to each other is constant.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. If $u=e^{x\cos\theta}\cos(x\sin\theta)$ find the value of $\frac{d^ru}{dx^r}$.

2. Prove the theorem known as Leibnitz's theorem and deduce as a particular case that

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}+a\right)^r X = e^{-ax}\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^r\left(e^{ax}\times\right),$$ where X is any function of x.

3. If $x=e\theta$, show that

$$x^r\frac{d^ry}{dx^r}=\left(\frac{d}{d\theta}\right)\left(\frac{d}{d\theta}-1\right)\ldots\ldots\left(\frac{d}{d\theta}-\overline{r-1}\right)Y.$$

4. Eliminate the arbitrary functions from

$$u=\phi(ay+bx)\ f(ay-bx).$$

5. Enunciate and prove Maclaurin's theorem; apply it to expand $\frac{x}{e_x-1}$ in ascending powers of x.

6. If u be a homogeneous function of n dimensions in x and y, find the value in terms of u of $x^2\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+2\,xy\,\frac{du}{dx}\cdot\frac{du}{dy}+y^2\frac{d^2u}{dy^2}$: and generally the value of $\left(x\frac{d}{dy}+y\frac{d}{dy}\right)^r u$, where r is less than n: hence show, if u is a homogeneous function of $x\ y\ z$, that the equation of the tangent plane to the surface $u=c$, is

$$x'\frac{du}{dx}+y'\frac{du}{dy}+z'\frac{du}{dz}=nc.$$

7. Find the value of $(\cos mx)^{\frac{n}{x}}$ where $x=0$.

8. What do you understand by a curve being the *envelop* of a certain number of curves, and show what is the envelop of a series of ellipses defined by the equations

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad \frac{a^2}{m^2} + \frac{b^2}{n^2} = 1.$$

9. Explain, in detail, the meaning attached to impossible quantities in Arithmetic, Algebra and the Differential Calculus: give examples of each.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. O'KINEALY.

1. In Geometry and Physics, state what is understood by $\int_b^a y\,dx$ where y is a function of x: and give your reasons for believing that the operative symbol $\int_b^a$ is the same as the inverse operation of $\frac{d}{dx}$ between the same limits.

2. For what values of m & n are the curves

$$a^m\, y^n = x^{m+n}$$

rectifiable.

3. Integrate $e^{nx} \cos rx\, dx$.

4. State the formula for integration by parts: and from it deduce Bernoulli's series.

5. Prove that the area between a curve and its evolute is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \int e \frac{ds}{dx}\, dx$, where s is the curve, and e the radius of curvature.

6. The axes of two equal right circular cylinders intersect at an angle θ: find the volume of the solid common to both.

7. Find the value of $\int_0^\infty e^{-px} dx$; and state, with reasons, what in your opinion is the value of $\int_0^\infty e^{px} dx$.

8. Solve the differential equation $\frac{du}{dx} + au = 0$, and show how Taylor's theorem may be obtained from the solution of a somewhat similar equation.

9. If F is a symbol of operation, such that $F\{\phi(x) + \psi(x)\} = F\{\phi(x)\} + F\{\psi(x)\}$, prove that $F\{i\chi(x)\} = iF\{\chi(x)\}$ i being a possible integer.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. Elliott, B.A.

1. Find the resultant of any number of forces acting on a rigid body in any direction, and thence deduce the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by any forces.

Two equal uniform rods AB, BC of weight W, hinged together at B, rest in a vertical plane with their lower ends on a horizontal plane AC. AB turns about a hinge at A, and a fine string attached to C, and passing through a small ring at the middle point of AB, supports a weight P hanging freely. Find the action at B, and the relation of P to W.

2. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a solid of revolution.

AB is a diameter of a circle, and AC a chord. The figure bounded by AB, AC and the arc BC, revolves around AB, and thus generates a solid of revolution. Find the sine of the angle CAB, so that the solid of revolution, if suspended freely from C, may rest with AB horizontal.

3. A heavy uniform string is suspended from two points on the same horizontal line. Find the equation to the curve in which the string hangs.

Show that the smallest chain which can be suspended over two fixed pegs AB in the same horizontal line is e AB where $e =$ 2.71828.

4. A rough heavy body rests on a rough fixed surface. Find the conditions of stable equilibrium, the forms of the surfaces being known.

A wire is bent in the form of a semicircle with the bounding diameter. Show that the arc will rest in stable equilibrium on the vertex of a perfectly rough parabola with the axis vertical if the latus rectum be greater than the semicircular arc.

5. Investigate the motion of a particle moving in a straight line under the action of any forces.

A particle, mass m, initially at rest at a distance a from the orgin is acted on by the force $m\mu\left(r + \frac{a^4}{r^3}\right)$ to the origin. Find when it will arrive at the origin.

6. A particle is in motion under the action of a central force. Find the polar equation to its path.

If the force at distance r be $2\mu\left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{a^2}{r^5}\right)$ and the particle is projected from an apse at a distance a with a velocity $\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{a}$, it will be at a distance r after a time,

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu}}\left\{a^2 \log \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{a} + r\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}\right\}.$$

7. To one extremity of a uniform and perfectly flexible chain, lying in a given curve on a smooth horizontal plane, a given impulsive tension is applied in the direction of the tangent at that extremity. Prove that the impulsive tension at any point of the chain is given by

$$\frac{d^2 \mathrm{T}}{ds^2} - \frac{\mathrm{T}}{\rho^2} = 0.$$

Integrate the equation in the case of the circle.

HYDROMECHANICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. Elliott, B.A.

1. Investigate the equation of fluid pressure

$$dp = \rho\,(X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz).$$

A mass of fluid rests upon a plane subject to a central attractive force $\frac{\mu}{r^2}$ situated at a distance c from the plane on the side opposite to that on which the fluid is. The radius of the free spherical surface is a. Prove that the whole pressure on the plane is $\frac{\pi\rho\mu}{a}(a - c)^2$.

2. Explain the term metacentre. Investigate the expression $\mathrm{V.\,HM} = \mathrm{A}k^2$ for determining the position of the metacentre of a body floating freely in a heavy fluid, stating what conditions are necessary.

A solid cone floats with its vertex upwards and half its axis immersed. Find the position of the metacentre, and the relation between the height and radius of the base when the equilibrium is neutral.

3. Explain the meaning of the symbols employed in the formula

$$\mathrm{p} = \kappa\rho\,(1 + \alpha t).$$

Upon what experimental results is the equation based?

Equal quantities of an elastic fluid at the temperature t are confined within equal cylinders by pistons of equal weights. One receives an increase, the other a decrease of equal amount τ. Show that together they occupy the same volume as at first. Equal volumes are then mixed together. Show that the temperature of the mixture becomes $t - \frac{a\tau^2}{1 + at}$.

4. Elastic fluid is moving in a cylindrical tube under the action of no forces. Assuming the hypothesis of parallel sections show that the equations of motion are:

$$\frac{\mu}{p}\frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dt} + v\frac{dv}{dx} = o.$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} + \frac{d\,(pv)}{d\,x} = o.$$

If the velocity be independent of the time, show that at distance x, $v^3 - 3\,k\,v = a^2x - b^3$. a and b, being constants.

5. Determine the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction through a plate.

Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after its refraction through a series of plates in contact, whose refractive indices are

$$\mu_1\ \mu_2\ \mu_3\ \&\text{c.}\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\&\text{c.}$$

Hence find the geometrical focus after refraction through a plate of thickness a, the refractive index at a point whose distance from the first surface is x, being $\varepsilon^{\frac{x}{a}}$

6. Find the direction of incidence of a ray which passes through a prison in a principal plane with the least possible deviation.

If ϕ and ϕ' be the angles of incidence and refraction at the first surface in this case, and ψ the angle of incidence at the first surface of the ray which falls on the second surface at the critical angle, prove that

$$4\cos^2\phi'\,(\sin^2\phi + \sin\psi) = (1 + \mathrm{Sin}\,\psi)^2.$$

7. Draw a sketch of a Cassegrain's Telescope, fitted with Ramsden's eye-piece, and trace the course of a pencil of rays from a distant object through it.

8. Describe briefly the optical structure of the eye, pointing out the necessary condition of distinct vision.

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Elliott, B.A.

1. The vanishing subtenses of the angle of contact in all curves which have finite curvature at the point of contact are ultimately in the duplicate ratio of the chords of the conterminous arcs.

Hence show that the focal chord of curvature of an Ellipse $= \frac{2\,CD^2}{A\,C}$, and the diameter of circle of curvature $= \frac{2\,CD^3}{AC.\,BC}$

2. If V be the velocity of a body at any point P of its orbit described by the action of a continual force F; P V the chord of curvature at P in the direction of the force; show that $2V^2 = F \times P\,V$.

A railway carriage is travelling at the rate of 25 miles per hour along a curve, the radius of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Compare the horizontal pressure on the rails with the weight of the carriage.

3. If a body is revolving in an Ellipse, find the law of force tending to a focus, and determine the velocity at any point and periodic time.

An orbit is described with a certain acceleration varying inversely as the square of the distance. If the mean angular velocity = angular velocity at mean distance, the orbit is a circle.

4. In an Elliptic orbit about a focus when a particle is at the distance r from the focus, the direction of motion is turned through a small angle. Show that the corresponding angular change in the position of the apsidal angle is $\frac{\delta\alpha}{a\,c^2}\left(1 + e^2 - \frac{r}{a}\right)$

5. Describe the Transit Instrument.

Supposing a transit instrument to have been corrected for error of collimation, and that the azimuthal is to the level error as tan (latitude): 1; show that the correction for the time of transit of all stars will be the same.

6. Define the first point of Aries. Explain Flamsteed's method of determining its position.

What method is adopted by astronomers at the present time?

7. State fully how observations of a transit of Venus can be employed to determine the distance of the sun from the earth.

8. Two stars whose right ascensions differ by 2α are in such a position that the great circle drawn through them passes through

the east point of the horizon. Show that their hour angles are given by

$$\tan (h \pm \alpha) = \frac{\sin (\delta - \delta')}{\sin (\delta + \delta')} \cot \alpha.$$

where δ. δ' are the declinations of the two stars.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—MR. J. ELLIOTT, B.A.

1. A sphere placed on a horizontal plane is divided by a vertical plane into two equal parts, which are just held together by an elastic string, which passes round the greatest horizontal section. Find the original length of the string.

2. A string of length $2l$ is suspended from two points in the same horizontal line at a distance $2a$ from each other. If the length be slightly increased by the quantity 2λ, prove that the vertex of the catenary will descend through a space $\frac{c\,z - al}{c\,l - a\,z - ac}\lambda$;

where c is the tension of the string at the lowest point, and z the depth of the lowest point below the line of suspension.

3. A straight rod moves in any manner in a plane. Prove that at any instant the directions of motion of all its particles are tangents to a parabola.

4. A particle of mass m is attached to one end of an elastic string, the other end of which is fastened to the vertex of a small cone of vertical angle 2α, having its axis vertical and vertex upwards. Prove that the particle can move with a constant velocity v round the surface, and with the string stretched to double its natural length if the modulus of elasticity $> mg \cos \alpha$, and $v^2 < \frac{2ag \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ (a being the original length of the string). If the particle be slightly disturbed in the direction of the string, find the time of a small oscillation.

5. A hollow cone without weight, closed and filled with water, is suspended from a point in the rim of its base. If ϕ be the angle which the direction of the resultant pressure on the curved surface makes with the vertical, and α the semi-vertical angle of the cone

$$\cot \phi = \frac{23 \cot \alpha + \cot^3 \alpha.}{48}$$

6. If the lines of motion in a fluid are curves on the surfaces of cones having the axis of z for axis, prove that the equation of continuity is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d\ (\rho u)}{dr} + \frac{2\rho u}{r} + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{d\ (\rho v)}{d\phi} = 0$$

where r, θ, and ϕ are the polar co-ordinates, u the velocity in the direction of r, v the perpendicular velocity.

7. A chord P Q cuts off a constant area from an oval curve. Show that the radius of curvature of its envelope will be $\frac{PQ}{4}$ $(\cot\theta + \cot\phi)$, θ and ϕ being the angles at which P and Q cut the curve.

8. The sides of a triangle are reflective, and a luminous point is placed within it. Prove that the area of the triangle formed by the images varies as the rectangle contained by the segments of any chord of the circumscribing circle passing through the luminous point.

9. A ray of light traverses a medium in which the density at any point is a function of r and θ the polar co-ordinates of the point. Prove if μ be the refractive index

$$\frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{\cos\chi}{r}\ \frac{d\mu}{d\theta} - \sin\psi\ \frac{d\mu}{dr}.$$

where ρ is the radius of curvature of the path of the ray, and ψ the inclination of the tangent to the radius vector.

10. A horizontal dial carrying the style with it, is turned in its own plane through a small angle (α) towards the east. Find the error in the time indicated.

11. A spectator on the earth's surface is supposed to move so as always to have the sun on his meridian, and at a constant altitude, the sun's motion in the ecliptic being considered uniform (Ω). Show if λ and l be the spectator's latitude and longitude at the time t

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = w - \Omega\ \frac{\cos i}{\cos^2\delta}\ ;\ \frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \Omega\ \sin i\cos a$$

δ = sun's declination : a = sun's Right Ascension ;
i = inclination of ecliptic.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Murray Thomson, M.D.

1. Name the substances from which Hydric Floro-Silicate is obtained: show by symbols the reaction which takes place in its formation, and state what result would follow when the products of the reaction are separately agitated with Potassic Hydrate.

2. There are solutions of certain metallic salts which, when poured into water, are decomposed: name two of these, and explain by symbols the decompositions which the water causes.

3. Shortly explain the processes by which the quantities of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen in a substance like quinine can be ascertained.

4. Show the relation which subsists between Alcohol and Acetic acid, and write the names and formulæ of a few more bodies, which are in homologous relation with these; and state generally the physical differences which they would all exhibit.

5. A given volume of ammoniacal gas can be decomposed into its constituents by a series of electrical sparks. What further steps would be necessary to show how much of each of the mixed gases resulted from the decomposition, and prove from the experiment that the composition of ammoniacal gas is $N H_3$?

6. Give the number and characters of the different systems of crystals, and name a substance which crystallises in each.

7. Who were the first expounders of the Phlogiston Theory? Explain the theory. Name the philosopher who first pointed out its fallacy, and describe the experiment he adduced to prove his point.

8. Explain the Dualistic Theory, and state who was the great advocate of it. Show how this philosopher applied it to explain the composition of the derivatives of the Alcohol Radicals. What was the general result of his advocacy on the Unitary Theory, and who proposed the latter?

HEAT.

Examiner—Murray Thomson, M.D.

1. What is the state of the elastic force of vapour, when the pressure on it is increased by one atmosphere in the circumstances which follow?

(*a*) in a space wholly filled with vapour;

(*b*) in a space partly filled with vapour and partly with liquid ;

(*c*) in a space partly filled with vapour and partly with air.

2. Mention the circumstances which modify the fusing and solidifying points of substances, and describe some experiments by which great departures from normal solidifying points may be obtained.

3. State Newton's, and Dulong and Petit's law of the cooling of a body in vacuo, and show the connection between the latter and Prevost's Theory of Exchanges.

4. Give a short account of Tyndall's chief results on the action of gases in absorbing radiant heat, and show by these how the climate of a country may be modified according to the wetness or dryness of its atmosphere.

5. Explain the term "Persistence of Heat Rays," and describe an experiment which will fully illustrate the meaning.

6. How would three Thermometers be affected which were placed separately in front of, and at equal distances from as many iron balls heated to 300°C, while plates of Flint Glass, Gypsum, and Rock Salt of equal thickness were interposed between each ball and thermometer: also what would be the result of placing a second plate of the same material between the first and the thermometer? State the general principle involved in the last part of the experiment.

7. Define "Calorific Power" and "Calorific Intensity," and give the rule, as well as other data, required for calculating the latter from the former.

8. Who discovered the "Latent Heat of Fusion?" Briefly describe the mode in which the discovery was worked out.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Murray Thomson, M.D.

1. Mention the circumstances which promote loss of electricity from a charged insulated body. How is this loss modified when the body is in vacuo? Also show how this loss of electricity resembles loss of heat.

2. Explain what is meant by "Specific Inductive Capacity," and describe a simple experiment by which differences in this capacity may be shown.

3. State the Laws which govern the Thermal effects of electrical currents, and mention the circumstances which modify these, other

than differences inherent in the material which may be carrying the current.

4. What difference is there between a sub-aerial and subaqueous telegraph wire? Describe an experiment which proves the existence of this difference.

5. Suppose a rectangle of wire suspended so as to describe a vertical plane, and to be free to move round a vertical axis, and suppose the rectangle is carrying a current in the direction of the hands of a watch: what would be the result of bringing another wire carrying a current in a determinate direction, say from above downwards, near, and parallel to each of the vertical sides of the rectangle successively: and how would the result be changed if the wire and the sides of the rectangle formed angles of 45° with each other?

6. Draw a rough diagram in illustration of Grothüs' Hypothesis of the electrolysis of a compound, and show the relations which subsist between the processes going on in the battery and the decomposing cell.

7. Describe the instrument called a "Relay" in telegraphy and explain its action.

8. State the normal kind of atmospheric electricity, and the circumstances under which it varies in strength and kind. Give also the characters of a good Lightning Conductor.

9. To whom do we owe the following points in Electrical Science: the word "Electricity," the "Theory of two Fluids," the "Leyden Jar," the "Galvanometer" and the "Theory of Induction?" Without giving precise dates state generally the periods at which these discoveries, &c., were made.

MAGNETISM AND LOGIC OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—Murray Thomson, M.D.

1. Define the *movement* of a Magnet, and state the rule by which the Intensity of Magnetisation can be ascertained.

2. Explain Biot's Hypothesis of Terrestrial Magnetism, and mention the objections there are to its being fully accepted.

3. What evidence is there to believe that molecular changes take place when a bar of iron is converted into a magnet? Also explain what "Consequent Points" are, and how they are produced?

4. How are crystals affected under Magnetic induction? Mention a method by which lines of unequal induction can be

produced in non-crystalline bodies, and give Tyndall's explanation of this.

5. Explain the meaning of what Mill calls the "composition of causes," and "Heteropathic Laws." Give illustrations of these from any of the subjects of these examination papers.

6. Describe the three methods by which complex effects are investigated, and prove that all these are not equally applicable.

7. Define a "Hypothesis" and show what in an investigation it suppresses, and what it uses. Give an example of its legitimate and illegitimate use.

8. Define "Analogy" and give one or two instances of "Reasoning by Analogy" from the subjects of these papers.

L.M.S. and M.B. First Examination,

1875.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—K. McLeod, M.D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the sutures by which the cranial bones are connected, including in your description all that you know about fontanelles and Wormian bones.

2. Describe the sacro-sciatic ligaments and their relations, and enumerate the structures which pass through the sacro-sciatic foramina.

3. Describe all the structures which are brought into view by the reflection of the pectoralis major muscle, and the removal of the subjacent fascia.

Afternoon Paper.

1. Give a complete account of the arterial anastomoses which take place around—(*a*) the elbow joint, and (*b*) the knee joint.

2. Describe the duodenum.

3. Write a concise description of the ventricles of the brain—their position, boundaries and inter-communications.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—D. D. Cunningham, M.B.

Morning Paper.

1. What conditions are necessary to efficient muscular contraction? What is meant by the "tonicity" of muscles, and to what is the condition ascribed? What phenomena accompany muscular contraction, and to what are they due?

2. Mention some of the principal views as to the functions of the optic thalami and corpora striata in regard to sensation and motion.

3. What are the muscles which act on the glottis? What is the special action of each of them, and by what mechanical arrangements is it effected?

4. Describe the minute anatomy of a lymphatic gland.

AFTERNOON PAPER.

1. Describe the capillary blood-vessels. What are the principal views which have been propounded relative to the cause of the motion of the blood in them? What is the average rate of motion in the human capillaries, and why is this different from that in the arteries?

2. Describe the influence of the sympathetic nervous system on secretion and excretion.

3. Describe the principal electrical phenomena which have been observed in connection with nerves and muscles.

4. Describe the minute anatomy of the stomach and the processes to which food is subjected in that viscus.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—W. J. PALMER, M.D.

MORNING PAPER.

1. What are the tests of a good thermometer? How would you convert any given number on the centigrade scale to its equivalent on Fahrenheit's?

2. Explain the changes which take place when solutions of hydrochloric acid, of sulphate of soda and of sulphuric acid are separately submitted to the action of electrolysis, 65 parts of Zinc being dissolved in the Battery in each case.

3. Explain the principles of volumetric analysis; estimating the proportion of available chlorine (chlorimetry) in a solution of Bleaching-powder, as an example.

4. Suppose the undermentioned agents and apparatus to be on the table before you, *viz.:*

I. Some pounded ice in a retort, to which a Liebig's condenser and a receiver is attached.

II. A spirit lamp charged with alcohol and a cotton wick.

III. A box of "Safety matches."

Suppose also that you lighted the lamp by means of one of the matches, and applied the flame to the retort, explain all the changes which would take place in the match, the wick, the alcohol, the retort, the ice, the condenser, and the receiver ; noting the amount of heat evolved by a given quantity of alcohol and what becomes of the heat thus generated.

AFTERNOON PAPER.

1. Explain the advantages afforded by the spectroscope in testing for the metals of the alkalies.

2. Trace the course of Phosphorus from its source in the primitive rocks, to the bones, &c., of animals. Explain how a constant supply is kept up for the use of animals, and describe how pure Phosphorus is prepared from bones.

3. Enumerate the several causes which contribute to make hill or mountain climates cool.

4 Write the rational formulæ for Ethyl, Alcohol, Acetic ether, Chloral, Di-propyl ammonia, Chloroform, and Glycerine.

BOTANY.

Examiner—G. KING, M.B.

1. A thalami floral herb has 4 free sepals, 4 free petals, tewadynamous stamens, and a superior two celled fruit. To what natural order does it belong?

2. Describe generally the composition of the crude sap of flowering plants.

3. In what points do the natural orders Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ resemble each other, and in what points do they differ?

4. Define the terms

Gyandrous.	Corm.
Cambium.	Legume.
Chlorophyll.	Cyme.

5. Describe in botanical terms the specimen A.

6. Fill up the under-noted schedule for plant B, and refer it to its natural order.

Organ.	No.	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
Sepals.			
Petals.			
Stamens.			
Pistils.			

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—E. Lawrie, M.D.

1. What is the composition of the following preparations: Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus; Pilula colocynthidis et Hyoscyami; Pilula Plumbi cum opio; Hydrargyrum cumcreta; Liquor arsenici et Hydrargyri hydriodatis; Pulvis Jalapæ compositus.

2. Prescriptions. A diaphoretic mixture containing Acetate of ammonia and Tartar emetic; an astringent mixture containing acidum sulphuricum dilutum, Tinctura opii, and Spiritus chloroformi; a draught containing 20 grains of Quinine.

3. Tartar emetic; its physiological actions; mode of administration in order to produce its different therapeutical effects.

4. Digitalis; plant and natural order; part used; source of activity, action and uses; preparations, and their dose and frequency of administration.

5. From what plant and natural orders are the following drugs obtained: Ipecacuanha, Jalap, Scammony, Belladonna, Nux Vomica.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wood-Mason.

1. Enumerate the characteristics of the three primary divisions of the vertebrata, *Ichthyopsida* (= Fishes and amphibia), *Sauropsida* (= Birds and Reptiles), and *Mammalia*.

2. Describe fully the different stages of metamorphosis or the "alternations of generations" in the life of a Tapeworm, illustrating your description with diagrams.

3. Describe the form and structure of the poison-fang in the cobra.

4. Describe the mode in which the mandible is connected with the skull in (1) Mammals, (2) Birds and Reptiles, and (3) Osseous Fishes.

5. Compare the skeleton of the hind limb of a bird with that of a Mammal.

6. Distinguish between Homology and Analogy, giving instances of each.

7. State the structural characters by which man is distinguished from Reptiles.

8. Describe the relation of the nerve mass to the alimentary canal in (1) a Polyzoon, and (2) in an Ascidian.

L.M.S. and M.B. Second Examination,

1875.

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the appearances, general and microscopical, of *Calcareous Degeneration* of the Arteries occurring (*a*) as a *primary* and (*b*) as a *secondary* process.

Indicate the more remote consequences of such lesions on the organs and tissues of the body.

2. Describe the morbid anatomy, general and microscopic, of the most important forms of *Pneumonia* with which we are acquainted.

3. Write a description of *Myeloid Tumours*, giving special prominence to the following particulars :

(*a*) Chief seats ;
(*b*) Physical characters ;
(*c*) Microscopical anatomy ;
(*d*) Differential diagnosis ;
(*e*) Usual clinical history.

Afternoon Paper.

1. What do you understand by the term Pyæmia ? Give a brief resumé of the views which obtain at the present day with respect to the causation of this condition.

Describe the most frequent and important morbid changes which characterize this disease, and are discoverable *post-mortem*.

2. State the most important propositions advanced by Pettenkofer in his theory of cholera.

In the event of an epidemic of this disease occurring in a village or station of which you had medical charge, what sanitary measures would you adopt and recommend with a view to the suppression of the same ?

Give concisely any useful and practical methods of purifying *Drinking Water* with which you are acquainted.

How would you construct a simple, yet effective domestic filter ?

MEDICINE.

Examiner—NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.

1. Enter fully into the question of the treatment of the malarious Remittent Fever of Bengal.

2. The Diagnosis and treatment of incipient Phthisis Pulmonalis.

3. What are the symptoms of tumour of the brain? Enumerate the principal forms of cerebral tumour.

4. Discuss the uses of Bromide of Potassium in diseases of the nervous system.

5. What dangers attend the presence and passage of Biliary Calculi? Give the treatment in these cases.

SURGERY.

Examiner—S. B. PARTRIDGE, F.R.C.S.

1. What is an abscess? What varieties are commonly met with? To what symptoms do they give rise? What are their consequences, and what are the essential principles to be followed in their treatment?

2. Describe fully the different processes by which the healing of an open wound takes place.

3. What varieties of fracture are commonly met with in the vault of the cranium? Point out in detail the symptoms to which they give rise and the special risks which attend them, and indicate the principles to be followed in their treatment.

4. Give a clear account of the course, symptoms, terminations, pathological consequences, and treatment of acute synovitis.

5. Explain the conditions implied by the terms—Emmetropia, Hypermetropia, Myopia and Astigmatism.

6. What are the causes, symptoms, consequences and treatment of Trichiasis?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.

1. The causes, stages, symptoms, diagnosis and management of Inversion of the Uterus occurring in the third stage of labor.

2. The causes and treatment of excoriated and fissured nipple.

3. The precautions to be adopted in selecting a wet-nurse.

4. Describe the mechanism, symptoms and management of partial Placenta Previa.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—W. J. Palmer, M.D.

1. What are the ordinary means resorted to in this part of India for inducing abortion?

2. What are the *post-mortem* signs of recent delivery and death from flooding?

3. How would you distinguish a fœtus of seven, eight and nine months, respectively?

4. State the symptoms and treatment of a case of poisoning by opium. State also the method of detecting opium in the stomach after death.

5. What are the different forms of arsenic which are used as poisons in this part of India? What dose of each would probably be fatal? What are the tests you would use for each of the forms?

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